Many Childless Couples Seek British War Babies

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md. Sat. 12-28-46

Since the appearance in the AFRO of the article on British war babies, written by Douglass Hall under the heading "British War Babies Face Isolation," many readers have written seeking information about the children so that they may adopt them.

Mary, 2 Years

Inquries about the babies should be addressed to Dr. Joseph Mitchell, the Leagues of Coloured Peoples, London, England.

Captain Hall, in his article, stated:

"We think that the best plan would be to have some persons in America adopt these children and we would send them to them. In that way they would not grow up so isolated and would perhaps avoid some of the mistreatment that is already brewing in some of the communities.

The children, offsprings of colored soldiers who were stationed in England during the war, are all normal.

Of the 12 mothers Captain Hall interviewed none were bitter, nor afraid, nor the least bit concerned about "all this talk over colored kids."

Only three of the 12 mothers wanted to give up their children and that was because of family troubles—husbands had either returned or were returning home from the Army.

Captain Hall listed two steps readers could take if they wanted to help.

1. Since most of the girls are in desperate need of the basic necessities of life—food, clothes—and according to authorities, the baby can live off as little as $2 a week—help the kid and let him stay with his mother.

2. Or, if you care to, you may adopt a child and bring him to the States. Arrangements will be made by the League of Coloured Peoples, London, England.

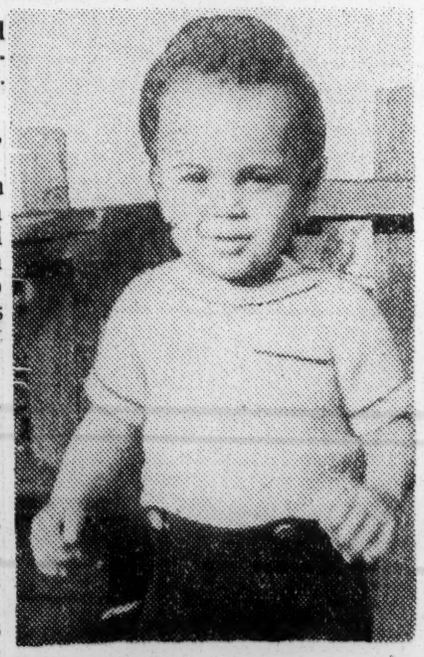
Letters Received

Typical of the letters received from AFRO readers are the following:

Mrs. Agnes Bernice Warner of St. Michaels, Md., writes: "My husband and I have been married for five years and we do not have any children. If I could adopt a boy of two years of age, I would give him the best education and attention. I would like to have him for company around the house."

Mrs. Bessie Wingate of Philadelphia said in her letter: "I would like to adopt a girl about two years old. I am able to take care of her and am willing to do my best for her."

From Mrs. Henry Savage of Philadelphia comes these words. "I would like to adopt a little girl from London. My husband and I both work since we don't have any children. I know it is near Christmas and we could really make him or her happy."



Johnnie, 6 Months

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Blackwell, also of Philadelphia, said: "We write to inquire of little Mary, age 2 years, whose picture appeared in the AFRO. Is she up for adoption? We could give her a very good home, and we are sure she would make us very happy."

And from Mrs. Willie Lee Doanes of Marion Station, Md., came this plea: "I would like very much to adopt one of the British babies. I would prefer a boy."

Negro Children

The News and Courier

To The News and Courier:

I read with a feeling of sadness as I looked at the picture of the little privileged children having a good time on the Battery and wondered, sadly, if negro children have the same enjoyment in life. I often drive through the streets where the negro children are crowded together, playing on the streets or in dirty, moist yards, with rain water accumulating.

It would be pardonable and not to be wondered at if negro children should look at these pictures with eyes of envy and sorrow. I hope that some day there may be found additional playgrounds where they too, can share in the natural enjoyments of childhood. I know they have one or two uptown play grounds, but there are a great many negro children crowded together in Queen, Clifford and other streets who would be benefited by playgrounds in closer vicinity to their homes rather than having to go to Fraser or Harmon field.

I am so glad to see the committee on health and child welfare of the Federated Women's clubs writing about the public school conditions, where tiny children are obliged to get out of bed at 6 and to be in class at 7:30 a. m. We all know that winter mornings 6 is dark; 7:30 still not too light, and often the safety of these children is endangered by their having to be on the dark streets unprotected at those early hours. We have read sometimes of their being subjected to attack or unpleasantness by reason of having to walk out at so early an hour. We wonder if the classes could not be switched about so that the children may take turn about in having to go out for the early session.

Charleston, S.C. SUSAN P. FROST.
27 King street. Mon. 11-4-46

By Albert Deutsch

Private Child-Care Agencies Rapped For Rejecting Kids In Direst Need

PM New York, N.Y.
Thurs. 11-14-46

It is a commonplace among experts in the field of juvenile delinquency that our so-called reform schools are, with very rare exceptions, really *deform* schools that breed crime more often than they curb it. Similarly, many of our institutions for neglected and homeless kids are places where the process of neglect is continued and often intensified. The situation would be bad enough if nothing could be done about it; it is an intolerable scandal when the means for correcting it are known, available and yet unused.

Albert Deutsch

Several years ago a wise and humane judge, Justine Wise Polier of the Domestic Relations Court, exposed our chaotic and often vicious system of handling kids in trouble in her revealing book, *Everyone's Children, Nobody's Child.* She proposed remedies that were, in the main, ignored by the responsible officials in power. The child-caring situation in the metropolitan area is even worse today than when Judge Polier condemned them in her book.

Two experts presented blistering criticisms of New York's private child-caring institutions at the New York State Conference of Social Work held here yesterday. Edwin J. Lukas, executive director of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, blasted the state for reneging on its acknowledged duty toward its dependent, neglected and delinquent children, who are now caught in a confused mess of private and public agencies and often kicked around by both types.

"Suitable child-caring institutions are conspicuously lacking," he charged. "The State maintains too few, and voluntary agencies maintain too many which refuse to accommodate the children requiring institutional care the most."

Children's courts are finding it increasingly difficult to place their wards in suitable institutions, Lukas pointed out. Waiting lists pile up while children in desperate need of care and treatment deteriorate in improvised shelters or are returned to unfit homes. The Children's Courts recently conducted a desperate drive to place their charges in institutions which consistently turned them away because their religion, sex, color or behavior patterns were not of the "right kind."

Lukas charged that New York City's Race Discrimination Amendment, enacted in 1942 to deny public subsidies to child-caring agencies which fail to extend their services to children on account of race or color "is not being complied with by a number of agencies with capacities large enough to absorb most of the hundreds of children who constantly await placement."

Dr. Robert L. Cooper, director of the Wiltwyck School for Boys, took a sharp crack at the public and private failure to provide adequate facilities for delinquent children under 12 years of age. The State's reformatories accept only children over 12; very often children under that age who are brought into court have to be shunted to shelters or returned to unhealthy family environments until they become eligible for admission to a state reformatory. Dr. Cooper presented three cases illustrating the "tragic impasse" that often faces the city's children's courts in trying to dispose of delinquent kids under 12:

¶ Bobby, a white Protestant child of ten, had been suspended or expelled from city public schools, one parochial school and one private school. Psychiatric examination revealed evidence of serious emotional disturbances arising from extremely repressive handling by adults. The Court spent months "shopping around" and finally found only one agency willing even to consider caring for this boy.

¶ Michael, a white Catholic of 10, was found by psychiatrists to be suffering from a severe neurotic behavior disorder. He had been suspended or expelled from at least five public schools before he was nine. Again, the Court spent months shopping around for a suitable agency before it found just one willing to consider accepting him for care and treatment.

¶ The same story of weary months of shopping around was true of Paul, a Negro Protestant of 11, who suffered from severe neurotic anxiety since early childhood, which manifested itself in aggressive behavior that got him suspended and expelled from several schools.

Under the archaic laws of this State, the private social agencies are given the main job of handling children in trouble. With rare exceptions, they are not carrying out this responsibility effectively. The troubled child is caught on a tragic merry-go-round that puts him off about where he came in, worse for the ride in most instances. The merry-go-round ought to be stopped; the children rate a chance to get straightened out. If the private agencies can't do the job—and they haven't to date—public agencies ought to take over.

Children Of Negro GIs In England Need Help

Defender
Chicago, Ill.

By GEORGE PADMORE
(Defender London Bureau)

LONDON—A foster parent plan for Britain was proposed here recently by the League of Colored Peoples as a means of providing care for many of the 544 known Negro children born to unmarried white mothers during World War II.

Sat. 12-7-46

A recent survey taken by Miss Sylvia McNeil, Jamaican-born social welfare worker revealed that 89 of the 536 white mothers of the children were married. Further handicaps to British children of mixed parents were revealed by Dr. Malcolm Joseph-Mitchell, West Indian sociologist, who pointed out that many recognized homes refuse to accept the illegitimate children because of "color."

Until public opinion in England and America compel the governments of both countries to inquire into the future of children left behind by Negro soldiers, "The Save-the-Colored-Children Committee" is sponsoring a new Rainbow Children's Home in Liverpool and is seeking clothing and financial aid from Americans.

Discussing the new aspect of race relations, Dr. Joseph-Mitchell, who holds a PhD degree from London University, said:

Trend Against Negroes

"The present trend of public opinion in countries predominantly inhabited by white people is definitely against colored peoples. . . So many people are disinclined to face the question of mixed marriage squarely. . . . More than ever, they resent marriages between the two peoples."

Answering objections to mixed marriages on the grounds of "risks" and "biological" harm, the sociologist reminded that "every marriage is a risk and that many risks are worth taking." He further pointed to intelligence tests conducted in Australia and South Africa which indicate no difference in the intelligence of white and black children.

The committee, composed of well known British colonials and white citizens of England, has already established a home for Negro children unwanted by their white mothers. However, the project entails great financial costs and has limited accommodations for about 50 children.

Americans interested in the welfare of the unfortunate children may send contributions to the Secretary of the League of Colored Peoples, 19 Old Queen st., London, South-West, England.

Mary, 2 Years

Johnie, 3 Months

Carole, 15 Months

Johnie, 6 Months

Great Britai

Dr. Joseph Mitchell, head of the League of Coloured Peoples, London, and his secretary, Miss Margaret Mason, who are seeking homes for war babies in America.

By CAPT. DOUGLASS HALL

LONDON—The League of Coloured Peoples has acquired the responsibility of making arrangements for the large number of colored war babies born in Great Britain.

This organization, which operates within a stone's throw of Westminster Abbey, has not developed any definite policy in dealing with the situation, as yet, according to Dr. Joseph Mitchell, who heads the organization.

"We are still in the process of trying to work out a plan whereby these kids will have an equal chance for advancement and other opportunities," declared Dr. Mitchell.

This was the first time I realized that all was not well with the colored children in England. At once I asked Mr. Mitchell to explain to me the situation and whatever plans he had in mind for the future upkeep of these children.

"We think that the best plan would be to have some persons in America adopt these children and we would send them to them. In that way they would not grow up so isolated and would perhaps avoid some of the mistreatment that is already brewing in some of the communities," he stated.

A Chance at Life

I insisted that I thought that it would be a good idea to let the white mothers keep the babies . . . that maybe it was one of the ways of breaking down the color barrier . . . by letting the colored kids grow up in the white community, eat with white kids, go to school with them, fight with them—sleep with them.

"It is not fair for these kids to have to face the social segregation while they are so young," another member of The League's staff stated.

"They should be taken out of the communities, away from their mothers, and be given a chance at the best educational opportunities possible."

"Away from their mothers . . . " that statement stuck with me. What right has any organization to take a kid away from his mother? What were the mothers of the kids saying about the whole thing? Did they want to keep the kids?

Would they be willing to face the pressure of community gossipers by accepting the child to whom they had given birth? What did the mothers have to say in the situation?

As I approached the house, there was quite a bit of rushing and scurrying. A nervous woman met me at the door and asked me what I wanted. I told her I only wanted to talk to her about the kid.

Mother's Protest Loud

"You can't take him away from me," she shouted. "I have told them a hundred times that they can't take him away from me. I don't care what they say about me. I love him as much as I do any of my kids . . . and I have five.

"He is colored . . . so what? He is just as human, as sweet." She then picked up a little copper colored kid, who raced into the room, kissed him and held him close to her breast.

In two days I visited twelve English girls who claimed that American colored soldiers were the fathers of their children. They were not bitter, nor afraid, nor the least bit concerned about "all this talk over the colored kids."

"Yes, I gave birth to a colored kid," one stated, "and I have difficulty at times in getting a place to stay when they learn that I have a colored child. But I don't care; I'm going to keep him. He is just as good as the white kids and I am just as good as those women who gave birth to white children without marrying their fathers."

Another said: "I want to keep my baby . . . and I want to keep my husband. I can't keep both. He says if the baby stays he will go. So you see the predicament I am in."

Family Troubles

Most of the women who wanted to get rid of colored babies stated that it was because of family troubles. Their husbands had been away and were either coming home or had arrived, and complications were setting in.

Only one baby had died and it is believed that most of the women are going about their daily routine with the colored babies sharing the good and bad as it comes and goes.

Out of the 12 that I talked with, three really wanted to get rid of their kids. Two stated that it was that they just did not have any means of taking care of them. Two dollars a week would be enough in these cases to give the baby a fair existence and keep the kids with their mothers. The third woman's husband demanded that some changes be made.

After looking at the "problem" of the colored kids in England and after listening to experts interpret the situation, I would make the following recommendations to the colored persons in America, who will soon be asked to adopt the kids:

Can You Help?

1. Since most of the girls are in desperate need of the basic necessities of life—food, clothes—and according to authorities, the baby can live off as little as two dollars a week, HELP THE KID AND LET HIM STAY WITH HIS MOTHER.

2. Or if you care to, you may adopt a child and bring him to the States. Arrangements will be made by The League of Coloured Peoples, London, England.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Finds Colored People Hard Hit By Many Bars

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Tues. 12-10-46
61a

By JAMES L. HICKS
(NNPA Staff Writer)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Adequate medical care, decent living conditions, a fair chance to work, and a fair chance to learn the birthrights of all Americans but they cannot be attained under a Jim Crow system, the Washington Council of Social Agencies declared last Friday.

Making public a social survey report on race relations in the District of Columbia, the interracial council, which is financed by the Washington Community Chest, found that colored people here are most greviously handicapped in health, housing, employment opportunities and education and then bluntly stated:

"We go, therefore, directly to the heart of this problem and we say simply to the people of Washington that arbitrary segregation on account of race must be ended."

Changes Recommended

The committee recommended drastic changes in the pattern of Washington community life in these four important fields.

In the field of health, the report recommended that race segregation and discrimination in health facilities be abolished; that colored doctors and medical students be given equal opportunity to participate in study, and that colored patients receive non-discriminatory treatment in all hospital clinics. It also urged the District Medical Society to rescind its present policy of excluding colored physicians.

The committee recommended Congressional enactment of legislation to prohibit restrictive covenants in the District and charged that such covenants are not only undemocratic but operate to perpetuate slums and other blighted areas. It also recommended federal legislation which would prohibit segregation and discrimination in all publicly owned or financed projects or lands.

Employment Question

On the question of employment of colored people the committee recommended that the Federal and District governments first insure their policy of employment by hiring persons in public positions at the full level of their qualifications, preparations, and merit without respect to race, and called on Congress to adopt a Fair Employment Practice Law for the District similar to those in effect in New York and New Jersey.

"Since the public utilities are vested with a public interest by having been granted legal monopolies, it is recommended that the transit, gas, electric and telephone companies make employment opportunities available to all groups on the basis of objective factors such as aptitude, training, ability and proficiency," the committee declared.

The committee also recommended that the National Apprenticeship Service expand its local staff to develop training opportunities for colored youth.

When segregation is practiced in the public schools of the community, this practice is influential in justifying similar practices in other aspects of the community life, the committee charged in recommending abolition of the separate school system here. Not only are colored schools uniformly inferior to those of white schools but the history of segregated schools indicates that inequalities between the two systems are inevitable under such an arrangement, it added.

It then recommended that "children attend educational institutions in the school district in which they live without segregation or discrimination and that segregation of the teaching force be abolished."

Texan Father at 94

Houston, Tex. Feb. 12 (U.P.)—Add vital statistics: The registrar today recorded the [illegible] of Jesse Cook, father of a newly-born Negro baby, as 94. The mother is 20.

6 IN 9 MONTHS FOR ALMA MOTHER

ALMA, Ga., Fed. 11.—(AP)—Addie Lee, a 26-year-old Negro living near here, has given birth to six children within nine months, and the attending physician says it's "some sort of a record."

On May 17, 1945, the woman had quadruplets—three girls and a boy. All of them died.

On Feb. 9 this year Dr. Fred Goldwasser, of Alma, who had attended the birth of the quadruplets, delivered twins to the Lees.

She and her husband, John T. Lee, have six other children.

Predict Divorce For Every Other Marriage By '60

Assumption Taken From Statistics Since Year 1870

The divorce rate in this country is one to every four marriages today and by 1960 the failure of one out of every two marriages is a statistical certainty writes Francis Sill Wickware in the April issue of Pageant Magazine.

Mr. Wickware bases this startling prediction on statistics which show that the failure of the marital relationship has been increasing for decades and ignoring war marriages—will proceed even more rapidly in the future. In 1870, the divorce rate was 1 to about 34 marriages. By 1900 it had risen to 1 to 12; in 1930 it stood at 1 to 6.

INCOMPLETE CHECK

In addition to the amazing progressive failure of marriage, Mr. Wickware points out that there are no accurate figures on separations, annulment and desertions, and no estimates of any kind on the number of unhappy marriages held together by religious scruples social and financial considerations responsibility for children or sheer inertia. At any rate, the conclusion drawn is that marital dissatisfaction in the United States is rapidly becoming the commonplace, usual and expected state.

An interesting sidelight in the Pageant article is that frequency of divorce is highest in the fourth third and fifth years of marriage--in that order.

DIVORCE LAWS, A THREAT

Laws which permit easy divorces have frequently been attacked as a serious threat to marriage, but Mr. Wickware's statistics do not allow him to subscribe to that theory. He points to Norway, Sweden and Denmark, which permit divorce by mutual consent, where the divorce rates are far lower than in this country. He is of the opinion that even if legal divorces were abolished entirely it would not end marital unhappiness any more than Prohibition ended drinking.

61a 1946

Florida

367 Grove Negroes Fight New Liquor Building

Daily World. Atlanta, Ga. Tues. 7-17-46

MIAMI, Florida — (SNS) — About 367 Negroes living in Coconut Grove made a formal protest Saturday against construction now under way at 3704 Grand Avenue, of a new bar and package store.

Petitions sponsored by the Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance and carrying the signatures of the Negro residents of the area were mailed to Earle Robbins, CPA director; James Vocelle, state beverage department director, city and county commissions.

The action followed earlier similar steps by Negroes in the main colored districts of Miami, also in protest against opening of additional bars and package stores.

The Coconut Grove petition protested construction of the new bar when there were already "more than enough" bars in the Negro section and during the current shortage of building materials.

NEAR CHURCH

A letter accompanying the petitions stated that the new bar would be "in close proximity to St. Paul A. M. E. Church" at Thomas Avenue and Douglas Road.

School children pass by the location for the new bar, it was added, and it would "create a menace to the morals of our children, also the danger of them being interfered with by drunks that would ordinarily hang out and around such a place."

Coconut Grove residents are wondering how a white merchant on Grand Avenue was issued a permit to operate a beer and wine joint less than 60 feet from the school campus. Many other unfavorable aspects of this case are to be aired before the public soon.

Negro's Life Span Twelve Years Shorter Than Whites

The Informer Houston Texas

Chicago: While noted scientists the world over seek a formula to keep man alive 200 years, Negro and white medicos alike are looking for a simple health program that would keep the average Negro alive until he is 65.

Although the life expectancy of whites is 65, the average Negro dies at 53, asserts a factual and timely photo-editorial "How Long Can the Negro at 53, it's Jim Crow, lack of EBONY, the new Negro picture magazine. Sat. 7-6-46

"While doctors peer through microscopes and gaze at test tubes looking for the formula that will keep man living until he is 200, thirteen million Americans — Negro Americans — are interested in the more immediate problem of how to live until 65," the article states.

Pointing out that melanin is what makes the Negro's skin dark, the editorial continues:

"It's not the melanin that kills the Negro at 53, it's Jim Crow, lack of doctors, slums, poll taxes, and everything that is a part of the racist system of living for Negroes in America. Negro disease is a direct product of Jim Crow. How healthy the Negro population is depends on how soon the color line cracks in America."

Charleston, S. C., News-Courier
June 11, 1946

Study of Living Conditions Among Negroes Continues

The study of living conditions among negroes being conducted by the National Urban League for Social Service Among Negroes has entered its second phase, Stephen L. Nelson, of the Charleston Welfare council said yesterday.

The league is being aided in its study here by the welfare council.

The initial investigation was done by Dr. Warren M. Banner. More intensive study now will be conducted by a group of specialists, headed by Dr. William H. Dean, project director of the league's community relations project for interracial social planning.

Dr. Dean last week presented a report to the local steering committee, of which Mrs. Albert Simons is chairman. Six sub-committees have been formed, with chairmen as follows: housing, the Rev. Dr. Paul M. Kinports, pastor of St. Matthew's Lutheran church; employment, A. L. Geisenheimer; education, Mrs. Rowena Wilson Tobias; recreation, Mrs. Walter B. Metts; health, John P. Frost and Miss Margaret Riley, and welfare, to be announced later.

The schedule calls for a final meeting June 27, at which a full report of investigations and recommendations will be presented to the steering committee, and an interim meeting, June 21, to hear the report of the health committee.

The project is financed by the General Education board, a Rockefeller foundation. The specialists are Dr. Paul B. Cornely, health; Ewell L. Newman, welfare; E. R. Clark, recreation and group work; Richard R. Jefferson, employment and industrial relations, and Edward F. Boyd, housing.

MEAD ASKS AN END TO RACE BIAS IN U. S.

New York Times
New York

Senator Urges Government to Lead in Fight for Better Housing, Medical Care

Jues 8-27-46

Senator James M. Mead, probable Democratic candidate for Governor, speaking at a membership meeting of the Newspaper Guild of New York, called last night for Government leadership to wipe out racial discrimination and injustice at home, provide better housing and insure adequate medical care for everyone.

These objectives, he declared, are attainable by carrying forward the policies of the late Franklin D. Roosevelt and rejecting the blandishment of "election year liberals," an obvious reference to Governor Dewey and his claim that the Republican party is now the true "liberal party." Jues 8-27-46

"The Roosevelt tradition," the Senator added, "lives in the hearts of the millions who want an America where neither men nor machinery are idle, where living standards are high, where employment is constant and where prejudice is eliminated."

Fought Against Pay Cuts

With labor demands for wage increases figuring heavily in the current news, the Senator recalled that he led fights against cutting the pay of Federal employes on two occasions, once in 1932 when Herbert Hoover was President and the second time in 1933, after Mr. Roosevelt took office.

"I was convinced," he explained, "that the way back to economic health was not in further reducing our already impoverished consuming power but in increasing it."

Taking up the United States position in international affairs, the Senator added:

"We cannot hold ourselves out as the leader among the nations of the world while so many of our people are ill-fed, ill-clothed and ill-housed and while so few of our people enjoy the barest necessities of life.

Deplores Living Conditions

"We must hang our heads in shame when we think of the living conditions under which so many must suffer right here in America—the slums of our big cities; the bleak and dreary towns in the mining centers; the shabby living quarters to which the Negroes of the South are relegated. Do these unfortunate human beings believe that all men are created equal, or have they even heard of such promise being held out under our form of government?

"Is it communism or socialism to so regulate our affairs as to insure adequate medical care for the less fortunate? Yet the very ones who are so alarmed about such an alleged threat to our form of government sudenly become 'liberals' when it is time to look for votes.

"Labor, we are told, is overpaid. The facts reveal that over 70 per cent of the American people in 1942 earned less than $3,000 annually. Free enterprise? These election-year 'liberals' believe in free enterprise only for industry. Unregulated prices in this time of emergency, they say, are our only salvation. Jues 8-27-46

"These self-appointed spokesmen for the American way of life who resist by every device available any steps designed to keep th price of foodstuffs and other necessities somewhere within the means of our people, rush to the forefront when anti-democratic, anti-strike legislation is proposed. They would like us to return to the days when the profit motive was supreme, when wages were what the employer dictated, when men could be fired for any reason, or for no reason at all."

Recalling that he had "climbed down from the roof of a box-car and walked up the steps of the Capitol of the United States," Senator Mead said the United States was still the land of opportunity but added that "the weak and the underprivileged need greater protection under the law; there is still plenty of room for improvement."

'NEGRO DEAL' SURVEYED

The New York Times

66% of Whites Think Treatment Is Fair—66% of Race Say No

New York, N. Y. Sun. 8/4/46

DENVER, Aug 3 (U.P.)—The majority of white persons in the United States think the Negroes are treated fairly, but most Negroes think they are not, the National Opinion Research Center reported today.

A cross-section survey of the American public found 66 per cent of the white people with the belief that Negroes in America were getting a "square deal." Of the Negroes contacted in the poll, 28 per cent thought their race was treated fairly. 8/4/46

A 25 per cent minority of the white population responded that they thought Negroes were not treated fairly, while 66 per cent of the Negroes held that belief, the research center said. Nine per cent of the whites and 6 per cent of the Negroes had no opinion.

Coal Mining Towns Seen as Dominated by Owners

Afro-American
Baltimore

Miners' Living Arrangements Determined by Attitude of Employers in Most Cases

By MARY C. CARTER

BALTIMORE.

Homes of miners vary according to the generosity of the mine owners. Some towns such as Gary, W.Va., are pleasant to live in. Far too many are just shacks perched on a mountainside.

The hub of a coal-town is the "company store." This store, as everything else in the town, is operated by the owners of the mine and costs of goods are high. 6-8-46

Get Little Cash

The miners are allowed to check out their money before pay day. After they have done a certain amount of work, they may use what is known as a "script card," company money, good only in the stores owned by the company.

Before a worker receives his pay check, rent, coal, lights, hospitalization and insurance have been deducted, as well as script allowances, so he gets little cash.

Work Irregular

When the mines work regularly, a good coal loader can make a fair salary, risking his life each time he goes underground. But coal mining runs into slack periods. Baltimore

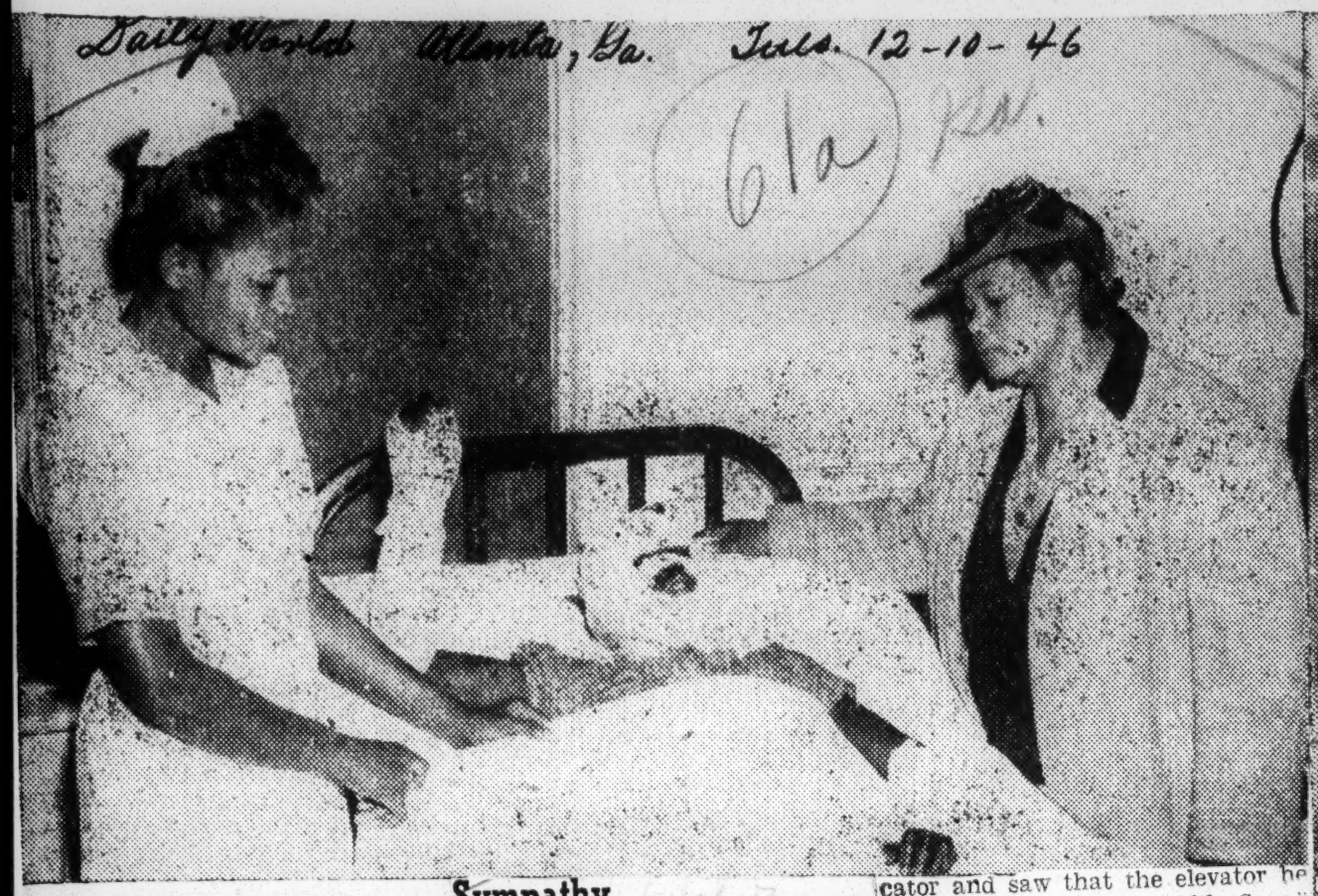
When the mines stop working, the operators dole the workers enough money to exist on, usually a few dollars per week, which must be repaid.

Some people never get out of debt to the company, for some mines don't work long enough before another slack season sets in.

Poor Recreation

The recreation in most mining towns is poor. There is usually one movie (company-controlled), that plays second and third run features. Entertainment is an individual matter. 6-8-46

A coal mining town is a spinster's paradise, however. Usually single men outnumber by far unattached women. When a woman remains single she is usually that way by choice.



Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Tues. 12-10-46

61a Ga.

SERIOUSLY BURNED — Miss Alice Edmonds, recuperating at Grady Hospital was on duty as night maid at the Winecoff Hotel when the pre-dawn fire started Saturday. Dashing from the third floor stock-room, she was met by billowing flames and smoke. Unable to find an exit she beat on doors of the guests, screaming 'fire.' Falling prostrate in the hallway she was picked up by two soldiers she had awakened and carried to a window, finally being carried to safety by firemen.

Sympathy.

Fri. 12-13-46

Editor Constitution: For the Wheat Street Church and colored people of Atlanta, I wish to express deepest sympathy to the families and friends of those who were lost and injured in the Winecoff Hotel fire. I pray that God may sustain each one of them through this sudden and overwhelming sorrow.

The Constitution

WILLIAM HOLMES BORDERS,
Pastor, Wheat Street Baptist Church.

Atlanta, Ga.

Elevator Operator Gives Her Version Of Tragic Hotel Fire In Interview

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

Tues. 12-10-46

BY JOEL W. SMITH

"It was a horrible sight to see the panic-stricken guests leap to their deaths," Mrs. Rozena Neal of 408 Bedford Place, N. E., the elevator operator who was the first person to detect the disastrous fire at the Winecoff Hotel, declared Sunday during an interview at her residence, Sunday afternoon.

In response to a request printed on the front page of the Sunday edition of The Atlanta Daily World Mrs. Neal called the Atlanta Daily World Office Sunday morning and graciously consented for the interview. She not only explained how she happened to detect the fire, but described the developments as she witnessed them from a corner across the street from the hotel.

SMELLED SMOKE

In reviewing the events prior to the discovery of the fire, Mrs. Neal said that after carrying some guests upon the elevator shortly after 3:00 a. m., she smelled smoke between the fourth and fifth floors on the way down. She immediately informed C. L. Rowan, the night manager, who requested her to find "Bill" Mobley, white, the night bellboy and tell him.

"We looked at the elevator indicator and saw that the elevator he was using was on the fifth floor," she stated.

Mrs. Neal got back on the elevator she was operating and went to the fifth floor to search for the bell boy. Unable to locate him on the fifth floor, she continued her search on the fourth floor, where smoke got in her nostrils and throat,' she said.

THIRD FLOOR IN FLAMES

Unsuccessful in her efforts to find the bellboy, Mrs. Neal decided to return to the main floor, but in going down, she looked through the glass door to the elevator and saw the third floor in flames.
in flames.

"I became so excited that instead of stopping on the main floor, I kept my hand on the lever and went all the way down to the basement and started yelling "FIRE' she explained.

Mrs. 'Neal then related how she was trapped in the basement since a gate had been pulled down over the stairway leading to the main floor to keep hotel guests out of the basement. 'Mr. Rowan heard me yelling "fire' and came and lifted the gate so I could get out, and I told him again that the hotel was on fire,' she continued.

LEFT VIA FRONT DOOR

Mrs. Neal said that while the nightmanager was putting on the alarm, she walked through the lobby and left the hotel via the front door. As she left the hotel, Mrs. Neal saw a man and a woman drive up in a car, and she asked them to go and call the fire department as the hotel was on fire.

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

61a Ga.

GAVE FIRST ALARM — Mrs. Rozena Neal, 408 Bedford Place, N. E., was on night duty at the Winecoff Hotel, operating elevator Number 2 when fire broke out early Saturday morning. Mrs. Hall notified the night manager, C. L. Rowan, and failing to locate the night man, screamed the alarm and rushed into the street.

Tues. 12-10-46

"At that time, the flames were not visible on the outside of the building," she explained.

After talking with a white man who also left the hotel shortly after he heard [illegible] yelling fire, Mrs. Neal said she walked across the street and in a few minute saw the flames surging out of the windows. She stood on the corner until around six o'clock, during which time, the hotel guests were screaming and leaping out of the windows.

"I saw six or seven persons crash on the second floor terrace,' she stated. Asked about visibility at the time, she said:

Daily World

"The street lights were on and the flames lighted up the hotel, making it easy for one to see."

Queried about the flooring, Mrs. Neal said that with the exception of the second, the floors were covered with well-padded carpets.

Asked about Miss Alice Edmonds, the maid, now confined to Grady Hospital for treatment of second degree burns, Mrs. Neal stated that she took her to a third floor linen room between 2 and 2:30 a. m.

Miss Edmonds told a member of the Atlanta Daily World staff Sunday that she was trappe din a liner room on the third floor.

"It happened so fast, I don't know what happened," she said. "I was in a linen closet, when I first noticed smoke. It choked me slightly. I went to the door and looked out, and the fire hit me in the face. I went back in, quickly closing the door and knocked on it and screamed. Then I decided to make a run for it. I must have fallen out in the hallway. They told me later two white soldiers picked me up."

Atlanta, Ga.

According to reports, the white servicemen helped Miss Edmonds to safety from a third floor room window. Her condition was described as 'far" Monday.

Tues. 12-10-46

As far as the Atlanta Daily World was able to determine Saturday, there were only two colored employees on duty at the Winecoff at the time of the fire. Mrs. Neal confirmed this report. Sunday.

The Real Georgia

The Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.

Editor Constitution: Monday's column by Gov. Arnall, substituting for Ralph McGill, seems to be in the form of an apology to Georgia and true Georgians for all the "bad propaganda" it has spread abroad about us the past four years! Georgia is truly all he said of her—and much, much more—but, coming from him this praise doesn't ring true! I wonder would he dare deliver this same column in the form of a speech before one of his Northern mixed audiences? No; instead, he told them how uneducated, how underfed we are; how we need the friends like Henry Wallace can give us! Backing him up were Lillian Smith's novel, "Strange Fruit," Caldwell's "Tobacco Road" and hordes of Southern and Northern newspaper writers who would smear the names of their own mothers for a little publicity, but tered with dollars! Sun. 9-15-46

many ways: Business people insist in stores for cokes and chats while we'll proceed to on giving two grades of service for the riders sweat it out, wanting ister States the real the same amount of money—white to get home or to work some truly great Georgia folks service and black folks serv- where near "on time." It just why the South lags ice. Why in the name of heaven seems awful to have to wait for est of the nation in must we on the West Fair line get almost an hour for a car in the such lousy trolley service? The period between 6 and 7:30 p. m. cars are all always late, packed while the cars go to the barn leav- to the bursting point, in a bad ing us standing and fuming—and state of disrepair and, to add in losing our religion, too. In the mornings, when the cars proceed to the [illegible] least possible further harm to

61a Ga.

What Price Service

The Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.

Jan. 1 and ease him out with the 680,000,001 why

The patience of us Georgia

are as tight as Dick's hat band, the motormen refuses to let anyone out of the front door, when there are only Negroes on the car. There is no use trying to get to the back door unless you are within three feet of it; that is against the law of impenetrability. So what is there to do but ride two or three stops beyond your transfer point. Atlanta, Ga.

Let the grand jury investigate this and give their opinion to the people. Let the newspapers print editorials on this subject.

JOSEPH GODBYE, JR.
903 Fair St., S. W.
Atlanta. Wed. 11-27-46

IT'S GOT ADA, FULL OF SONG

Decatur Street's 'Sissy,' But Makes Way for Fun

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
Sun 4-14-46

By BILL BORING

Beale Street may have its Mama and St. Louis its woman with her diamond rings, but Decatur Street's got Ada and Ada's got a heart full of song.

She wears more bracelets than old Pharaoh's queen and her toes are painted red. When she hits the Street on Saturday night, she is out for a good time and there's a banner across her chest saying so.

Ada puts more rhythm into singing than Byron put into poetry and she puts rhythm elsewhere, too. When she swings along moaning that she's "got a man over here and a man over there," strong men, good and true, hit the sidewalk with their hats and say, "hot t'-mighty, gal, you got a man right here!"

She got a man right there . . .

It's Saturday night and get out of the way if you don't want fun. If you've got five dollars, you've "got everything" and can take home a bottle of Hot Luck perfume for the wife and a bottle of that stuff that's guaranteed to bring back your nature (whatever that is) for yourself, for the Street isn't going in for the expensive hard stuff any more. They're drinking wine on Decatur St.

To the oldsters who remember it in the day when Jack Johnson was swinging haymakers and as the best place in America for a decapitation, it's "Sissy Avenue." Nobody ever went home in those days until the firemen came with the hoses, but they roll up the sidewalks at midnight nowadays.

Yes, sir, they're wine-bibbers and perfume connoisseurs today, but there's rhyme and reason to it all. As they put it, you can get on a "beautiful wine drunk" for three dollars, so why pay 10 for the hard stuff when you're low on money.

But don't think that everybody who comes to the Street on Saturday night comes for a good time or to get drunk. Some, like Deacon Paul Mitchell, come "cause the Bible say go out into the hedges and byways."

It's still a street of "good time Charlies," though, and here comes Ada, moaning that she "ain't gonna be no low-down dog no mo'."

So Decatur St.'s got Ada and it's got Lucinda Boddis, too, who's preaching for Bishop Fuller; preaching, she says, because the Street's full of sinners; people who, like ships, are tossed and driven.
Sun 4-14-46

"Come on, people, won't you come to the other side?"

And Decatur St. is full of "telephone pole philosophers" who stand around expounding to one another . . .

"Understand me now! I don't care whether a man is white, gray, green or red, if he knows right is right, he's right."

It's Saturday night and they're having fun in the wine houses, and fun in the pool rooms and fun in the "81," but here comes Ada, and she's got the blues now—

"Take me back, baby, try me one more time . . ."

PICTURESQUE DECATUR STREET

Zoot Suits, Pork Chops, Fast-Talking Borrowers

Constitution

By TOM NOWELL

This is the story of an Atlanta street. A street of joy and of deep despond; a street with a heartbeat and a pulse all its own.

It is the story of a street of pawnshops and second-hand clothing stores; of small cafes and of dingy wine shops where a man can forget a world grown too complex for sober endurance.
Thurs. 6-27-46

It is the story of Decatur Street where a dream is born with a window display of the doggiest zoot-suit this side of Harlem, and dies at a table loaded to the breaking point with coarse, cheap denim to clothe the laboring man.

Time was when the Street was bright and new. Its pavements rang with the proudly paced clatter of fine teams drawing the carriage trade to lush stores. Great ladies shopped along this thoroughfare many years ago.

Then time began to take its toll. Its ravages on the once-proud street were great, and smaller and smaller became the stores. Men who have done business there for more than half-century tried in vain to save it, and then made their business fit the new shoe.

About 10 years ago the last great effort towards improvement was made. A white way was asked, and the petition got lost somewhere along the channels. There was no great white way for Decatur Street, but business went right on as usual.

Today Decatur Street is one of the most fascinating thoroughfares in Atlanta. True the visiting tourist never sees it, for it has no place on the supervised tour routes. There are no dogwood trees, no peach trees and no fine homes. Nor are there any great buildings. A three-story structure on Decatur Street is a skyscraper.

ITS PULSE A BLEND

The pulse of Decatur Street is a strange blend of swift industry and sheer indolence. Men talk fast in the shops, show little respect for the casual shopper. Folks with things to pawn walk briskly, trying to build confidence with an air of assumed importance. And on every corner there is a long line of men and women, seeming to wait for a trolley that never comes.
Thurs. 6-20-46

The shop windows are strange and wonderful. Who could have pawned the baby's tiny ring? And if all the wedding rings in the pawn shop windows represent broken marriages, the lawyers of Atlanta must be flush indeed. A fine German camera lodges quietly between a carpenter's saw and a woodsman's ax. Watches and rings and tools and a second-hand zoot-suit call attention to a loan shop window.

And next door, from behind a grimy, translucent window comes the heavenly smell of frying pork chops.

"STUMPED" ONLY ONCE

Among the merchants of Decatur Street is the legend that only one man ever sought a loan in vain. Somewhere along the street someone will lend money on anything. The only failure in the quest for borrowed funds sought to pawn a cow. And one of Decatur Street's oldest operators thought twice before he sadly turned the man away.

And these are not heartless men. They often drive a hard bargain, but they take care of their customers. Often a pledge, long overdue, cannot be bought out by a stranger. The operators know their customers, and know that even though the pledge is overdue, it will be redeemed.

What will they lend money on? Anything from a watch to a wooden leg. "Once," an operator says, "a man came in, took out his false teeth and asked: 'How much'? I think I still have those teeth, but what can a man do when a feller needs money so badly"?

Negro Seeking $10,000 Damages From City, ACL

A 45-year-old Dougherty County Negro, James Martin, through his attorneys, H. Grady Rawls and David C. Campbell, Jr., has instituted a $10,000 damage suit against the City of Albany and the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company. Filed late yesterday in the office of J. W. Bush, clerk, the suit is returnable to the October term of the City Court of Albany.

Martin's petition alleges that on April 1, 1946, while he was riding southward on a truck on Front Street where the overpass supporting the railroad tracks of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company traverses the street, a portion of the truck's load struck the overpass and fell on the plaintiff inflicting injuries.

The plaintiff's petition further states that he filed claim for damages with C. Q. Wright, city manager, on May 31, for personal injuries sustained in the accident but received no offer of compensation. He alleges that he spent 30 days in Phoebe Putney Hospital suffering from a broken right leg, crushed right arm, shoulder and face, and contusions of the arm and shoulder, and is now totally unable to perform any manual labor as a result.

The petition alleges negligence on the parts of the defendants. The Negro alleges that the overpass it not high enough to permit ordinary traffic to pass under it, and that the sign along the street leading to the overpass which says it is 8 feet 6 inches high is incorrect. The overpass is only 8 feet 1 inch in height, the plaintiff alleges.

More Education

The Constitution
Atlanta, Ga. Sun. 10-13-46

Editor Constitution: All good citizens should commend the editorial of Ralph McGill in your paper of Oct. 9.

I don't know how to do it. Our newspapers don't give enough space to such matters, and maybe editors don't get the backing due them from the reading public. I would have this editorial read in every school in the State and then reread periodically. A full dose of his medicine is needed by the public everywhere. If daily papers don't take the lead in such matters, then who will?

We spend lots of money for a sort of education, and then fearfully neglect such vital subjects as covered by Mr. McGill. Certainly I approve of education, and more of it, and the MORE here referred to is the sort pointed out by him.
10-13-46
A. K. CHAMLEE.
Sparta, Ga.

Figures Speak

The Constitution
Atlanta, Ga. Sun. 10-13-46

Editor Constitution: Your column, "Evening Gowns and Dirty Slips," in the Oct. 9 issue of The Constitution is most interesting as well as informing. You made one statement, however, which needs slight correction: The statement, frequently made even by educators, is as follows: "We (Georgians) do spend more of what we have on education than other states."
6-14-Ga

In the South, as in other regions of the United States, the effort made by the several states to support education is variable. In terms of percent of their total income which goes to the support of their public elementary and secondary schools in 13 Southern states, the financial effort in these states is fairly representative of the country as a whole. On this basis, five states—Virginia, Florida, Arkansas, Georgia and Tennessee—are somewhat below the average for the 48 states, the index number for effort in the five being 81, 84, 92, 95 and 98 respectively. The financial effort of Texas and Louisiana is represented by an index of 105 each, in comparison with 100 for entire nation.

The remaining five states of this Southern group, in ascending order to effort — Alabama, South Carolina, North Carolina, Mississippi, West Virginia and Oklahoma —have effort indexes of 107, 111, 133, 133 and 144, respectively. While three of these states—Mississippi, West Virginia and Oklahoma—stand high on the scale of financial effort, it is not correct to conclude that the Southern states are characterized by extraordinary effort. More than a third of these states, in fact, are not up to the average degree of effort of the other states of the nation. To 13 Western and Mississippi Valley states belongs the credit for greatly exceeding the normal degree of effort in supporting their public schools. The median index of effort for this group of non-Southern states is 130 compared with 105 for the 13 Southern states indicated above.
10-13-46
W. HARDIN HUGHES.
Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

those that don't like it go somewhere else."

The dear lady and her kind are, of course, the drag weight on the plow of progress and human rights.

Those persons who insist that all of life would be sweetness and light if we would but dwell only on sweetness and light and ignore the truth if it be ugly, are well-meaning but dangerous.

This is the philosophy of decay, of dry rot, of the legendary three monkeys who see no evil, speak no evil, hear no evil.

It is wearing a new evening gown with a dirty slip showing.

"Georgia has the finest people in the world.

The Constitution
Evening Gowns
Atlanta, Ga.
And Dirty Slips
Wed. 10-9-46

RALPH McGILL

It is using perfume when a bath is needed.

Also, it happens to be dishonest.

Of course, some of the finest people in the world live in Georgia. I know many of them. I know those whose sweetness and goodness comfort me and give me courage. I know many noble, truly great fine persons whose lives salt the bread of life. We have our share of these. And the others.

Our State is improving. Our income grows. We do spend more of what we have on education than other states. But, we do so only because there has been pressure on us to do so. We move forward only because there are those who prod us to action by revealing the great need for improvement.

Who loves his State most—he who fights those things in it which are ugly and wrong and unjust—or, he who says, "let us dwell on our lovely sunsets and our beautiful fields and not advertise our faults?

Human Resources

The greatest resources any State has are its human resources.

People are more important than coal or iron or steel or cotton.

What sort of a job have we done?

A bad one. An unintelligent one.

Here are some facts which cannot be disputed:

1—Georgia's rate of rejections of Selective Service for physical, mental and educational deficiencies was 49 percent higher than the national average. In other words, almost exactly twice as bad as the States with the best average.

In every 1,000 men examined, Georgia's rejections were higher than the national average per thousand men, as follows:

Seventeen more white men rejected for mental diseases.

Fifteen more white men rejected for ducational dficincies.

Fifteen more white men rejected for educational deficiencies.

Fifteen more white men rejected for syphilis.

Fifty-five more Negroes rejected for syphilis.

Eight more Georgians rejected for hernia.

Five more Georgians rejected for general bad physical condition, chronic diseases, crippled limbs, and so on.

No thoughtful citizen would wish to cover up such a record. He would insist something be done about it. We have not done a good job. Whatever the reasons, and some of them are valid, we can't fail to work at this record.

Continued

We produce babies seven percent above the national average. But deaths during the first year of life are 22 percent more than the national average. In other words, we are pretty good at producing them, very bad at giving them proper care, food and medical supervision.

A shocking 10 percent of Georgia's State prison population is composed of boys and girls between 12 and 18 years of age. More than half are first offenders.

Training schools for juveniles are filled and there are long waiting lists.

Ninety-four percent (almost 100 percent) more boys and men are in prison in Georgia than the national average. Thirteen percent of our prison population is under 20 years of age. In other words, we start failing our human resources from the time of birth, and fail worst of all in their tenderest years.

Only three of every 10 children in Georgia who enter school have been getting beyond the seventh grade.

But 50 percent of our adults in Georgia had more than a grammar school education in 1940.

In 1945, 19,000 new cases of syphilis were reported, as against 13,000 cases in 1944.

We are making progrss in some of these things.

But it is slow. And there is that small amount only because this record of shame is held up and cried aloud.

Let us muster the best we have to eliminate the worst we have.

Housing For Negro Veterans

Birmingham, Ala. News

Announcement last week that one Birmingham home-building company was beginning construction of 40 homes for Negroes in the western section of the city is good news indeed. 2-5-46

Still better is the fact that this same firm plans building 340 housing units, 200 of which are scheduled to be completed this year. Already, in addition to construction of the 40 houses, work of laying sewers, installing light and water facilities for 100 lots has been initiated.

The firm believes that "there is a definite field for better-type homes for Negroes." We agree—there is such a need, and there has been for a long time. These houses are to be sold at prices ranging from $4,250 to $5,000. This is a high price for many Negroes. It can be afforded by a sizable number, however, who likely will welcome the chance to buy good homes that will last for many, many years. 2-5-46

At the same time, builders in Birmingham should begin making specific plans for further housing developments in a lower-cost field for Negroes. Everywhere now one meets the housing need, but certainly no one needs it more than do Negroes, who too long have been living in substandard dwellings. We have emphasized, many times, the fact that home conditions have a direct bearing on health standards for our city—that disease and crime which emanate in substandard dwelling areas know no color line.

200 Negro Vets To Get Homes Here This Year

Birmingham, Ala. News

Building Firm Says Construction To Start When Materials Arrive

2-1-46

BY IRVING BEIMAN
News Staff Writer

The task of providing adequate housing facilities for Birmingham's returned Negro veterans was given a decided boost today as Dean & Wainwright, home-building concern, announced three projects to provide 340 dwelling units, 200 of which are to be completed this year.

Construction has just started on 40 of these homes—on 15th Street, West; First Avenue, West; Second Avenue, West, and Homb Boulevard, an area between Rickwood Park and the State Fairgrounds—and work of laying sewers and installing light and water utilities has begun on 100 additional lots in the Goldwire Street and Avenue F area.

* * *

WALTER K. DEAN, member of the firm, at the same time announced he has purchased six lots in Mountain Brook Village on Montevallo Road, where he has drawn plans for a 24-unit apartment for white tenants. Start of construction depends on delivery of materials.

Mr. Dean also announced the company has purchased 200 lots in St. Mark's Village, two blocks north of the low-cost housing project at Smithfield Court for Negroes. He hopes to start work on 200 homes at this site "just as soon as we can get the materials." 2-1-46

* * *

HOMES IN THE THREE Negro housing projects will be built with materials obtained under the new presidential order earmarking 50 per cent of all building materials for veterans' housing.

Mr. Dean said Negro veterans will have first choice to buy these homes for 30 days after completion, as required by the executive order. He said the number of inquiries for housing already received from Negro veterans indicates that virtually all the homes will go to colored service men.

"We believe there is a definite field for better-type homes for Negroes," Mr. Dean said. The new homes will have hardwood floors, plastered walls, comfortable bathrooms and adequate lighting fixtures, he said, and the price range will be between $4,250 and $5,000 per home.

Financing will be done with loans insured by the Federal Housing Administration.

Mr. Dean said the company is now completing 110 homes for white tenants in Tuscaloosa. The homes are being sold or rented to returned veterans attending the University of Alabama. All 110 units will be completed within 30 days.

2-1-46

*

HE SAID THE MAIN difficulty in obtaining materials has been the lack of windows and doors. With settlement last week of the lumber strike on the West Coast, which provides most of the window and door lumber, supplies are expected to start flowing smoothly soon. A shortage of plumbing equipment has been and still is a problem, he said.

Seven Persons Still Missing From Blast

Birm. Ala. News

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 20—(AP)—With seven occupants still unaccounted for, searchers delved anew today into the wreckage of an apartment building shattered yesterday by a blast which injured 38 persons and killed an undetermined number. 2-20-46

One body was taken from the ruins yesterday, but rescue workers reported seeing at least two others in the debris. The recovered body has not been identified.

Technical experts from the Fort Worth, Tex., regional office of the Federal Housing Authority were expected today to investigate the cause of the explosion. The building was part of a government housing project in St. Bernard Parish (county) adjoining New Orleans to the south.

J. Gilbert Scheib, executive director of the Housing Authority, said some of the unreported persons might be safe, but that they had not checked with his office.

Fifty-five Negroes were listed as occupants of the building. Thirty-eight received hospital treatment for injuries.

Explosion Injures Many; Ten Missing

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution

2-20-46

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 19.—(UP)—Ten persons were missing Tuesday night following an explosion which wrecked a 14-apartment Negro housing project, but J. Gilbert Scheib, executive director of the project, said there were no known dead.

Previous reports said two were dead.

Scheib said that of the 54 persons registered as living in the building, all but 10 had been accounted for.

He said some of the missing were known to be alive. They had been treated in hospitals and then had left for whereabouts unknown.

It also was possible that some of the missing were dead in the wreckage of the building, Scheib said.

ESCAPING GAS BLAMED

The explosion was believed to have been caused by escaping gas under the structure. State Fire Marshal Campbell Palfrey said he understood that tenants of the project had "complained of gas leakages." He added that his office was conducting a thorough investigation." 2-20-46

An ambulance shuttle service bucked traffic jams in the area to get 34 injured victims to hospitals. Black and white united in their efforts to save the trapped victims. Soldiers from the New Orleans port of embarkation and Navy volunteer crews joined police, firemen and neighbors in the rescue work.

The thunderous blast occurred at 6:45 a. m., catching many families asleep.

As though a giant scissors had snapped off the ground floor, the wrecked building collapsed to its second floor level. The entire rear of the building was blown out, leaving kitchen furnishings hanging crazily on the splintered wood. 2-20-46

The Red Cross set up a disaster unit on the scene to dispense blankets, clothing and hot food. Rehabilitation facilities were being established to provide for the injured and homeless.

Eyewitnesses to the explosion described it as a "blinding light."

One of the occupants of the building, Ezekiel Hampton, 40, said he was in a third floor bathroom when he heard a sound like a pistol shot.

Nine Blocks Away

Slums to Provide Hollow Echo To White House Hammering

By John F. Gerrity
Post Staff Writer

When the carpenters' hammers beat into shape the $1,650,000 face-lifting promised the White House, the concerto of busy tools will reach an audience nine blocks away in one of Washington's most squalid tenements—Snow's Court.

There nearly 40 families—170 persons—live in homes and under conditions unbelievably foul.

Snow's Court, bounded by five streets—24th, New Hampshire, I, 25th and K sts. nw.—is actually more than a court. It is a labyrinth of six different alleys that twist confusingly into blind pockets where one expects to find exits. The one entrance Snow's Court boasts is a narrow driveway leading from 25th st.

There are 46 dwellings in this crude wood and brick hovel—not including the stables. The 170 Negroes who live in these homes—and a few sway-backed dray horses—share equally the muck and filth that seems to have gathered since the homes were built in 1860.

The horses can't help themselves—or the fact that waste water lies in pools at the base of outdoor pumps that furnish the drinking water for their human neighbors.

The human beings seem to be unable to help themselves, too. In addition to not having water in their homes, they have no toilets, no electric lights, no gas.

There are tottering ramshackle outhouses. Some homes are doorless. Steps and fences are more treacherous than booby traps. Every house in the "community" is pockmarked with ratholes. No home has a room with more than one window. But broken windows patched with cardboard and great time-made gaps in walls solve the ventilation problem.

Every house is rented.

Snow's Court is no newcomer to Washington's housing problem. Thirty-three years ago after some publicity on conditions there, a bill was introduced in Congress to raze the buildings and convert the area into a playground.

In 1940 the WPA moved—but not far—in the conversion. A 24-foot square sand box and a tiny locker for playthings were built for the children of Snow's Court.

And today that sandbox serves as a catch-all for the drainage that seeps from the hydra-headed alleyways into the central area where it stands.

Social workers for whom this settlement is a regular port of call, say that conditions today are worse than ever before.

The families who live in Snow's Court have been there for periods ranging from 2 to 15 years. Nearly every household has at least four children.

Hatton Family Is Typical

Take the Hatton family. They are typical of Snow's Court.

Wade Hatton, 34, and his wife Lillie Mae, 32 and their four children—the oldest is 13 and the youngest, 7—have been living at 2401 Snow's Court for four years. Hatton is a barber when he is able to get work.

Their home is a two-room affair. Hatton and his wife sleep in the "front" room that is about 8 feet square. The room is heated by a tiny stove, whose puny efforts these days are wasted since most of the front window is smashed.

The four children sleep in the kitchen, stretched across the width of a rollaway bed. Their sleeping quarters also are warmed with a tiny stove—but cooled by a long, twisting crack in the wall. Over the Hattons live another family of seven with the same amount—and kind—of space.

When Mrs. Hatton was asked about the crack in the kitchen wall she said:

"What can we do? I ask the man who collects the rent and he always asks me back: 'What do you expect for $8.50 a month?'"

Negro Housing

Miami Fla. Herald July 9, 1946

MIAMI'S downtown Negro section is a standing disgrace to this community.

That statement defies contradiction or challenge.

The responsibility rests wholly and solely on the White population of Metropolitan Miami.

That, too, is beyond dispute or questioning. For under the social system that maintains here, the Negro is not permitted to establish himself at will and where he wills.

The solution of this very great and very pressing public problem, however, devolves upon our officials. The White citizenry generally cannot go about it, no matter how much they deplore the evil. It must be done in orderly fashion, conformable to the realities. The ultimate responsibility is in the hands of those charged with final determination and decision.

IT WOULD be a calumny against the White section of this community to accuse them of wanting our Negro population to be subject to the congestions, the hazards and sub-zero housing standards which prevail within speaking distance of our court house.

In fact, the vast majority of the White residents have practically no knowledge of what exists in the downtown Colored section. It is perhaps inexcusable ignorance. Yet upwards of 40,000 persons are crammed into a few blocks, huddled together in shacks or makeshift apartments, with practically no paved streets, without adequate running water connections, poor lights and the ever-present danger of a catastrophic fire.

That there exist within this over-crowded area crime-breeding holes, health-endangering conditions and a physical set-up that are a menace to our Colored people and at the same time to all the community is not surprising. It would be a miracle if it were otherwise, and the day of miracles of that character is not with us.

If Miami's Colored section is representative of "White supremacy," then we ought to hang our heads in shame for our race.

THE MIAMI HOUSING AUTHORITY has brought the matter again to public attention calling on the County Commission to take prompt action to meet a situation which the Authority called "critical."

The entire community should articulately and forcefully support the Housing Authority.

That group was well within the fact in charging that "the recent difficulties and disputes which have arisen through encroachment by Negro families into White areas are traceable to official failure to designate adequate living space for our Colored people.

The Housing Authority is not asking anything extraordinary, something difficult to carry out. It simply wants the County Commission to make as its program the May 13 recommendation of the City Planning board, authorizing Negro occupancy of areas west of Liberty City, "subject to strict zoning regulations as to minimum lot area and type of construction."

The very simplicity of the request and the equal simplicity of the remedy it offers call for official approval.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR JOHN T. KNIGHT of the Housing Authority told the County Commission:

"The negro slum conditions in Miami warrant the making of an application for funds to condemn the most congested part of the slum areas for re-development through private enterprise, or failing that by public housing."

Director Knight referred to the Wagner-Ellender-Taft National Housing Bill now pending in the Senate. The measure proposes to make it possible for cities to rid themselves of blighted areas such as is ours. Space, however, must be provided beforehand for housing families displaced by slum clearance. The areas designated by the Housing Authority would be directed at immediate alleviation of the worst aspects of the housing deficiency and also set the base for an eventual and total clean-up of the slums that sit on the doorstep of downtown Miami.

Immediate and firm action is indicated. Public health—White and Negro alike, for they cannot be separated—is seriously involved. Common decency calls for it. A stigma on the whole Metropolitan Miami area would be cleansed by it. Basic humanity prompts it. Fundamental Christian precepts command it. The whole physical and spiritual development and progress of Miami is involved in it.

The problem is entirely one for our White citizens to solve. The conditions it has created are his to cure. So long as his officials do not move with decision in the matter his will be the disgrace. It is a very large and very evil one.

Negro Housing Proposal Explained

Miami, Fla. Herald Aug. 23, 1946

Reports that a proposed negro re-settlement plan will eliminate the downtown negro residential area were stilled by city representatives at a mass meeting in Mt. Zion Negro Baptist church Thursday night attended by an estimated 2,500.

The meeting adopted a resolution that adequate and suitable territory be provided for expansion of the negro people; that any proposed mass evacuation of negroes from the present downtown negro section be opposed; and that proposed acquisition of land northwest of Liberty City be indorsed for expansion of present housing facilities.

L. G. Blackus, assistant state service officer for negro veterans affairs, expressed negro objections to "dislocation of established residences and business places," and said that little by little large business projects are encroaching on the downtown negro residential section.

Dan D. Rosenfelder, public safety dirctor; C. A. Avant, chairman, Miami Planning Board; and J. T. Knight, executive director of the Miami Housing Authority, assured the audience that no permanent evacuation of the negro section is included in the housing plans.

Mixed Fla. Vet Bloc Asks Homes

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 10-26-46

WASHINGTON (NNPA)—The novelty of a mixed delegation from the deep South in the interest of veterans housing amazed government officials with whom they conferred last week.

The delegation, which came from Miami, consisted of:

Dr. Ira P. Davis, commander of the 11th District, American Legion, department of Florida; L. G. Blackus, assistant State service officer; Max Newmann, chairman of the Associated Veterans; Sam DeVinson, State adjutant of the American Veterans of World War II;

J. K. Williams, judge advocate, American Legion, Department of Florida; Nathan Liss of the Harvey Seeds Post, American Legion; and Allen Simmon, executive secretary of the Mayor's Committee on Veterans' Housing. All of the delegation, except the first two named, were white.

Mr. Horne Helps Group

Upon arrival here on Oct. 9, the delegation got in touch with the office of Sen. Claude Pepper (Dem., Fla), and through his secretary, a contact was established with the office of Frank Horne, special adviser to Wilson Wyatt, national housing expediter.

Mr. Horse set up for the delegation a meeting with representatives of the Office of Price Administration, the Federal Public Housing Authority, the Civilian Production Administration, and the War Assets Administration.

D.C. Welcomes Mixed Group From Florida

The Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 10-26-46

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Surprise seemed to be the major reaction of government officials here last week as they welcomed a mixed housing delegation from the deep South.

Urging a more adequate program for veterans at Miami, Fla., the delegation included two Negroes and five whites.

At a meeting Friday at which 28 government agencies were represented to hear Florida's pressing housing need, L. G. Blackus, Negro assistant service officer of the American Legion, Department of Florida, was spokesman for the entire group.

Dr. Ira P. Davis, commander of the 11th district of the American Legion, Florida department, was the second Negro in the delegation.

They met with officials of the Office of Price Administration, the Federal Housing Authority, the Civilian Production Administration, and the War Assets Administration, in joint conference to probe possibilities for more housing for Florida veterans. The entire delegation reported the meeting a success, when the agencies promised a closer cooperation with veteran groups in Florida.

Anti-Bias Clause Beaten by House

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — Efforts to write into the Administration's emergency housing bill an anti-discrimination clause failed last Wednesday.

Rep. Everett M. Dirksen (Rep., Ill.) offered two amendments. The first would have prohibited discrimination in the administration of both the National Housing Act, which the emergency housing bill would amend, and the United States Housing Act of 1937, and would secure maximum preferences and priorities to veterans of World War II.

After the chairman, Rep. Jere Cooper (Dem., Tenn.) ruled the first amendment out of order, Mr. Dirksen proposed the same amendment but related to the National Housing Act only.

In sustaining the point of order made against Mr. Dirksen's second amendment, Mr. Cooper ruled that it would take in entirely different provisions of the Housing Act than those contained in the Patman bill. He ruled that the first amendment was entirely too broad.

Kentuckian Raises Objection

The points of order against both amendments were made by Rep. Brent Spence(Dem., Ky.).

"We want no discrimination in the administration of this bill," Mr. Spence said, "but it is entirely unessential to put in such reservations as the gentleman proposes in his amendment."

As passed by the House last Thursday, the emergency housing bill contained no authorization of $600,000,000 for construction subsidies and no provision for price ceilings on existing houses, which were specifically recommended by Wilson W. Wyatt, Federal Housing Expediter.

The bill was passed by a vote of 357 to 24 after the House had rejected by a vote of 304 to 76, a motion to recommit it to the House Banking and Currency Committee for revision. Two hundred Democrats, 155 Republicans, 1 Progressive and 1 American-Labor member voted for passage, with 19 Republicans and Democrats opposed.

Can Issue Directives

In the form passed by the House the bill provides:

Broad statutory authority for the Housing Expediter to issue directives for speeding housing activities to other Federal agencies, including the Office of Price Administration, with respect to price

Continuation for a year beyond June 30 of the President's war powers to allocate building materials and grant priorities for residential housing demands.

Ceiling prices on new houses.

An increase of $1,000,000,000 in the insurance authorization of the Federal Housing Administration, an increase in the amount of the government insurance from 80 to 90 per cent of the construction cost, and authorization for insured loans of as high as $8,100 thus providing for the construction of $9,000 houses.

Preference for veterans of World War II and their families in the purchase and rental of houses.

RACE SEGREGATION IN HOUSING FOUGHT

National Urban League Notes 'Suicidal Trend to Ghettos'

—Cites Negroes' Plight

Housing in the United States, both by Government and private property owners, shows definite trends of increased racial segregation, the National Urban League declared yesterday in an annual report on the thirty fifth year of its activities to promote inter-racial cooperation and greater opportunity for Negroes.

Although noting progress in virtually every phase of the league's social work, the report admitted the organization had been unable to provide sufficient leadership to cope with the housing trends. It pledged the league to meet the housing segregation problem "more fully" during the current year.

"Checks must be placed upon the suicidal trend toward racial ghettos observed in the spread of restrictive property owners' covenants," the report said. "The introduction of racial segregation in new areas through the establishment of separate public housing projects is a development to be opposed."

The report declared that 80 per cent of the nation's Negro population lived in substandard dwellings in 1945.

"The deterioration and accelerated obsolescence of existing Negro neighborhoods," it added "must be corrected through the enactment and administration of health and sanitation codes and through acceptance by neighborhood leadership of its share of responsibility for improving housing conditions. Negro home owners must be advised and assisted in purchasing property and in protecting neighborhood standards."

The interracially directed league and its autonomous local affiliates in fifty-four cities in twenty-seven States operated in 1945 with increased efficiency as the result of a record expenditure of $1,073,395 the report said. New affiliates were established in Fort Worth, Tex. — the first in that State— San Francisco, Portland, Ore.; Gary, Ind., and New Brunswick, Conn.

Among the fields in which strides were reported were community relations, research and planning, the study of business and business education among Negroes, industrial relations and employment, fellowships for professional study in social work and education and field services.

For thei[illegible] in the interracial fiel[illegible] of the league received d[illegible]ons from the Navy and the Selective Service System and commendations from the War Department, the Office of Price Administration, the National Housing Agency, the War Manpower Commission and the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice.

Action Sought On Negro Housing

Cincinnati, June 27 (AP)—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was told today that "while housing conditions for Negroes in the North are shameful, they are even worse in the South."

The statement came from O'Brien Boldt of the Philadelphia City Planning Commission, who added in an address at the N.A.A.C.P.'s annual convention:

"Housing practices in Northern cities are at the very heart of the persistent pattern of racial discrimination. Negroes are prevented from living anywhere except in old, rundown neighborhoods and squalid slums."

Boldt advocated local action everywhere to bring about large-scale, co-operative, nonprofit, community-sponsored housing projects for rental "within the reach of the mass of war veterans and workers."

Capt. E. Frederic Morrow, attached to Selective Service in New York City, declared he was "alarmed at the feeling of frustration I have observed in returned Negro soldiers, who during the war equipped themselves to fill better jobs with higher skills, but who find few doors open to them for such work."

Survey Reveals Negro Vets In Critical Need

Building Materials Said To Be More Plentiful Nowadays

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — The conclusion that some 400,000 Negro veterans are in the market to buy, build or rent living quarters, was drawn by Wilson Wyatt, national housing expediter in the fourth monthly report on the Veterans Emergency Housing program released here last Wednesday.

Mr. Wyatt reached this conclusion from information compiled by the bureau of the census which disclosed that out of the 12,000,000 servicemen discharged, approximately one-third of this amount want homes, with about 2,200,000 of the number desirous of building, buying or renting despite current high prices.

Since Negroes represented 10 per cent of the armed strength of the nation, he assumes that if Negro veterans are in the market for homes, they would comprise 10 per cent of 4,000,000 or 4-hunderd thousand.

Although no part of the summary deals specifically with the question of housing for Negro occupancy and no racial breakdown is given, charts, comments and statistics contained in the August housing report give a wealth of data from which Negro businessmen, social workers, community leaders and others can use toward solving the housing situation for Negroes and Negro veterans.

The 15-page report first touches upon the fact that over 100,000 homes went under construction in August, marking the third straight month that this high rate has been achieved. In all the number of new units begun in the eight-month period since the program started is 708,000. Of this number three hundred and fifty thousands units have been completed. To keep the rate of building at the same high level, over 50,000 additional workers were hired during August. This brings an increase in construction workers of nine per cent as compared with the five per cent increase on all other types of construction.

By the end of the month, almost 600 mayor's emergency committees were functioning, with new ones being set up at the rate of three a day. All but three states have these committees, and 128 of the 140 metropolitan districts defined by the census have such committees operating.

At the same time, it was announced that increased production of many scarce building materials including lumber, gypsum board, cast-iron iron soil pipe, brick and plumbing fixtures, were to be noticed. To insure that these materials were available for the housing projects, a tightening of controls was instituted designed to channel a larger share of the critical materials into housing for veterans.

Principal measures adopted included adding 28 items to the materials controlled by priority regulations, bringing the total to 58; setting aside specific quantities of of 14 of these materials for home construction, ranging in some instances as high as 85 percent of the total supply of millwood 95 percent (bathtubs) and even 100 percent (hardwood flooring). Of the remaining 44, dealers and distributors are required to honor "HH" and other ratings up to 75 percent of their monthly inventories.

Three other measures required that set-asiders of the 14 major items held by dealers indefinitely until used, instead of merely for 30 days as previously required; further reduction of the volume of approvals for non-residential construction; and intensifying a five agency collaborative enforcement program to insure all regulations are observed.

'BLACK TRASH' REPLIES

I wish to express an opposing opinion to a letter written by Kathleen Daveson which appeared in May issue of EBONY under the topic Black Trash. Kathleen should realize people don't live in ghettos because they like it but because of overcrowded conditions and restrictive covenants.

In publishing pictures of poor housing conditions no one appealed to Kathleen Daveson for help. You simply showed the need for more and better housing. It is a safe bet that Kathleen made the wealth she crows about off this same Black Trash she now scorns. If Kathleen is such a genius and financial wizard, why did she have to take relief from the county in the first place. Someone helped her, but no one is asking her for help.

Kathleen Daveson is a case for a psychiatrist. Sane people don't crow about their wealth.

WILLARD HOWARD.
Chicago, Ill.

Kathleen Daveson has committed a great injustice to her race (or does she still own us) by publicly expressing her selfish thoughts. By publishing her letter you have brought to light a far greater menace to the race than the rat-infested kitchenette can offer. Why not send Kathleen's letter to "The Man" (Bilbo). He has found a true black companion.

JIMMY LITTLE.
Chicago, Ill.

Reader Daveson should know that in the sight of many people she may be worth $20,000 and still be black trash.

I am a subscriber to EBONY and usually keep all of them as a collection, but I will certainly clip that letter out and destroy it.

HAROLD E. CHANDLER.
Los Angeles, California.

I am proud that I am a Negro and I like to see them get ahead, but if it swells their heads like that of Kathleen Daveson, I think they are better off poor.

MRS. ADELL BENSON.
Robbins, Illinois.

The itemized list of Kathleen Daveson's possessions were completely uncalled for in the letter. However, methinks it added much to her stature amdist the local sewing circle.

JOHN S. JACKSON.
Fort Lewis, Washington.

I read in your May issue a letter by one Kathleen Daveson. Though she states she is worth $20,000 in U. S. gold, just what is her value to her race? In my estimation not one fraction of a mill.

An ex-sailor who is unfortunate enough to be "Black Trash,"

LAWRENCE BARCLAY.
Cleveland, Ohio.

6-Point Housing Program for Equal Treatment of Vets Started by Wyatt

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 10-19-46

Regional NHA Offices Instructed to Name Minority Advisors, Integrate Needs. Jobs

WASHINGTON

Quietly initiating special measures to see that colored veterans are treated equitably in obtaining homes from the National Housing Administration, Housing Expedit Wilson Wyatt has put a six-point program into action.

The program, Mr. Wyatt pointed out, was necessitated by the failure of private builders to meet needs of citizens of minority groups.

A recent survey taken by the administration revealed that private builders constructed some 539,000 units for war workers, of which only 15,000 new homes were for non-white occupancy.

Special Program Necessary

It was also pointed out that restrictive local legislation, unfavorable community attitudes and realtor opposition played a large part in keeping homes from returning colored veterans.

The program, dispatched to all regional NHA offices along with instructions for the offices to appoint regional racial relations advisors recommends:

Intergration Urged

Every total community program must integrate minority housing needs; responsibility for minority housing needs must be both public and private;

Minorities must be given equitable participation in any land assembly or housing development made possible by use of government powers or aid;

No reduction whatever of land area or living space now available to colored people or other racial minorities in any community;

Construction Equality

Employment on an equitable basis of racial minorities at all levels of skill in off-site and on-site construction of all projects where public funds or powers are used in labor recruitment.

Inclusion of minority group representation on the 600 Mayor's Emergency Housing Committees pushing the emergency program in that many U.S. cities.

Results of the program, which was initiated several weeks ago, are already measurable, according to the tabulation of emergency units allocated to cities and schools in Southern areas where the policy of segregation obtains.

Fair Share in South

It showed that approximately one-seventh, or 10,579 of the first 73,586 NHA units have been marked for the occupancy of colored veterans.

Although racial breakdowns are not available for Northern communities, Mr. Wyatt has asked all federal housing agencies to report on the number of colored veterans included in the 166,996 units under construction in those areas.

During the war, it was pointed out, non-whites occupied 123,690 of the 605,980 housing units under the Federal Public Housing Authority.

JOINT COMMISSION WANTED

Plan Asked to Halt Housing Tension

Negro Leaders Tell Hartsfield Their Problem Many Times Worse Than Whites'

Atlanta Ga. Journal Sept. 27, 1946

By BOB COLLINS

Seven leaders of Atlanta's Negro population have requested Mayor William B. Hartsfield to appoint a joint commission of white and Negro citizens to form an immediate and long-range program to reduce "and, if possible, avoid" housing tension here between the two races.

Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College, serving as spokesman for the group, said "Negroes constitute one-third of Atlanta's population, but they occupy one-eighth of the land area in the city, and the whites occupy seventh-eighths of the land area."

"As urgent and acute as the situation is among the white citizens," he declared, "it is many times worse among the Negro citizens."

He cited several instances in the West End area in which, he said, friction has arisen as the result of Negroes moving into white residential sections. He said that Negroes have bought all the residences on West End Avenue between Lee and Ashby streets, except a church and eight houses, and approximately half of the first block on Sells Avenue.

Mistreatment Cited

The Morehouse president asserted that one Negro, a new resident of that section, had been threatened and pushed through a hedge by a white person, and two others threatened with death as the result of their moving or attempting to move into certain West End white residential areas.

"Un in the Kennedy Street section," he declared, "Negroes who have bought property have had it damaged, and in one instance, someone shot into the home of one of the colored residents."

"Despite this vandalism," he continued, "no one has been apprehended. We call upon you to protect these law-abiding citizens from this mob rule."

Chief of Police M. A. Hornsby, who attended the meeting, said that arrests had been made in connection with the cases mentioned by the Negro leader.

Better Elements Sought

In reply to the request for expansion of living space for the Negro population, Mayor Hartsfield said, "The better element of white and colored people have got to get together in this problem. I am convinced the Negro population is going to have to be permitted to expand toward the suburbs, probably in the general area of Simpson Street."

The Mayor told the Negro delegation that he hoped he would eventually be able to obtain good parks and playgrounds somewhere in that area as a means of making the section attractive to the people of their race.

Edward M. Chapman, president of the Atlanta Real Estate Board, who also heard the Negro housing problem with the Mayor Thursday afternoon, said that "something has to be done in the matter."

He suggested a survey to determine the most likely section for expansion of Negro housing.

Cost Stressed

"Somebody will have to put out some money," Mr. Chapman told the Negro group. "Let the colored people form a company and buy up all the land in this selected area, and make an understanding with the white people, and give them a good price for their property so they can buy elsewhere."

He told the Negro group to face reality and added that Negroes should not have moved into a section with white residents in the first place.

"You know that friction is inevitable when that happens," he said.

T. M. Alexander, a member of the Negro group, and president of the Empire Realty Board, said, "No Negro would have dared go into Sells Avenue, West End Avenue or Chestnut Street unless white real estate men had offered them homes for sale there."

At one point in the conference, Mr. Chapman had commented that he realized there are many unscrupulous persons dealing in real estate here over whom his organization has no control or influence.

Survey Recommended

Frank Carter, of the Chamber of Commerce's race relations committee, also suggested a long-range planning committee to study the Negro housing problem and recommended to Mr. Chapman that the Atlanta Real Estate Board conduct a survey for new Negro residential sections.

Some comment was brought out during the conference alleging that persons arrested for violence against Negroes in the local housing tension had not been tried.

"Anyone arrested on these charges should be promptly brought to trial," Mr. Carter said and he added that if their trials were unduly delayed, "the light of publicity should be placed on the matter and, if necessary, an appeal should be made to the Bar Association."

Mayor Hartsfield said that committees of West End citizens are attempting at the present time to solve the problems of the housing fraction between white and Negro residents on Sells Avenue, where most of the trouble has been, and he expressed confidence that the matter would be settled soon.

WRIGHT BRYAN

Atlanta Ga. Journal Sept. 28, 1946

Atlanta's Negro Housing Need Is Urgent

HOUSING IS a tough enough problem in these postwar days without the complications of racial tensions. When the housing troubles of white people and Negroes impinge on each other it is, indeed, time for sober and responsible leadership by the best minds of the community.

The suggestion that Mayor Hartsfield appoint a commission of white and Negro citizens to formulate both immediate and long-range programs is a sensible one. Providing adequate, decent and comfortable living conditions for all our people, of whatever race, will do more to allay prejudices and passions than all the words which can be written or uttered.

We know that Atlanta is growing rapidly and in every direction. Most of the residential growth is beyond the city limits. Little of this development is designed for Negroes.

Almost all Negro residential sections are close to the center of the city. In most cases they are surrounded by white sections.

Population Growth Is Rapid

The Negro population is growing just as the white population is. In the fringes between white and Negro sections the pressure of Negro housing needs has resulted in sale of homes to Negroes in blocks that have been predominantly white. This inevitably destroys property values of remaining white residents and makes those residents look elsewhere for places to live. Under present conditions it is almost impossible for such white people to find other homes within their means.

This situation breeds hatred and discord, which too often erupt in violence.

A tiny minority of Negroes may be seeking to exploit this condition to their own advantage. The vast majority would greatly prefer to see adequate Negro housing developed entirely away from white residential sections.

The Atlanta Real Estate Board has sought to discourage property sales which would lead to racial friction, but some unscrupulous dealers will not listen to the Board's advice. A Negro leader pointed out this week the obvious fact that Negroes would not buy white property unless there were white people ready to sell, and usually a white agent encouraging the sale.

Mayor Urges Co-operation

Mayor Hartsfield agrees that "the better element of white and colored people have got to get together to solve this problem;" and Edward M. Chapman, president of the Real Estate Board suggests a survey of areas where Negro expansion would be proper.

The Atlanta Daily World, a Negro newspaper, published a sane and temperate editorial discussion of the problem a few days ago. The World made three specific suggestions:

1. That the rights of ownership, whether white or Negro, must be protected and violence curbed.

2. That white and colored real estate dealers agree as to how far Negroes should attempt to buy into various areas.

3. "That a group of Negroes who are financially able take the lead in forming a corporation that could purchase land and build some homes for Negroes." The World believes "that the facts regarding the housing situation are so appalling that necessary priorities could be obtained."

"Anyway," the World concludes, "in this irritating housing problem let all concerned show the necessary patience, courage and tolerance."

The Atlanta Journal in an editorial published July 18, 1944, set forth this newspaper's platform on race relations. It included a statement on health and housing:

"The rightness and expediency of seeing to it that the Negro population has a healthful environment is so obvious as to need no arguing. Slums, whether urban or rural, are dangerous to the common weal, regardless of who occupies them. Such public services as water, sewers, hospitals, and playground and recreation facilities should be equitably apportioned on a basis of human needs."

The Journal said this and other proposals made in the editorial "rest on the major premise that segregation shall continue. Segregation is not discrimination, if accompanied as it should be, by a just apportionment of community benefits."

The Atlanta World is correct in saying the situation calls for "patience, courage and tolerance."

Lurking Danger Spots

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Fri. 8-30-46

The tossing of rocks into a Dixie Hills bus last Sunday night near Simpson Road and West Lake Avenue by three hooded men, emphasizes the existence of far too many lurking danger spots in subdivisions being developed in Atlanta for Negro residents and suggests the frightful need for more adequate lighting in these areas. Light not only dispels darkness and makes it safe for travel in such places, but it also serves as a powerful deterrent against the hooded cowards who work only in darkness and secrecy. It does even more that this. More adequate lights would reduce the number of attacks and robberies, so common in these areas. And it would drive out of these places the thousand and one other tramps who make their living by taking advantage of the unguarded moments and the unguarded homes of honest. hard working people.

We might also call attention to fact that the real estate agencies, in too many instances, content themselves when the tenants get into these neighborhoods without interesting themselves to follow through on the adequate pro

ple receive living in Metropolitan Atlanta. We know instances where there is no safe way to reach the car or bus lines from the homes of some of these tenants. No lights are provided in others. And no side walks or roadways in many others. This is simply inexcusable in the light of the high prices exacted for such homes. We hope the realtors will by sense the wisdom in these suggestions and speedily set about to correct them. It is high time that they do this and thus reduce the many hazards of life for those living in these areas.

tection of the health of their tenants through proper garb
age disposal, satisfactory sewerage conditions and many
other deficiencies which should never be tolerated, either by
city authorities or by the tenants who pay enough to se
cure the same high type service and convenience that peo

RALPH T. JONES

Housing in Atlanta Is Longtime Problem

The Constitution
Atlanta, Ga. Thu. 10-30-46

We hear and read a great deal these days about the "housing problem." It has to do, usually, with the problem of some individual family trying, desperately, to find some place, any place, where they can live.

They tell us, the statisticians, Atlanta proper is short 3,000 homes, without calculating on the housing shortage in the other municipalities of Greater Atlanta, or the areas unincorporated within the two counties.

We have heard all there is to hear about material and labor shortages, about inflated costs, about financing difficulties, etc. etc. In time, that problem will be solved. In time we shall return to that comparatively happy state of affairs where landlords and realty salesmen are competing for the customers, instead of the customers competing for the properties.

There is, however, another angle to the local housing problem which has been with us always and which will be with us for many, many years to come, unless something desperately drastic is done.

That is, the problem of providing for every Atlanta family not only a home, but a home of minimum standards of decency for human habitation. Even of the home units we count today, we are far, far short of that goal.

City of Homes We, of Atlanta, are of the habit of boasting ours is a "city of homes." We drive visitors through mazes of picturesque streets lined with lovely homes, each sitting serenely behind its own lawn, framed in its own trees and flowers and shrubbery.

We might do well if we asked ourselves just exactly what sort of homes the city includes. We don't take the visitors to those areas of sub-standard habitations, where less fortunate members of our community live in ramshackle warrens that wouldn't support any boast. Those areas are to be found, never doubt it. In fact, surveys show that the downtown area is almost entirely surrounded by such sub-standard slum areas.

The Atlanta Housing Authority has made its 1946 report. Have patience to read a few statistics from that report:

Available home units in Atlanta number 86,259, almost 3,000 less than the minimum need of its population.

However, of those 86,259 homes, 38,653 are listed as sub-standard.

What is meant by sub-standard? Well, 10,000 have no running water; 22,000 have no inside flush toilets; 28,000 are without bathtubs. Many, of course, lack more than one of these basic necessities.

Another statistical angle:

Of the white residents of Atlanta, 30 percent live in such sub-standard dwellings and, of the non-white residents, 70 percent are in sub-standard housing.

Wed.

Housing Projects Atlanta made a good beginning on the vast need of replacing the slum areas with decent housing projects before the war. This city boasted the first such Federal project, the Techwood Homes. There are now eight such projects, three for white families, five for Negroes. They are a big step in the right direction.

There will be, beyond a doubt, more of these projects. They are needed.

But the remedying of Atlanta's bad housing areas is not alone a governmental matter. It must come about by proper and judicious co-operation between Government authority and private enterprise.

Create No More The present sub-standard areas are covered, almost entirely, by shacks and rotting houses of ancient vintage. It is old age and neglect which have made them so deplorable in large degree.

It is quite possible, however, for shoddy developments of today to become, almost overnight, slum areas themselves. We should see to it, by governmental control, that today's urgency does not act as an excuse for the creation of new shacks not up to minimum residential standards.

The day is coming when we can turn attention not alone to increasing our home units, but to destroying the shameful areas, too. Then Government authority must step in to condemn the slums, with either Federal enterprise or private builders replacing them with decent places.

I said, early in this column, that the bad housing situation will be with us for many, many years, unless something desperately drastic occurs.

That something drastic might be another great fire. For the rotting timbers and roofing of the slum areas is the exact hazard of which conflagrations are made.

Let us pray then that tragedy does not intervene, as well as that we awake to the crisis and delay no more than unavoidable in making Atlanta truly a city of decent homes for all her people.

Ga. Legion Votes Probe of Building

Rome, Ga., News-Tribune
October 14, 1946

MACON, Ga., Oct. 14.—(AP)—The Georgia American Legion, taking note of what its commander termed "a vast scarcity of new homes for veterans," was committed to a State wide investigation of the reason for shortages of vital building materials.

The Fall conference of the Legion voted here yesterday to "take action to locate the bottleneck in veteran's housing," after Commander John Williams of Valdosta declared:

"We will solve this thing if we have to sew up all the building materials in Georgia."

A committee headed by W. A. Sirmon of Atlanta was appointed to hold public meetings throughout the State to discover the cause of shortages. Manufacturers, supply houses, builders, veterans, civic clubs and government agencies will be invited to attend the meetings.

Lewis W. Higgins

In his discussion of the housing problem Williams told the post commanders and adjutants:

"We note a superfluity of new buildings housing liquor stores and night clubs, and a vast scarcity of new homes for veterans. We want to know why."

For the first time in the Georgia Legion's history a Negro delegation attended the conference. Commanders and adjutants of about a dozen new "temporary" Negro Legion posts were seated in the balcony of the city auditorium.

Their leader, Chauncey Hudson of Valdosta, was asked to speak by Commander Williams and told the conference:

"My race appreciates the privilege that the Georgia Legionnaires have given our colored veterans to become members of the American Legion. We recognize our responsibility and our members will do everything to prove worthy of our membership."

The conference also took the following action:

Voted to hold the 1947 State convention in Macon June 2-4.

Reelected Stanley Jones as State adjutant for another three-year term and named Lewis W. Higgins, City Editor of The Rome News-Tribune, as assistant adjutant for a full-time job at Legion headquarters in Atlanta.

Awarded the Legion's Distinguished Service Medal to Col. James N. Keelin, former State director of Selective Service, and Dr. Thomas H. Quigley, former State director of the U. S. Employment Service, for their war efforts.

Adopted the legislative committee's recommendation for submitting new bills to the general assembly in January.

Set the next "Boys' State" for June 7-15, 1947, to be held again at Georgia Military Academy, College Park.

Cartersville, Ga.,
Tribune News Oct. 16.'46

Legion Launches Campaign For Veterans Homes

Macon, Ga.,—(AP)—The Georgia American Legion, taking note of what its commander termed "a vast scarcity of new homes for veterans," was committed today to a statewide investigation of the reason for shortages of vital building materials.

This fall conference of the legion voted here yesterday to "take action to locate the bottleneck in veteran's housing," after Commander John Williams of Valdosta declared:

"We will solve this thing if we have to sew up all the building materials in Georgia."

A committee headed by W. A. Sirmon of Atlanta was appointed to hold meetings throughout the state to discover the cause of shortages. Manufacturers, supply houses builders, veterans, civic clubs and government agencies will be invited to attend the meetings.

NEGROES SEATED

In his discussion of the housing problem Williams told the post commanders and adjutants:

"We note a superfluity of new buildings housing liquor stores and night clubs, and a vast scarcity of new homes for veterans. We want to know why."

For the first time in the Georgia Legion's history a negro delegation attended the conference. Commanders and adjutants of about a dozen new "temporary" negro Legion posts were seated in the balcony of the city auditorium.

Their leader, Chaunchy Hudson of Valdosta, was asked to speak by commander Williams and told the conference:

"My race appreciates the privilege that the Georgia Legionnaires have given our colored veterans to become members of the American Legion. We recognize our responsibility and our members will do everthing to prove worthy of our membership."

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Atlanta Slums Hit As Vice-Breeders

Atlanta, Ga.
Daily World
Wed. 11-13-46

Lon Sullivan, director of the Georgia Citizen Council, Monday scored Atlanta's slums as "breeding pools" for "crime, immortality, juvenile delinquency, disease, ignorance and intolerance."

Declaring that 39 percent of the city's population lives in slum areas, Mr. Sullivan said:

"If Atlanta is to become the great progressive city which is within her reach, then the private builders and the real estate people must provide clean, adequate housing at low cost for the people who live in these slums or the Government must do it. Those slum areas are costing you an dthe other citizens of Atlanta thousands and thousands of dollars.'

Sullivan pointed out that Atlanta has 10,000 housing units without running water, 22,000 without toilets and 28,000 without baths. He asserted that "The Atlanta Housing Authority has done a magnificent job in some areas, but the estimate that there are still 137,000 Atlanta citizens living in slum areas. He continued, while coupling his statistics with a blistering attack on opponents of low-cost public housing:

"If the home builders and the real estate members had ever thought of community progress and propagandizing against government-subsidized housing, they could have eliminated the need, cost housing and there would never have been a need for a big public housing program. meet such community problems intelligently as they spend lobbying

"If the National Real Estate Board and all buildings housing liquor stores and night clubs, and a vast scarcity of new homes for veterans. We want to know why."

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Want Share In Gardiner Homes

Dibuder

To rising demands by veterans groups that Gardiner General hospital be immediately converted to a veterans housing project, the Chicago chapter of the United Negro and Allied Veterans of America yesterday added its voice and specifically urged that Negro veterans be allotted a reasonable share of the housing units to be created.

In a statement issued Wednesday, Eddie J. Gerrard, commander of the Negro Veterans organization, Chicago chapter, said: "Facilities of Gardiner General hospital should, when converted, be made available to all veterans regardless of color. We are strongly opposed to the plan to move the headquarters of the Sixth Service Command to the Gardiner hospital site. If the Service Command headquarters must move, let it move elsewhere. 8-1-46 Sat.

"The United Negro and Allied Veterans of America is in accord with the position of other veterans organizations who have demanded that Gardiner hospital be used to alleviate the dire housing here among veterans. Chicago

"We insist, however, that tenants for the proposed housing units be selected not on the basis of race. There should be no color limitations in the choice of veteran tenants. Negro veterans face a housing situation far worse than white veterans do. In Chicago more than 300,000 Negroes are hemmed into an area that ought normally hold 100,000 persons." Ill.

HOUSING

Time

The First Squatters

There were no dreamhouses at Airport Homes. It wasn't even a very fancy veterans' housing project—just a row of barrack-like frame buildings thrown up on vacant lots near Chicago's municipal airport. But the apartments were empty. Veterans who lived near by in their in-laws' homes kept tabs: the houses looked as if they were going to stay empty for quite a while. Chicago, Ill.

As time passed, rumors began. People heard that Negro veterans or ex-soldiers from outside Chicago were going to move in. The neighborhood veterans held a meeting, decided on action. One night last week 60 of them advanced on the office of the project's caretaker, lifted the keys off a wall rack, began opening doors.

Two cops drove up, observed the proceedings and went into the caretaker's office to keep warm. Since the veterans were deserving 13th Ward boys, no 13th Ward politician was inclined to disturb them. In fact, a few precinct captains hurried around to help. Nobody interfered as the squatters began bringing furniture and clothes and getting their wives and children settled. Mon. 11-18-46

Take the Medal. But next day Chicago rang with protests over the first organized outbreak of squatting in the U.S. since the housing crisis began. Cried the chairman of the board of the Public Housing Association: "If their acts are condoned . . . a land rush will be on every time a housing project is ready for occupancy." The Chicago Housing Authority held a staff meeting, sent the squatters letters asking them to get out. It was explained that the apartments had been left vacant, not through carelessness, but because the CHA had insisted on repairs before taking possession. Meanwhile other veterans, who had applied for the disputed apartments through legal channels, also began to protest—some had been waiting for housing for a year.

The squatters prepared to stand off a siege. Many got a winter supply of coal, and began having ice, groceries and milk delivered. They hired two lawyers. But at week's end the going began to get tough. Six of the veterans were arrested for trespassing. Said their leader, ex-Pfc. Paul Principato, as he was booked by the cops: "Who wants that medal of mine? They can have it."

Officials Rap Slum Conditions

Defender

Chicago, Ill.

Families Herded Into 'Black Belt'

Sat. 8-31-46

In a startlingly frank report directed at Chicago but applicable to "black belt" areas all over the country, the national housing authority and the Illinois State Housing Board last week flatly accused restrictive covenants and segregation of responsibility for the criminally substandard Negro housing in the city and adjacent areas.

With grim honesty, the special appendix of the report on "black belts," informed Gov. Dwight Green, still stalling on action, that Chicago's problem in this segregated area "was totally disproportioned to the total need even before the war" and bid fair to become increasingly acute.

"The situation now constitutes a virtual crisis in the city's development," the report declared.

Sales prices in the Negro area have skyrocketed, the board declared. Three unit apartment buildings costing $17,000 to $19,000 inside the area, sell at only $12,500 to $16,000 outside, but on the border. Small scattered lots available in the area price at $3,500 to $2,500.

Prospects Gloomy

Prospects for alleviation this year or next are slight, the board concludes. Even if the need, which includes the families of 14,500 veterans is solved despite scarcity of land on a racially-restricted basis, the problems resulting from this confinement to limited areas "will be intensified rather than solved."

The board cited typical examples of a veteran's family with two children sharing a seven room apartment with four other families, a veteran's family of four and a family of six sharing an undivided store front, another vet family sharing a one room kitchenette and bath with 11 other families, a serviceman's pregnant wife, two-year-old baby and sister-in-law sharing one bed.

Housing in the neighboring city of Rockford and the tri-city area of Rock Island, Moline and East Moline were also described as overcrowded "and inadequate if not substandard."

Virtually the entire influx of 75,000 Negroes into the city during World War II have been jammed into the South side ghetto, the report asserted, where the seams were already bursting in 1940 with a population 83,000 in excess of accommodations. Restrictive covenants and intimidation have confined the present population of 350,000 almost exclusively to this area, except for the estimated 35,000 to 40,000 living outside before the war in half dozen small areas.

Ghetto Covers 4.2 Miles

The teeming ghetto, admittedly the most rundown, neglected area in the city, covers a grand total of 4.2 square miles.

Chief blame for the subhuman conditions was laid by the report at the door of arbitrary limitation of land available for Negro occupancy and the low income of a large percentage of the population. Despite the definite market for decent housing, regardless of income bracket, the report asserts, private enterprise has steered clear of the field. Full participation by private builders in a construction program is essential to the solution of the acute problem, the report insisted, despite initial inroads made in some communities by public housing units.

On the heels of the frankly honest picture of the tragic condition, the newly organized South side planning board this week presented a seven-pronged program to rid the entire area of slums, from which emanates a blight estimated by the board to cost Chicago $15,000,000 a year.

Mob Lays Siege To Negro, White Vets In Housing Project

Defender Chicago, Ill.

61a

By VERNON JARRETT

Displaying the raw ingredients of fascism, a frenzied mob of 200 whites—some shouting, "Hitler was right"—laid siege to Negro and white sympathetic veterans here last week, in a Dixie-like effort to bar a Negro ex-soldier from moving into the "all white" Airport Homes community.

Dramatizing the nation's acute housing shortage and latent Klanism in the North, a squad of city policemen was called to guard the interracial group as they were led away from the mob, which repeatedly chorused, "Negroes are nothing but dogs!" "Run the black bastards out of the country."

UNAVA, CIO Back Negro

This northern counterpart to the Klan and the Columbians, expressed resentment against the Chicago Housing Authority for permitting Negroes to penetrate the Southwest Chicago area. William Graham and Emil Hirsch, CHA representatives, were chased away from the area by more than eight men in a car, who turned over the car driven by Graham. Neither were injured. Sat. 11-23-46

The outcrop of whetted racism reached its crest when representatives of the United Negro and Allied Veterans insisted that Negro ex-soldier Theodore Turner be permitted to move in the federal-owned apartment along with other veterans. Joining UNAVA in this demand were white representatives of the CIO and other white veterans of the community.

While Kenneth C. Kennedy, national commander of UNAVA, was conferring with CHA officials and representatives of labor and the community in reference to protection for Turner and other Negro veterans who had contracted to move in Airport apartments, rabble rousers led the jeering mob in front of the second-story apartment occupied by the group.

Older hate-mongers encouraged eight and nine-year-olds to join in throwing rocks and mud on the house and yell "nigger lover" at whites standing by the Negroes. When police guarded Kennedy, Turner and the Defender reporter as they entered their car, one white so-called veteran dashed toward the parked car screaming, "You nigger bastards will never do here what I saw you do in France and England." One other on-looker said, "Maybe Hitler was right." Another declared, "I know damned well he was." Defender

White Vets Back Turner

Positive aspect of the "still unsettled" housing crisis was a meeting held last Friday night by nearly 100 white veterans and their families living in the area who welcomed "all veterans" and their families—"regardless of race, religion or color." Chicago, Ill.

However, at exactly the same hour American Legion Post No. 986 was meeting at Michael Flynn Hall, where it was reportedly demanded that Negroes be ousted from the "all white" community. The Defender learned that the race-hate drive was whipped up by big real estate groups who prefer to keep Negroes in the "rich" jam-packed South Side "black ghetto."

George Murphy, national adjutant of the United Negro and Allied Veterans of America, told the Defender that every effort would be exhausted to insure proper housing for Negro ex-servicemen regardless of what "Hitler-lovers think or do." Sat. 11-23-46

New Orleans Health Chief Assails Housing Menace

Defender
Chicago, Ill.

NEW ORLEANS—Pointing out that in the early days of the New Deal four of six federal housing projects here were authorized for Negroes because of their pressing need for homes, Dr. John M. Whitney, first city superintendent of public health, told a welfare session last week, that housing is still the first "must" of the city's health program. Sat. 12-14-46

"No discussion of illness and disease is complete," Whitney said, "without recognizing that the number one problem here is housing."

Agreeing with Dr. W. L. Trouting, president of the Louisiana State Board of Health, Whitney said there is a definite trend toward greater general interest in public health. This, he said, is not only a fine trend, but a most desperately needed one since New Orleans has a tuberculosis death rate exceeded by only four cities of its size in the country.

Laying blame for tuberculosis where it belongs, he reported that 40 per cent of the homes of the city are substandard slum dwellings which breed tuberculosis.

Much of the wartime emergency housing is already below health department standards, but Whitney pointed out New Orleans cannot order them vacated since their occupants have no place else to go.

Calling attention to Negro physicians on the city staff, he pointed out that while they serve only Negro patients this is a step toward greatly improved health. Another forward move, he suggested, is the passing of the old-time "sanitary inspector." "We had 70 men with no training at all and only 10 nurses. Today we have 100 nurses and 40 trained men who know what to inspect."

Concurrently with Dr. Whitney's report, two Meharry graduates connected with public institutions announced plans to carry medical care to rural areas where few Negro physicians have ever been known. Dr. Henry E. Braden, unsalaried medical director of the New Orleans Home for Negro Incurables, and Dr. Claude P. Dapremont, physician for Associated Catholic Charities, hope to see many small hospitals in rural areas "with decent X-rays and operating rooms and accommodations for ten patients."

The institution with which Dr. Braden is associated was established by Mrsfl Josephine Davidson, a pioneer Negro nurse. It plans to expand its facilities to care for non-contagious non-infectious generic conditions.

Dr. Dapremont is physician for the Lafon Old Folks Home and the Lafon Home for Boys, two institutions which date from pre-Civil War days when a "free man of color" Thomy Lafon amassed a large fortune as a merchant and endowed the establishments.

DETROIT COUNCIL BLOCKS HOUSING FOR NEGRO VETS

By William Allan

Daily Worker

Detroit, July 29.-- The majority of Detroit's City Council put themselves on record as being willing to lose $33,000 before they would allow a Negro veterans' housing project to be built.

The story is this: out at Algonquin Park a project for housing for Negro World War II veterans is about half way finished. So far the cost of construction is $33,000. The total cost will be $66,000. William Rogell, former Tiger third baseman, now a member of the City Council, this week proposed that the city stop the project on the grounds that "we want a park there." He was supported by Councilmen Lodge, Comstock and Castator. Today the contractor after building $33,000 worth of housing, has to await the action of Mayor Jeffries, who has the power to rescind the outrageous action.

Upon hearing of this deliberate cringing to the restricted convenants crowd and the real estate gang by the Council majority, the UAW-CIO in a citywide meeting of local union officers demanded that Jeffries act immediately to veto this action against Negro vets.

This is the second such attack on Negro vets. Several weeks ago the Council refused to buy land for the building of Negro vets' housing to be built together with the aid of federal funds. This week the federal funds were withdrawn because the city hall failed to use them.

Tenants in Charred Harlem Firetrap Get No Repairs from Landlord

Daily Worker New York

1-31-46

Burned walls and ripped ceilings remain unrepaired in the building at 322 W. 117 St., where a fire 20 days ago injured six children, two of them fatally. Nothing has been done by the landlord although the tenants are still living there. The dumbwaiter, in which the fire started, is a gaping hole. "It rains and snows in here like outside," said one tenant," and rats as large as cats run about the place."

There is a smell of rottenness about the whole place, and dirt is strewn about the halls. 1-31-46 (N.Y.)

"We have been trying for years to get the elementary sanitary conditions in this building," said Mrs. Marguerite Gordon. "We are forced to pay $45 a month for this place."

Until recently there was no heat, according to the tenants. The landlord was taken to court, and after that he began giving heat and hot water.

The tenants pointed out that it is necessary to close the kitchen doors at night to prevent being bitten by rats. Some have no kitchen doors. The doors were moved some time ago when they needed repairs. 1-31-46

RATS IN BEDS

These tenants told of finding rats in the beds.

"The whole house lives in terror that there will be another fire," Mrs. Mitchell, a tenant, said. "I have had only two good nights sleep since the fire, when I was so exhausted it was impossible to stay awake."

Another woman tenant has had to give up her job because she is afraid to leave her things without protection.

"The windows are broken," she said, "and anyone can come in."

The tenants were called in for an investigation by the District Attorney, Frank S. Hogan, yesterday. They were questioned by an assistant about who threw garbage down the dumbwaiter. All tenants had a feeling after questioning that there was an attempt being made to whitewash the landlord.

They all emphasized that whoever did throw garbage in the dumbwaiter shaft did it because the garbage was not called for. One tenant said, "We were told by the superintendent to throw it down. He said he would clean it out."

Mrs. Laura Epps is the mother of three children, two of whom fell three stories and were severely injured. 1-31-46

"Little Bernard, is a mass of burns," she said, "but he will live now. My Edward will also live. I can't take them home from Sydenham hospital until I find a suitable house for them."

The Epps were burned out of the apartment they lived in before they moved to 322 W. 17 St. 1-31-46

The tenants intend to fight this through. "We intend to go to every agency in New York. Someone is going to take action," said James Gordon, a tenant of the apartment.

Negro Family Beats Eviction in Court Case

Daily Worker, New York, N.Y. 61a

Mon. 10-7-46

By Claudia Jones

Mrs. Henrietta Johnson, 119-117 W. 116 St., 29-year-old Negro mother of two sons, won a court case against unlawful eviction at the 10th District Municipal Court against Z. Alexander Tate, weathy owner of this slum dwelling.

Tate, defended himself in the suit brought by Mrs. Johnson.

Mrs. Johnson was evicted on a 24 hour notice by the Lehman Realty Co., Tate's realty concern, on Sept. 5, without any dispossess notice. Following the unlawful action of Marshal Henry F. Lazarus who broke into her home Mrs Johnson's furniture was replaced in her apartment by angry neighbors.

Visiting Mrs. Johnson's residence, she showed me the rat holes in floors and ceilings.

"Because I complained about conditions, and the dampness and the lack of paint," she said, "the landlord told the super not to take my rent from me."

Mrs. Johnson was evicted while she was at work. So before she returned home tenants had replaced more than half of her furniture in her apartment.

In the courtroom, Tate displayed all of the fear of Harlem landlords against organization of tenants for better living conditions. He referred to "gangs leading the people of Harlem."

Organization however, is responsible for this victory. Tenant after tenant at Mrs. Johnson's residence told me that she was grateful for advice given them by the United Harlem Tenants and Consumers Organization.

All 22 families organized and signed a petition condemning the landlord's action against Mrs. Johnson. They are now applying for membership in the United Harlem Tennants and Consumers organization.

Leaders of the United Harlem Tenants and Consumer Organization associated with the case were Bonita Williams, executive secretary and Mildred McAdory, tenant's consultant. Attorney Nathan Copeland, counsel, for the UHTCO represented Mrs. Johnson.

Harlem Vets Out in the Cold

Daily Worker, New York, N.Y.

By John Hudson Jones

While the wind is getting chill and snow is threatening to fall, the City of New York and its Housing Authority is making no effort to provide housing for veterans in Harlem—notwithstanding the fact that the city owns outright many of Harlem's boarded up houses and can foreclose for unpaid taxes on as many more. Jan. 11-19-46

When the United Negro and Allied Veterans made their house survey a while back, they found in the area around 128 St. and Eighth Ave., three city-owned houses that could provide 26 apartments.

A partial reading of UNAVA's documented reports of one Manhattan and one Bronx area, shows 14 houses overdue in taxes in periods ranging from four to 14 years. These houses could provide 148 apartments.

The question of housing for Harlem's veterans has passed the stage of polite conferences where the City Housing Authority declared, "We want to open up those 1,500 boarded up apartments we found, and we mean business. We are telling this whole town that we fought for this country and we want to live in it."

Housing Authority.

And to show that they aren't fooling—UNAVA yesterday issued a call to "New York veterans and people who want to see them get in out of the cold" to participate in a huge demonstration Nov. 30, 2 p.m., at Eighth Ave. and 128 St.

The question of housing for Har- Walter Garland, executive offi-

Mashers on Loose, Perverts Offer Threat to Persons Required to Travel at Night

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md. Sat. 11-30-46

No Protection from Molestation Afforded During Rush Hours; Police Seeking Solutions

By ALVIN E. WHITE

NEW YORK—Particularly vexatious to the New York City police department are the many complaints from women that they are being molested at night by men who hang around subway stations.

The growing volume of complaints has the police department at a loss as to what to do to halt the depredations that are giving Harlem women their worst scares.

If you've never been in one of Harlem's cavernous subway stations late at night—when they are practically deserted—you've never experienced the dread of running smack into terror at the next turn of the corridor.

Alone Underground at Night

Around midnight when the stations are deserted except for the lone man in the change booth, there is nothing more horrifying than a long wait in a station for a train.

Equally terrifying is getting off a half empty train and finding yourself all alone on the long platform—which has exits at each end and doors opening to mysterious looking spots here and there.

Homosexuals Also on Loose

Conditions thus lend themselves to the fancies of the depraved males who infest the subway stations—some of them not particular about women at all, but looking with favor on the male sex!

Subway comfort stations are to be avoided—if all the tales that leak out are to be believed.

A few years back, a noted organist was arrested for misconduct in the subway and, while in the clink, he gave out an interview that was most astounding.

But the publicity didn't faze this character—he was back in his customary haunts after he had done a slight stretch. unmindful of the looks that greeted him.

A Typical Instance

Ethel Blank is a pretty girl, happily married to a young soldier recently discharged. She is the mother of a fine 2-year-old son, who is being taken care of by his grandmother, since both Ethel and her husband work to make a "point."

Ethel usually gets home around one in the morning from her job downtown. To get home, she has to walk up a long block at 145th St. and St. Nicholas Ave. to Convent, down Convent and up one of the darker side streets that end at Convent, but run westward across Amsterdam Ave.

Up here, it is quiet and all the streets are deserted that time of night, offering just the kind of hideout a moron would seek. But let Ethel tell her story from here:

Sensitivity Blamed at First

"I was riding the Eighth Ave. train, and since it was a little late, there weren't many people aboard. I could see everyone in the car and everybody got a chance to see me.

"As the train sped up town, I noticed that the man sitting across the aisle from me was staring at me intently. I felt uncomfortable, but since he said nothing, I blamed myself for being too sensitive.

"When I got off at 145th St., he too got off, right behind, and followed me up the stairs and started for the same exit to the street that I used.

This Time—No Chance

"The first time this happened, it could have been purely coincidental, but when it happened three nights running—with the man waiting for me on the platform where I got on and on the platform when I got off—things took on a different picture.

"One night he gave a half smile as he saw me. I looked away, all the while trying to decide what to do. I would trick him. Instead of getting off at my usual stop, I'd pretnd to get off at another.

"So, when the train rolled into 125th St. I got up and started for the door. My suspicions were sustained when the man jumped up and bolted for the door, but when he saw I wasn't leaving, he deliberately came back and sat down.

No Help Forthcoming

"When I did get off at my stop, a white man got off at the same time. I walked up and told him my predicament, saying that I felt the man was following me. The man told me that unfortunately he was going up only to the next level, but he could help me that far and then would watch me until I got out of the station.

"We went up to the next level and then I walked over to the change booth, where the changemaker was talking with another man. Sat. 11-30-46

"I told my story, and the man in the booth, looking me up and down, got fresh too—'Well,' he said. 'I guess I'll have to close up shop and take this chick home—any time something like this throws itself at you—'

Tempted to Stay All Night

"I was mad—plain mad and raging. I didn't know what to do—the wolf was lurking around the exit, waiting for me to make a move in that direction.

"I was tempted to stay in the station all night—but I knew that my husband and mother would come down to see what had happened.

"True enough, they phoned my place of work and, getting no answer, set out to look for me. On their way to the station, they stopped at the police station and reported the fact that I had not returned home.

Police Need 48 Hours

"The police asked for a description and said they could do nothing for 48 hours. But they came on over to the subway, John and Mom, and there I was—standing there by the booth in all of the light so they could see me.

"John rushed over and I told him what had happened—but when he turned to go after the masher, he had fled.

"We reported the matter to the police station and the sergeant told us the next night he would have plainclothes men stationed in the subway. He did just as he had promised, but my would-be admirer must have smelled a rat—he vanished completely."

Many Assaulted and Robbed

That is just one story of the many that could be told on sex-fiends who haunt New York and make it a happy hunting ground. Theatres, parks are all settings for their acts, and women coming home late at night are victimized regularly.

Not only are they subjected to the sexual wishes of their pursuers, but they frequently are robbed of whatever money they have. 11-30-46

During the depression, investigators for the Department of Public Welfare took many chances, and there were several reported instances in which investigators had been taken to the roof—or rather forced to the roof, where they were robbed and stripped of their clothing!

Not Only in Harlem

Not only do these things happen in Harlem, they happen in all other parts of New York, and the police department is powerless to prevent them.

Women riding the subways, especially during the rush hours, are subjected to indignities by moronic sex perverts whose wandering hands annoy females and cause their discomfiture and embarrassment.

Theatre mashers, too, have their favorite spots of operation, using the dark balconies to ply their trade, but knowing women, who prefer balconies to see movies, protect themselves with an umbrella—the day of the long hatpin has gone.

So, when the masher draws near and begins his overtures with a little subtle "knee action," he is promptly rewarded with a stiff poke in the middle. This usually is enough and he leaves in dismay and fear.

Solution Must Be Found

But New York's sex-crazed males form a problem the police would give most anything to solve—and New York's females would like to see broken up.

Subways, useful as they are, lend themselves too readily to this type of crime, and patrolmen in the subways, or guards, who are found only in the busier stations, have too much else to do.

The subway needs, besides modernization, a thorough lighting system and a well-trained police force, two men to a station! Then women will feel safe in riding the trains late at night and at all other times. 11-30-46

Fight for Housing Told in Booklet

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK — "Race Fear and Housing," a 44-page pamphlet, telling the story of a fight for decent, non-segregated housing in Buffalo, published by the Urban League for its Buffalo affiliate, was released this week. Sat.

The text written by William L. Evans, executive secretary of the Buffalo Urban League, is a chronological history of the agency's work in housing since its establishment in 1927.

Blames Authority

In the pamphlet, Mr. Evans places direct responsibility for Buffalo's "present system of segregation and discrimination" squarely at the "door of the Buffalo Municipal Housing Authority." 10-26-46

The pamphlet points out that other cities might fight against the division of pressure groups in avoiding a fault of the Buffalo program.

SEIZURE OF HOUSES IN HARLEM IS URGED

The Times

Conference Calls on City to Take Over 1,500 Vacant Apartments in Area

New York, N.Y.

A proposal that unoccupied apartment houses that have been "boarded up" and restricted by covenant against occupancy by Negroes be rehabilitated to ease the housing shortage in Harlem was favored yesterday at a conference sponsored by the People's Committee of that area.

Representatives of civic, educational, political and religious organizations discussed the housing problem and many others affecting the standard of living in the Harlem area, at a session held in the meeting hall of the Abyssinian Baptist Church, 132 West 138th Street. Sun. 12-22-46

In resolutions adopted at the close of the afternoon session the delegates supported this proposal, along with others, urging improvement in the education, marketing and policing of the area. Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr. is chairman of the committee.

Walter Garland, representing the Allied and Negro Veterans' organization, who made the proposal for better housing, especially for veterans, said that although the population of the area has increased by 120,000 in the last three years, "no new buildings have been erected for forty years."

He said that a survey of unused buildings showed that 1,500 apartments were available in houses at 149th Street and Eighth Avenue and on 128th Street between Seventh and Eighth Avenues. He recommended that the city take over these buildings and confer with private owners for their rehabilitation for occupancy.

A resolution urging better police protection was adopted, after it was charged that there had been "undue police brutality" against Harlem residents.

A resolution was adopted urging the raising of the level of education in the high schools and trade schools of the area and opposing "the tendency toward Jim Crowism" in those schools.

Lily White Housing Rapped by Vet Group

Daily Worker New York, N.Y.
Monday 6-10-46

Only members of the "Caucasian race" will be allowed to live in the Veterans Housing project being built in Binghamton, N. Y., Joseph Walker, State Adjutant of the United Negro and Allied Veterans of America, revealed at the week-end convention which met in Elks Auditorium, 15 W. 126 St.

Walker told the 200 Negro and white delegates, meeting to set up a state-wide organization:

"Our long years of service made us certain the fight against fascism was ours. But the benefits of victory have been limited by the color line. Our share has been the Ku Klux Klan in our own state, Jimcrow in industry, segregation in housing and discrimination in education."

He assailed the housing project in Binghamton, which provided:

"No race or nationality other than those of the Caucasian race shall use or occupy any building on any lot. 6-10-46

That was announced, not in Munich or Weimar or Berlin, 1933, but in Binghamton, 1946, where 48 vet homes are being constructed off the Vestal Center Road, Walker stated.

Efforts of the nation's maritime workers to win decent working conditions were supported by the convention, which voted solidarity with the men now preparing to strike.

All phases of the fight for equality and an equitable veterans' program were discussed in panels on Saturday. Dorothy Langston, Secretary of the Committee for Justice in Freeport, presided over the Civil Rights panel.

Bert Jackson led the organization panel, and Jim Mallory of the National Maritime Union headed the jobs panel. From the panel on housing education and medical care came the proposal that each chapter of UNAVA shall have a permanent committee on these three vital needs.

The delegates were moved by the stirring words of appreciation spoken on Sunday by Lieut. Nada Kraigher of the Yugoslav Partisan Army. She had fought fascism together with troops of the 332nd Bomber group and the 92nd Infantry Division, both Negro outfits. She explained how shocked she was to learn about the discrimination against Negro soldiers in the U. S. Army. 6-10-46

The young partisan said that in contacts with troops of all countries and nationalities the Yugoslav partisans never had the slightest trouble or friction with only one group of soldiers, the Negro Americans. Daily Worker

Lieut. Nada Kraigher told the Negro and white veterans that not only does the Yugoslav constitution bar discrimination because of race, color or nationality, but carries the constitution into practice. Above all she expressed appreciation to the UNAVA for their stand in behalf of peace "because only in peace can we repair the damage done by fascism." Monday

The convention unanimously went on record supporting "Operation Dixie," the CIO drive to organize the South. Resolutions were passed for a permanent FEPC, supporting the National Negro Congress which placed the case of the Negro people before the United Nations, for a diplomatic break with the Franco regime, for a strong OPA and against the Truman and Case bills to destroy trade union organizations. Housing for vets and elimination of restructive covenants were supported in resolutions as was a demand for full freedom for the colonial people.

Oliver Martin was elected State Commander. Other officers elected by the convention were: Adjutant, Joseph Walker; First Vice Commander, Carman P. White; Second Vice Commander, Bernard Moss; Third Vice Commander, John Hud- Judge Advocate, Att., Jawn Sandifer; Chaplain, Rev. Oscar E. Holder; Sergeant-at-Arms, George Boadfield; Executive Officer, Bert Alves.

TENEMENT OWNERS IN HARLEM FINED

Penalties Totaling $525 Are Levied Against Six for Dirty, Unsafe Buildings

Times New York, N.Y.

PART OF CLEAN-UP DRIVE

30 of 42 Cases of Violations Found in One Square Block Still Await Disposition

Owners of six Harlem tenements were fined a total of $525 yesterday by Magistrate Edgar Bromberger in Municipal Term Court for allowing their buildings to be in dirty and unsafe condition.

Added to similar court penalties imposed last week, twelve owners have been fined so far in the campaign of the city Department of Housing and Buildings to clean up tenements in the square block betweent West 117th and 118th Streets from Fifth to Lenox Avenues. Of forty-two case of violations found by building inspectors in mass examinations last March andn April, thirty are still awaiting final disposition.

As presented by Patrick Concagh, administrative assistant in the legal bureau of the Department of Housing, and Assistant Corporation Counsel Lotta Crabtree Roth, the complaints concerned unpainted apartments and halls, broken plumbing, rubbish in yards and dumbwaiters, infestation by rats and roaches. Times 6-20-46

Court Denounces Owners

Commenting on the complaints, Magistrate Bromberger said:

"What seems to be needed in this city is a campaign of education of property owners. After many years the socially-conscious people of New York have enacted laws to require proper sanitation of dwellings. We do not propose to allow a mockery to be made of those laws." New York.

The largest fine was $200. It was imposed upon the corporation owning a five-story, ten-family tenement at 61 West 117th Street, where inspectors had found vermin to be particularly numerous. When a representative of Horn & Wright, Inc., of 2095 Broadway, managing agents, after pleading guilty, argued that Office of Price Administration restrictions had hampered improvement, the magistrate asserted:

"Microbes do not respect OPA regulations. They breed in dirt and carry disease. Apartments must be maintained in humanly habitable conditions whatever your troubles with tenants or OPA."

The next biggest fine, $100, was levied upon Charles H. Weeks, owner of 36 West 118th Street. Mrs. Martha Boysson, an elderly and partly paralyzed woman, testified that her five-room, $22-a-month flat had been unpainted for years, that rain water seeped through the ceiling and that the

bathroom fixtures were broken.

Other Owners Fined Times 6-20-46

Fines of $75 each were levied upon the Manwar Corporation for a house at 24 West 118th Street and upon the Millicent Realty Corporation for a tenement at 12 West 118th Street; a $50 fine upon the Maxwar Realty Corporation for a house at 4 West 118th Street, and a $25 fine upon the 300 West 133d Street Corporation for a tenement at 146 Lenox Avenue.

Among the score of other cases of building violations heard during the day was that of the Dunlap Realty Corporation, owner of a run-down tenement at 743 East Fifth Street. Mr. and Mrs. Michael Tokash, the janitors, appeared at the order of the owner, they said, to plead guilty and pay the fine.

"You are not responsible for this," the Magistrate said. "Where is the owner?" N. Y.

When Mr. Concagh said Joseph E. Schwartz, the only known officer of the corporation, had evaded service of a subpoena for weeks, Magistrate Bromberger issued a warrant for his arrest.

AYD Mass Meeting Raps Housing Bars

Defender

NEW YOR :—Petitions calling for elimination of restrictive covenants and other discrimination against Negroes in housing here were forwarded to Mayor William O'Dwyer after a public rally at 125th st. and Seventh ave., last Thursday. 5-25-46

Speakers at the rally pointed out that of 1,400 reported violations of housing regulations, only 125 have been corrected. Sponsored by the Harlem Division of the American Youth for Democracy, the meeting was designed to focus attention of city officials on the deplorable housing conditions existing in Harlem. Chicago

The AYD, which favors the establishment of a city Fair Housing Practices Commission, called for action against landlords who fail to maintain their property in livable condition. Illinois

SCORES HEALTH HEAD WHO TALKS BUT DOESN'T ACT

Daily Worker New York, N.Y.
June 6-18-46

City Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, stated yesterday at a press conference that, **"Housing Commissioner Thomas N. Saxl's promises to clean up Harlem and to prosecute landlord violations, have remained promises."**

Saxl had promised action after two visits to Harlem where he inspected the area of 117 and 118 streets between Lenox and Fifth. The Urban League and the Parent Teachers Association had uncovered more than 1,400 violations in these blocks.

Davis said the Nat Turner and the Abe Lincoln Clubs of the Communist Party had called a "Rally for Action" on May 21 at which he was the principal speaker. Saxl protested to Davis that a leaflet advertising the meeting which said, **"Mr. Saxl," refuses to prosecute landlords for violation of the multiple building law. He sides with the landlords against the tenants."**

Saxl charged this was a "prevarication" and stated, **"It is rather difficult for me to understand a man of your caliber, having your name associated with such a statement."**

When Saxl visited Harlem the first time he looked at a few houses and said, "I've had enough." Several officials from his office and the health department accompanied him. He received great publicity in every New York paper.

Two weeks after the May 21 Communist Party meeting, he returned to Harlem and stated, **"the time for dealing with some landlords with kid gloves is past. I'm putting on boxing gloves."**

Subsequently forty summonses were issued to landlords.

On June 5, Davis answered Saxl pointing out that the leaflet statement was not a "prevarication," and that he was **"proud to associate my name with the Communist clubs in question."**

He further stated, **"The overwhelming number of disgraceful violations in the block are still in existence,"** and that **"The immediate correction of these violations and the prosecution of the landlords is the urgent necessity of the moment."** June 6-18-46

So far several landlords have received $25 fines. Davis termed this merely "an invitation to continue the violations." He said that reports of violations are beginning to "pour" into his office.

Saxl answered Davis and again charged "prevarication" stating that **"neither the Nat Turner Club or yourself have anything to do with or any bearing whatsoever with my continuing the drive to clean up Harlem or elsewhere."**

Saying he was **"glad Saxl at least knew the people of Harlem resented their housing conditions"** Davis said that **"The Communist Party and all its clubs considers the Harlem conditions the number one problem of this community, and we will continue every form of organized mass action to force Saxl and the heads of other departments to clean up Harlem, and take the landlords off the backs of the tenants."**

OUR WORLD presented a ten-year housing plan for West Harlem, and charges that **"present plans of city officials and private enterprise for rehousing in New York City will not help Harlem. As long as landlords find more profit in rents from Harlem's rotting segregated tenements than from any other part of the city, no relief can be expected from private enterprise."** N. Y. N. Y.

Surely, not only West Harlem but all of Harlem should be rebuilt. Disease, death, and social ills, are paying high profits to landlords who own Harlem, and capitalists never give up their profits without a terrible fight. The answer is a greater struggle for Negro economic, social, and political rights finally ending in socialism. Only then will the Negro people any where get adequate housing. Daily Worker

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Davis Urges Negroes Apply For Homes in Met Project

Daily Worker

City Councilman Benjamin J. Davis yesterday urged Negro citizens to "immediately send in their applications to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, for tenancy in Stuyvesant Town."

Mon. 6-24-46

The company announced a few days ago that it was "accepting applications from citizens," for the fifty million dollar housing project that will bar Negroes and Jews from tenancy. It received construction permission from the City Board of Estimate in 1943, and will enjoy tax-free operation. Davis has fought the Jimcrow project from its inception.

New York.

He stated that Negroes should make application "in order to continue the battle to break down the Jimcrow bars set up for the project by Frederick Ecker, vice-president of the billion dollar company."

Repeated law suits to break the Jimcrow policy were lost several months ago. The Davis-Isaacs Bill passed by the City Council which bars such practice in future city aided housing, was not allowed to apply to Stuyvesant Town.

Mon. 6-24-46

Stating that "those who have any trouble should notify my office at 200 West 135 St." Davis further said, "The fight is continuing, and for Negro citizens to apply for apartments is essential to the continuance of the fight. Stuyvesant Town is tax exempt, and we will never permit the disgrace of a lily white housing project in New York, built out of the taxes of black citizens as well as whites."

Mon. 6-24-46

Davis urged that "especially Negro veterans should make application, and confer with me at my office in Harlem."

Vets Charge Owners Refuse To Rent Homes

The Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 10-12-46

NEW YORK—While a Civilian Volunteer committee was being organized last week to support such groups as the United Negro and Allied Veterans of America in their fight to obtain housing, Oliver Martain, state commander of UNAVA, charged that owners have boarded up their houses to avoid selling them to Negroes.

UNAVA will take into court, Martin said, evidence or restrictive covenant action on the part of many New York landlords.

A veterans' survey brought to light four Harlem apartment houses kept boarded up by a landlord who subtracts their total value of $78,000 from his income tax rather than repair them for families in dire need of homes.

One hundred such boarded up buildings were found on Eighth ave. alone, Martin reported.

These, if seized by the city and repaired, would furnish homes for 5,000 families, the veterans' spokesmen said.

Attacking Thomas E. Dewey for his indifference to the veterans' housing problem, Martin bitterly assailed the governor for having taken 135 million dollars intended for housing and earmarked it for a super colossal state highway.

The Civilian Volunteer Committee was organized at headquarters of the National Negro Independent Political League. Its president, Samuel Richardson, warned that "unless the housing situation is alleviated, the winter will witness untold sufferings."

NEW ADDRESS OF HOMELESS VET: WASH. SQUARE PARK

Daily Worker New York, N.Y.
Mon. 10-28-46

A homeless veteran of World War II and his bride yesterday set up housekeeping under Washington Square Arch. Mr. and Mrs. Alan Manson received a number of their friends in their open-air apartment, explaining that unless effective action is taken by government housing authorities veterans all over the country will soon be living in the streets.

Manson, a featured player in **Call Me Mister**, spent four years in the army, 25 months of which were overseas. Since his discharge a year ago, he has been living from day to day in various New York hotels.

His plight came to the attention of the Veterans' Housing Conference of Greenwich Village which helped him stage this novel solution to the housing problem in the hope of calling attention to the pressing need of federal and state housing legislation.

Callers at Mr. and Mrs. Manson's outdoor home today included Betty Garrett, star of **Call Me Mister;** Larry Parks of **The Jolson Story;** and members of the **Call Me Mister** cast.

Negro Mother, 6 Children Evicted; Have No Place to Go

Daily Worker New York, N.Y.

Mrs. Anna Branch, 31, Negro mother, and her six children, aged 13 years to 19 months, were evicted from their four-room basement flat, 1039 Tiffany St., Bronx.

Sat 8-24-46

The furniture was piled into the back yard beyond public view, and the mother was standing guard with her family and a handful of sympathetic neighbors, trying to figure ways to help her.

Mrs. Branch had been employed as "super" of the 25-apartment building at a salary of $50 per month, including rent. But Aug. 7 she received a notice from Hope Contracting Co., 899 E. 169th St., Bronx, giving her until Aug. 17 to get out.

"Mr. Isaac Arker and Mr. Max Silverblatt," she said, referring to members of the firm, **"just used me to get rid of the filth. As soon as I got the place cleaned up, they started to complain and do everything they could to turn the tenants against me."**

NEIGHBORS HELP

"I know it's not true that she didn't keep the place clean," Milton Mandelbaum, a neighbor said. **"I used to see her mopping the halls late every night when I came home from work."**

"It's just a plain damn shame," agreed Thomas Garrito, superintendent of the building next door. **"I happen to know the guy they had on the job before never did his work. Yet they kept him until he quit. There's something fishy going on."**

A white tenant leaned out of the window of an apartment at 1035 Tiffany and called down to Mrs. Branch to say that she had dinner ready for the latter's kids.

Mrs. Joyce Mandelbaum, who with her husband Milton, also occupy an apartment at 1035, had invited the Negro mother to share their three rooms for the time being. But there was still the problem of the furniture.

Sat 8-24-46

At a late hour last night the Daily Worker learned that the furniture had been given temporary shelter in the basement of a neighbor, but must be removed within 24 hours.

Child Sleeps in Dresser Draw

Daily Worker New York, N.Y.

NEGRO VET'S WIFE TELLS FAMILY'S PLIGHT

The critical housing situation is bringing many letters to the United Negro and Allied Veterans of America. The following is an example:

Tues. 11-19-46 N.Y.

MANHATTAN.

Dear Sirs:

I am writing to see if you can help my family and me. I am living with my oldest sister in a three-room apartment. In all, there are 10 of us.

My sisters and their husbands and my younger sister have children. There is no kind of heat—not even a steampipe; one window, and that's in the back.

The room is so tiny all it can hold is a single bed and a crib in which the two oldest children, ages five and three, sleep. The baby was just two months old last Wednesday, and she's sleeping in the dresser drawer. She's very ill at the present time; the doctor thinks it's pnaumonia.

I've tried every way I know to get an apartment but it's awfully hard, especially when there's children. My husband registered at the New York Housing Authority, Harlem River Houses, and I guess every other agency, even the Urban League, but so far we haven't had any luck, so I'm writing to you.

The visting nurse was trying to find out where to get a blank for me for the Lincoln project but I haven't heard from her as yet, so I was thinking maybe you could tell me where to write and apply for one, because the doctor says it's very important that II get the children out of here before winter really sets in. So if you can give me any information I would be so grateful.

Respectfully yours,

MRS. A. L. M.

FOUR OF HARLEM FAMILY BITTEN BY RATS IN WEEK

Daily Worker New York, N.Y.

By John Hudson Jones

Washington Heights Court Judge Morris Rothenburg gave Charles Siegal, the landlord at 229-231 W. 115 St. just one week to remove the violations for which some of his tenants hailed him into court yesterday.

Tues. 11-26-46

Mrs. Elsie Ringgold, Mrs. Reda Stoolthoff, and Mrs. Anna Richardson told the court of broken down refrigerators, ceiling holes, rat holes, leaking pipes and Siegal's refusal to do anything. Present with them was City Housing Inspector, Fitzpatrick and Bonita Williams of the United Harlem Tenants and Consumers Organization.

The rats are so big and ferocious in Mrs. Ringgold's apartment they have bitten her, Mr. Ringgold, and their two boys, George and Richard. Only her five months old baby has escaped being bitten. Mrs. Ringgold was bitten in the mouth. She is being treated at the Sydenham Hospital for the bite which pierced her lip.

Mr. Ringgold was bitten on the jaw. George was bitten twice on the head and Richard once. Mrs. Ringgold says she is "deathly afraid they're going to get my five months old baby."

Siegal denied that there were violations and when Inspector Fitzpatrick contradicted him, he changed his story and said the tenants hadn't told him about them. The tenants, Siegal, and the Inspector will report to the court next Monday.

Outside the court chambers Siegal engaged in an argument with Mrs. Richardson and the other tenants, declaring that "it's not as bad as you're making it." When Miss Williams disputed him he became very indignant and asked her, "Who are you?"

She told him and added that "the whole house belongs to the Organization, and we're going to see that all those violations are fixed." This quieted him down.

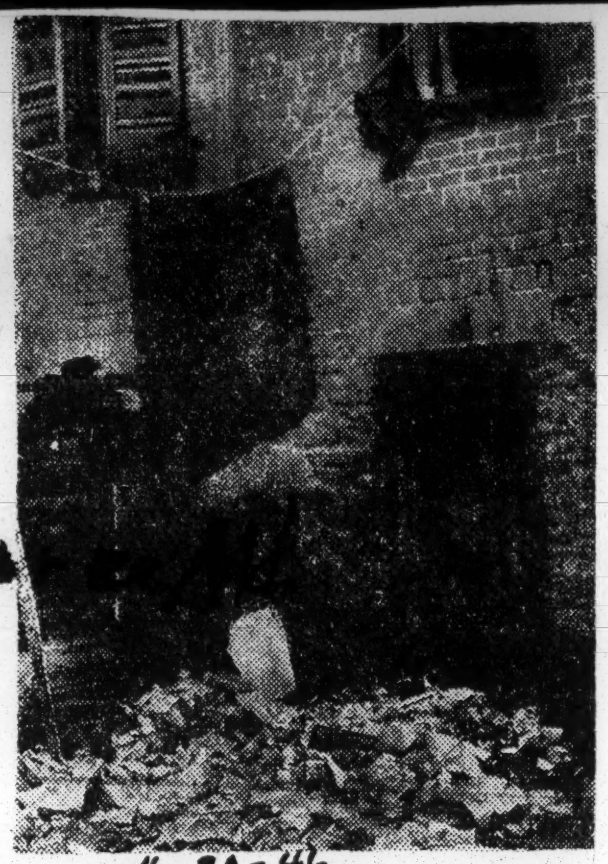
Mrs. Richardson, who made the complaint has lived in the house for three years. Last month she refused to pay rent until her refrigerator, which has not worked for a year, was repaired. After she had gotten in contact with the Tenants Organization she signed up all the tenants in the house and they have begun having regular meetings.

She told the Daily Worker yesterday, "We're going to fight him to the last ditch. Pretty soon every human being in the house will be eaten up by rats if somebody doesn't do something."

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 98

4-20-46

Afro-American



4-20-46

An average kitchen, with bad flooring, outmoded facilities, insufficient lighting and space for this family of six.

The rear of a tenement, with its accumulation of trash and garbage.

Landlords' Greed Blamed for Conditions of 600,000

Baltimore Md.

Complete Renovations, End of Ghettoes Recommended Despite League's Activity

By RICHARD DIER

AFRO Staff Correspondent

4-20-46

NEW YORK—One of these days . . . and I hope it won't be far off . . . the steaming kettle of mass humanity jam-packed into the filthy and unsanitary jim crow area of Harlem, will blow its lid right off and reveal to all how more than 600,000 people have been living and dying under conditions almost indescribable.

The world will learn how several families have been forced to live together in one apartment with no privacy for either sex; how even the minimum standards of sanitation and cleanliness are not maintained by profit-seeking landlords.

Paid 35% More

Outsiders will learn of the rat-infested and cockroach-ridden rooms; of the broken ceilings, smashed walls and inadequate plumbing of toilets that were never repaired.

Last but not least, the story of how Harlem's inhabitants were forced to pay as much as 35% more in rents for these dungeons in comparison with other race-restricted neighborhoods in the city will come to light.

The ending of the war brought with it one of the most acute housing shortages in the city's history, and the situation today is worse than ever before, AFRO investigations have revealed.

More and more families are living under one ceiling because they have no place to move to. Returning service men who get married are compelled to move in with their own or their wives' families. 4.20-46

Hunting an apartment is ridiculous; finding one is out of the question.

Sanitation Impossible

With beds occupying every room of the average flat, there is no regard as to health and sanitation.

Owners are unwilling to maintain their properties in good repair, contending that they cannot get materials for improvements. As a result, general maintenance of the buildings is at its lowest ebb.

OPA Rulings Fought

Although the OPA stabilized rents in March, 1943, landlords appealed to the State legislature to kill rent control. Prior to that, the policy was to charge as much rent as they could get.

Fully aware that one segment of New York's population was forced into Harlem, owners readily took advantage of the situation at every turn.

As soon as the European war began in 1939, it was the signal for them to sky-rocket rents. Only the OPA saved the community from further hijacking; otherwise rents would be double their present rates. 4.20-46

1500 Cases Handled

Offsetting their actions, however, has been the Consolidated Tenant's League, which has consistently fought for rent control, improvements in housing and the upkeep of general maintenance standards, plus sufficient steam and hot water for tenants.

Equipped with a competent legal staff, the league has handled over 1500 cases during the past year in the municipal courts, to the general satisfaction of the tenants in the community.

15,000 League Members

Although it has only been in business 12 years, the league has a membership of 15,000 tenants who contribute a small fee annually to its upkeep, and thereby are entitled to full services of the entire staff, including court fights.

One of the chief tactics of tenant groups, one designed to impress the landlord, is to hold up his money legally as a means of forcing him to live up to his contract.

The league does just that. Members can and do pay their rent to the league, which holds it in escrow for the landlord until he makes the necessary improvements.

A Slow Process

"We tell the landlords that they must realize their responsibilities to the tenants and give them the improvements they're entitled to," said Donelan J. Phillips, league president, in an AFRO interview.

A member of the New York City Emergency Housing Committee, appointed by the mayor, he admitted that such action is a slow process, but ultimately gets results.

Declaring that "the situation is more acute than it has ever been," he explained that there never was such a thing as value in charging rents. 4.20-46

Ceilings Vital

"It was charge all you can . . . and get all you can from the tenants," he explained. "Rents were wide open until the OPA came in. I dread to think what will happen if they kill the rent control bill."

Harlem residents feel the same way about it. If rent ceilings go, they know they are going to be hit harder there than anywhere else in the State.

The league, which has won many cases in court, maintains a lobby in Albany and is now working to pass a bill which will create a permanent State Rent Control Agency enacted into law.

'Harlem Is Through

As efficient as the league may be, however, it can handle only a small part of the work that has to be done. No conceivable amount of repair can ever render Harlem a liveable community.

Yes, Harlem is through. Every tenement building must be torn down and replaced with decent apartment houses. It is a tremendous job, but it must be done.

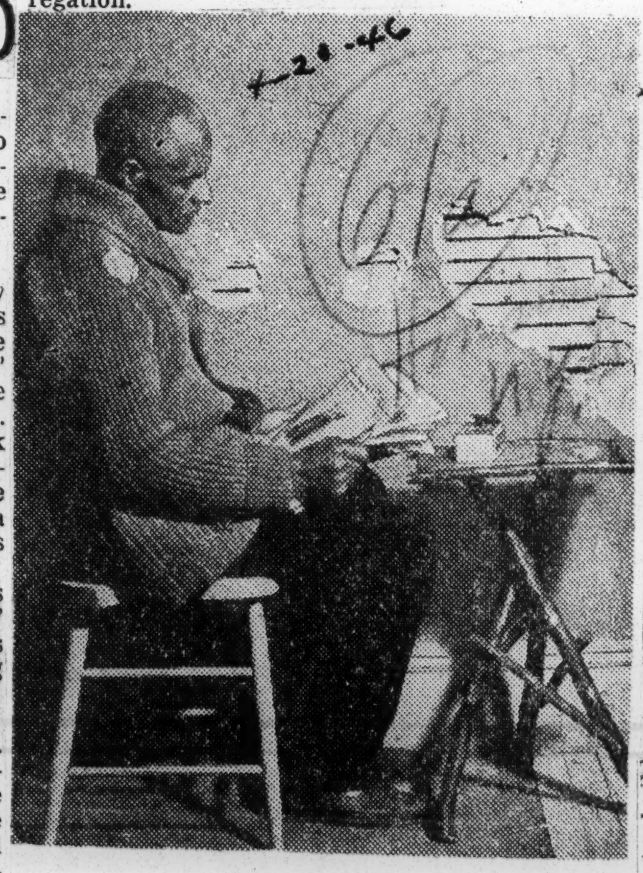
And even should Harlem become a decent place to live in, the main task is still undone. Jim crow must go. Harlem must cease to be known as a "colored" neighborhood.

Interracial Projects Urged

Interracial housing projects, such as those which have proved successful in recent years in Manhattan and Brooklyn, should replace the old segregated tenements. 4-20-46

It follows to reason . . . that any community which tends to become strictly a one-race neighborhood is bound to become a ghetto. Harlem's residents are not at fault here; whites forced it on them by not allowing them to move elsewhere.

The tragedy and death of Harlem is the result of enforced segregation.



4-20-46

The father relaxes after a day in a room with only the bare necessities.

Freeport Rejects Housing Project

Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

FREEPORT, L.I.—The property owners here went to the polls recently and voted down a State grant offer of $741,000 to build a housing project for the 1300 colored citizens who live in the Bennington Park slums. Sat

The building of a project in the Bennington Park area would have given decent housing to one third of the population and entailed no obligations for the white property owners who voted against it.

While the project would have cost the Bennington Park home owners nothing, it was to their financial interest to defeat it, because of the high rent averaging $10 a room which they exact from the colored renters. 3-30-46

The voters were not willing to run the risk of matching the State fund for the project, but they readily voted to spend $190,000 for new automobiles and trucks for the village.

The Commissioner Came to Harlem to personally see the filth and slime he'd been hearing so much about—and he brought with him a crew of experienced building lookers-at. The reports they'd had must have seemed like understatement when they actually saw Harlem's tenements. In pix above, Deputy Commissioner Morris Comar (third from left smoking cigar) listens to the inspectors' reports. Next to the commissioner (right) is Frank Montero, director of Public Relations for the Urban League. The rather concerned gentleman looking over Mr. Montero's shoulder is William A. Phillips, agent for three of the buildings inspected—PV pix by Ransom—See complete story below).

Housing Inspector Amazed At Filth in Harlem Block

Sat 4-13-46

By JACK WALKER

Housing inspectors had a real field day Thursday, under the personal direction of Housing Commissioner Newton Saxl and his deputy, Morris Gomar. Inspector Goldfinger's men rummaged around in the filth of one of Harlem's old law tenement districts, the block between 117 and 118 sts, Lenox and 5 avs, and uncovered almost innumerable violations of housing regulations. After a look at a few of the houses, Dr. Saxl said, "I've had enough." (PV has been featuring an expose of negligent landlords for some time.)

While in the many apartments visited, the chief complaint was of rats, there are others: inadequate plumbing (toilets and kitchens), falling plaster, unpainted walls and ceilings, barred window exits to fire escapes, just to name a few.

The current demonstration is being held after an Urban League arrangement with city officials and, according to Mrs. Dorothy B. Hamilton, Urban League's Health and Housing Secretary, two things are expected to come out of it all: (1) immediate correction of any and all violations uncovered by the investigations and (2) a program aimed at educating tenants and landlords, owners and supers in improved housekeeping and maintenance. The commissioner indicated that when this block demonstration was completed, others would be worked with the same objective.

While the frightful conditions are largely due to neglected maintenance, tenants came in for their share of the blame when it was revealed that garbage and refuse were thrown into alleyways, streets and courts despite some facilities made available by owners.

Sat 4-13-46

AGENT CONCERNED

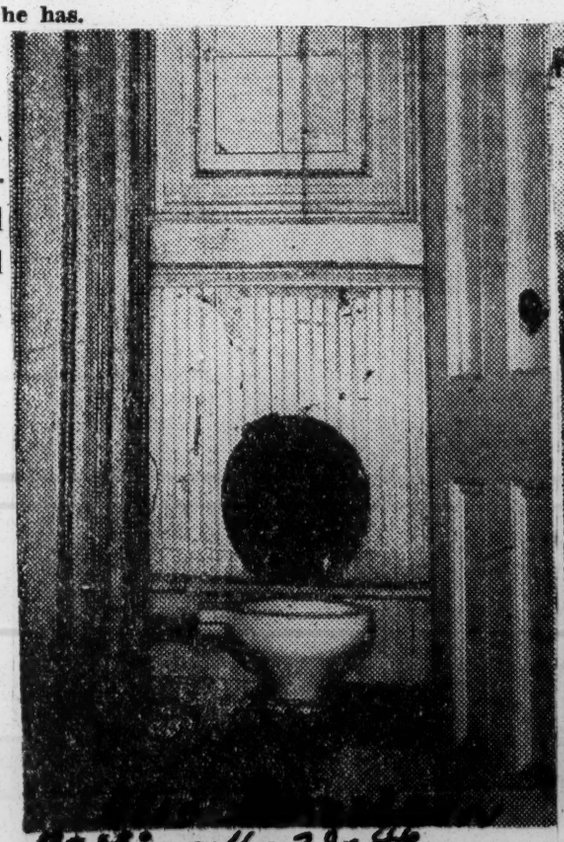
William A. Phillips, agent for several of the buildings, declared that his company didn't intend making a complete renovation of all the defects found. "We will do the vital work," he said, but indicated that he felt it a waste of his company's money to give the houses a thorough fixing up. While in his buildings Phillips laid the blame totally to the tenants, he did admit that there are "owners here who are lice of the worst order." Phillips felt his owners would let the buildings go back to the banks rather than remove all the violations.

Max Rosenberg, who owns a 10-family building (55 W 117 st) added that he felt the blame for the entire run-down condition in Harlem could be laid to whiskey. Rosenberg said he would rather sell his building than go to the expense of repairing the many violations found there.

The commissioner, however, declared that all violations found by his crew of inspectors would be repaired and his department would "lay it on the line to these people." Proceedings against owners would only be held up, he said, if owners cooperate.

For the most part, the inspection crew is meeting with the best of cooperation from the tenement dwellers

Postwar Harlem: Negro soldiers fought for a better world for themselves and their children. They have come home to find their children in the same old ghettoes. Here a Harlem child plays in a dirt-strewn backyard, the only playground he has.



This, too, is typical of the conveniences afforded some of Harlem's 600,000 residents.

As this woman mounts the rickety stairs she sees cracking walls.

1 P. M. Monday where they will be notified that conditions must be cleaned up. N.Y. N.Y. Sat

though well aware of an intensive inspection conducted there for more than a week, have given no indication of remedying building code violations, Morris C. Comar, termed "shocking" at the start of Deputy Commissioner of Housing and Buildings, declared yesterday. He said fifty-seven owners in whose sixty-four buildings 1,407 violations were found during the survey have been called to a meeting in the Municipal Building at

BUILDINGS STILL UNCLEAN

Owners in Harlem Summoned to Office of Commissioner

Building owners in the block of Harlem tenements bounded by Fifth and Lenox Avenues and West 117th and 118th Streets,

Vets' Payoff: Harlem Rat Hole

By LOUISE MITCHELL

George Harrison, Purple Hearter living in Harlem, summed up the housing plight of Negro veterans yesterday with "from foxhole to a hole in the wall." "Maybe I should say from foxhole to rat hole," said Harrison, who spent four years at Anzio to come home to 322 St. Nicholas Ave. where "we have to carry down our own garbage. There is no steam in winter and seldom any hot water. The stove is broken and we have to lug our own ice."

For this bit of postwar ghetto heaven, Harrison pays $60 a month. The dilapidated house he lives in is no worse than any in Harlem, where the Department of Housing and Building recently found 1,407 violations on one block.

If conditions for the white veteran are desperate, they are almost impossible for the Negro. In Harlem, Negro families have been "doubling up" and even "tripling up" for years to meet the exorbitant rents.

STEMS FROM BIAS

The housing problem faced by Negroes stems from general racial restrictions on land and property, and the low incomes they receive as a group. These two factors result in:

1. An artificially restricted housing supply.

2. Less housing value per dollar.

3. Intensification of overcrowding, blight and deterioration.

West Harlem makes up one-sixteenth of the Manhattan area, but more than a tenth of the borough's population is housed there.

One block in Harlem contains 3,871 people, one of the highest population densities in the world.

These slum conditions raise the infant mortality rate in Harlem higher than the rest of the city. For whites the rate is 67 deaths per 1,000 births; for Negroes it is 98 per 1,000. The high tuberculosis mortality rate among Manhattan Negroes brings the borough's rate to double that of the rest of the country.

Councilman Benjamin J. Davis and Stanley M. Isaacs succeeded recently in getting a bill passed which forbids another Jimcrow Stuyvesant Town in New York.

BARS JIMCROW

The bill stated that no urban redevelopment project can limit tenancy on the basis of race, color or creed.

But Construction Coordinator Robert Moses is attempting to prevent the inclusion of a similar ban in legislation for rehabilitation of old-law tenements. He wants, in addition to giving the landlords $16 a room per month as provided in the Sharkey bill, Negro veterans kept out.

On this question he differs from general opinion among veterans. One of the points pressed for by the Veterans Council of the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions reads:

"That all present and future legislation affecting veterans be administered without any discrimination as to race, creed or color."

The Veterans Council is sponsoring a Madison Square Garden meeting, Thursday, May 16 for housing, jobs, peace. Equality for Negroes is on its agenda.

Slum Tragedy Isn't 'News'

Firetrap Death of 2 Negro Kids Unnoted by Lynch Inciting Press

By MILDRED McAVOY and JOHN MELDON

The Bedford Stuyvesant area of Brooklyn, the largest Negro section in the city outside of Harlem, has been the scene of many tragedies involving its citizens—but one of the most shocking was the tenement-fire death of two babies recently at 198 Lexington Ave.

When the Negro residents of Bedford Stuyvesant attempt to focus the attention of New Yorkers upon their slum ridden conditions, the quick and savage answer of the realty owners is a "race riot" smear similar to the one in 1943 that the newspapers magnified into screaming lying headlines.

Last Friday the two Hinton children, Alan, aged one and Ronald, two and a half, were typical kids of that age—chortling and playing and as happy as it is possible to be in a home and neighborhood gripped in the deedly hand of poverty. That day, the 25 year old mother, Mrs. Ginger Hinton, had gone out to work. The father, Carl, was out looking for a job a family, despite the small additional earnings of the mother.

There were five of the Hinton children in the house, in addition William Ash, a roomer, when brutal tragedy struck.

An oil stove exploded without warning.

William Ash tried desperately to save the children but New York flash-fires in tenements are notorious for their fast work. Ash received second degree burns in his vain rescue attempt, but little Alan died while the fire raged and Ronald died in agony later that night at the Beth Moses Hospital.

SAME, BITTER STORY

Mrs. Hinton's mother, Mrs. Margaret Parker, said bitterly:

"It's the same old story. We tried to get the landlord Cyril Bourne to repair the furnace ever since we had been there." Mrs. Parker was contacted at the home of a friend after the fire where she had gone to stay. She said the family paid $50 monthly without heat or water.

"There was a gas connection to the stove for hot water but we could not get the landlord to have it connected," Mrs. Parker stated. "It rained in my bedroom through the skylight. If the furnace had been fixed there never would have been any fire."

NO INSURANCE

The only comment from the mother was the stricken remark she didn't know what had happened She only knew two of her children were dead.

The family had no insurance on the furniture. Mrs. Parker managed to salvage a blanket, two sheets and a few other items.

Anthony Morton, Communist leader of the Bedford Stuyvesant section, declared that there must be immediate action by citizens both in the community and throughout the city to fight against such needless tragedies.

"The greed of the landlord is the cause of the deaths of these two children," Morton said. "This whole Bedford Stuyvesant section is a mass of firetraps. We call upon Negro and white citizens of the community to act now to prevent this from happening again."

Two Negro babies — Alan and Ronald—are dead. But did you find any headlines about their deaths in the newspapers who screamed "race riot" in 1943? Check back in the files at your public library and take a look at those headlines. They are worth remembering.

Alan Hinton, one year old, was killed in the fire which broke out in his tenement home when faulty furnace blew up.

A mute, grievous reminder to Mrs. Ginger Hinton in this empty baby carriage, where Alan her year-old son was wont to gurgle happily as his mother walked him down the streets of the Bedford-Stuyvesant area until a fire in their tenement home took his life.

How Tenants Halted Philly Eviction

The Worker
New York, N.Y.
Sun. 7-28-46

NEIGHBOR TELLS HOW CONSTABLE GAVE UP SALE OF NEGRO VET'S FURNITURE

PHILADELPHIA.—Edward L. Jones, Navy vet whose eviction the rent-strikers stopped, does not appear in the picture we took of his family. He is back after 22 months in the Pacific as a steward's mate, 1/c. But his present service in the battle against hunger called him away before our photographer arrived.

Edward Jones has returned to his job at the Naval Aviation Supply Depot. The $37 weekly he earns cannot support his wife and child. So he also has a night job at a garage. He leaves the house at 7 a.m. He returns for supper, shortly after 5 p.m. He is out again before 6, and gets home to sleep at midnight.

A few days ago, the Jones family was faced with a constable sale of their furniture and eviction because they refused to pay a rent increase from $8.50 to $10 weekly for their tiny basement apartment in Montana Gardens. But the Philadelphia Tenants Association Against Rent Profiteering saved their home.

This group was called together after a number of tenants had complained to Francis White, international representative of the CIO Electrical Workers, of rent rises from 40 to 80 percent.

The story of the Jones family has been written for us by one of their fellow-tenants, Mrs. Lawrence Walker, a member of the Association's Executive Committee. She is seated on the arm of the couch in the picture, next to Mrs. Jones, her daughter, and her sister. They are looking at the furniture sale notice the constable withdrew in face of a militant picket line.

THE EVICTION WAS STOPPED—Mrs. Edward Jones is shown (left to right) with her child, her sister, and Mrs. Lawrence Walker, who writes of the eviction fight

By Mrs. Lawrence Walker

Last Tuesday afternoon I heard via the grapevine that a family in our apartment house was being evicted and their furniture sold by Constable Martin Casey on Tuesday, July 23, because they had refused to pay the increase in rent.

I was attending the Tenants Association Against Rent Profiteering meeting that evening so I decided that I would go to see the family and get all the information and present it at the meeting.

Upon arriving at the apartment I found a Mr. and Mrs. Jones, sitting quietly in the dark room, with tears in their eyes, and quite bewildered and helpless.

I told them what I had heard and asked for the complete story and offered to do what I could to help them. Mrs. Jones immediately seemed to have regained hope and told me the full story.

★

HER HUSBAND had been overseas and she and her small child could find no place to live, as the landlord here does not rent to women.

Mr. Lester West, Mrs. Jones' cousin, rented the apartment and sublet it to her so that she and her baby might have some place to live, and so that Mr. Jones could be free from worrying about his family and could concentrate on fighting the Japanese and the Germans and saving American democracy. Mr. West himself later went to war also.

Mr. Jones' salary is very small and they just cannot afford to pay any increase. **"It has been hard paying the eight dollars and fifty cents, and I just couldn't pay the extra one dollar and fifty cents,"** said Mrs. Jones.

★

ACCORDING TO THE LANDLORD, Mrs. Jones owes him three dollars so he had turned it over to his constable to collect for him. Constable Casey's fees were $42.50. I might add here that Mrs. Jones has two small rooms and a bath where the water runs in on the bathroom and bedroom floor every time it rains. The mud also washes in.

I presented Mrs. Jones' case to the meeting. Everyone thought it was the most outrageous thing they had ever heard. It appears that Mr. Elgart, the landlord, who has 1,600 apartments in the city, does tricks like this to his Negro tenants.

The group immediately went into action and plans were made to help these people. I was so happy, so grateful, and so encouraged by the eagerness of all the people at that meeting to go to bat for the Jones family that I could not go to bed without seeing them to tell them that there are some good people left in America, and that they were going to help them.

Mr. and Mrs. Jones were very appreciative and thankful and where there had been tears a few hours earlier there now were smiles.

TWO DAYS LATER we got about 30 men, women, and children from the apartment house to go down to Constable Casey's office to picket against this eviction and sale. Upon arriving there, Mr. White read us the notice that Constable Casey had withdrawn his levy, and that there would be no sale. He agreed to the contention of our attorney, Mr. Saul Waldbaum, that a constable's levy was illegal where the old rent was paid.

Mrs. Jones beamed and jumped up and down, she was so relieved.

6 Negroes Killed, 150 Homeless In Philadelphia Hotel Fire

Daily Worker
New York, N.Y.
Fri. 12-20-46

By Walter Lowenfels

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19.—The housing crisis burst into flames last night and killed six men in a Negro flop house on South St. Forty to 50 survivors of last night's flash inferno are in hospital wards, burned and gassed. several serious. Over 150 more, 30 of whom were saved by heroic firemen, some were working as porters or dish smaller than prison cells, with just are alive and homeless. All are Negroes. enough room for a small bed and washers. They huddled together for warmth one chair.

They had been living in the freezing weather in store Who were the dead men? Nobody fronts across the street from their knew. Police said five whose charred slum area where Negroes have to gutted "Chicken-Shack Hotel." It bodies were removed under targets its name from the double tiers paulins last night will probably live. Early this morning we visited of bunks, 10 and 12 in a room, for never be identified. One of the six with scores of the survivors. They which the lodgers paid 20 cents a dead who lived to reach the hosaveraged around fifty years old. night. Those who could afford it pital gave his name as William Many of them are on relief, others paid 35 cents a night. They had Price, 48. are on old age or disability pen- lived in one of the rows of cubicles sions. Some had recently lost jobs, "How many will have to have

INSPECTORS HAD OKAYED PHILLY 'CHARNEL HOUSE'

Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 12-28-46

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Abe's Hotel, a 20- and 35-cents-a-night lodging house, in which six persons were killed and 40 injured in a fire last Wednesday night, had been given a clean bill of health after four different inspections, city officials disclosed.

Fire broke out in the lodging house at 1702 South st., late last Wednesday night. The six men dead as a result of the blaze were identified as William Cleves, William Price, Herman Wines, Herman Mims, Antonio Andrew and Charles Jones. They had been listed as residents of the lodging house for more than a year.

The cause of the blaze was still undiscovered last Thursday night, although Fire Marshal George J. Gallagher believed it started in one of the cubicles in which sleeping accommodations are located. All the dead men occupied accommodations on the first floor.

lodging tonight?" The Salvation Army officer asked in the herb store where some 40 had taken refuge. Scores of hands went up he counted out loud, "26." No other place to go tonight? "No sir," they chorused.

"How many lack essential clothing?" Voices cried out of lost belongings, prize possessions, remnants of fading years. "No, just those who lack essentials right now."

One man opened an overcoat, someone had loaned him, wore nothing under it.

The scores who had been housed at the police stations had vanished when we arrived. All but one. He was still naked, but the police expected to clothe him in a few more moments. Gorky's play "A Night's Lodging" was about such a Chicken-Shack Hotel, and such homeless people, in Czarist Russia. But here it is America, 1946, and the city is shocked.

"There are scores of fire traps just like this one," a Negro police officer confided off the record. He named addresses. "Why are they allowed? Look over the registration lists of voters and you'll see."

We checked the registration list for the hotel. Eighty-six registered voters, 83 Republicans. A convenient address used by politicians for the registration of non-exist voters.

This very chicken-shack had been exposed last year as unfit for human habitation by the Philadelphia **People's Voice.** A nurses organization had made four protests within recent months, but the city authorities had sanctioned it recently after three separate investigations.

Now there will be more investigations, "prompted by the shocks of last night's blaze," as the staid **Evening Bulletin** announces.

What about the thousands of others living in other "Chicken-Shack Hotels" in this and other cities?

"Such places are necessary for persons unable to pay more for a night's lodging," said Charles Gill, Acting Chief Engineer of fire bureau.

"I have opposed such cubicles for some seven years, but some persons seem unable to afford anything else," said Herbert J. Packers, Chief of the Bureau of Housing and Sanitation. 12-20-46

Clearly, the chairman of the City Planning Commission could not have planned it exactly this way. He is Edward Hopkinson, Jr., the partner who guides the city's destinies for the house of J. P .Morgan & Co.

Negroes Live In Modern 'Hoovervilles'

By ENOC P. WATERS
(Defender Staff Correspondent)

OAK RIDGE, Tenn.—Off on the edge of the Oak Ridge atom bomb project is a modernized "Hooverville" which carries the title "Colored Hutment Area."

Here live the Negro workers who come from all sections of the South to labor on the now-famed "Manhattan project" of the U.S. Army.

Their homes are known as hutments. A hutment is nothing more than a 16x16 packing box, its floor set flush to the ground.

It has four unscreened, unglassed apertures which serve as windows. They admit to the interior light, rain, flies, mosquitoes and heat or cold depending upon the season. The only alternative is to close the apertures with solid wooden panels which, of course, shut off ventilation, light, but effectively bar rains, flies, mosquitoes, cold or heat.

Furnishings include an oil stove in the center of the floor, and four single beds for which the linen is provided free of charge. Some of the better hutments have steel lockers, dressers for clothing, and chairs.

For each group of 12 hutments there is a central bathhouse outfitted with four toilets, four wash basins and four shower heads. The bathhouses have cement floors, are drafty and often dirty.

A rough board fence, apparently made from scrap lumber, separates the men's from the women's areas. Footprints on the ground and chairs leaning against the fence would suggest that the traffic from the men's to the women's area has not always been through the guarded gate which is the official entrance to the sacrosanct confines.

On a hill above the muddy basin where the single men and women live are the quarters for married couples and families. The average family living unit for Negroes is simply two hutments thrown together.

Except for another group of hutments, located in a restricted area, there are no other living quarters for Negroes. While it is true that some white laborers live in hutments, white women and white families are provided with better quarters.

The entire area, ungraded and undrained, is unsightly in dry weather, and a quagmire when it rains.

Other facilities of the area include a recreation hall, a large bare barny structure, furnished with a few checkerboards, volleyball net, juke box, dilapidated piano, ping pong table, a few chairs and a projection booth suspended from the ceiling. Outdated movies are shown twice weekly.

During my overseas experience I saw army mess halls in the jungles of New Guinea much better than the cafeteria provided in the Colored Hutment area. As bare and crude as the recreational hall, its only embellishments are a number of long board tables with attached wooden benches, a kitchen and a steam table.

The Colored Hutment area has also a one chair beauty shop, a barbershop, the Atomic club which serves fried chicken to the accompaniment of juke box music and an administrative office where the best jobs are held by whites.

Presently residing in the two Negro areas are 1,050 persons including 253 single women, 650 men and 80 unmarried couples. This is roughly about one fourth of the total number of Negroes employed on the reservation.

When Oak Ridge came into being it was fully matured. Started in November 1942, the city was ready to receive its first occupants by July 1943. It was planned by competent engineers and architects long before the first family moved in Oak Ridge.

Instead of one large community with families on the fringes living at great distances from shopping and amusement areas, Oak Ridge is a number of independent neighborhoods. Each has living quarters for single men and women and married couples with and without children. Centrally located in each are stores, schools, churches, and recreational facilities.

In addition, larger stores with more complete stocks are provided for the entire city at the town's center, Jackson square.

The entire community is woven together by a system of 300 miles of winding, twisting roads over which a special bus line operates. The living quarters are furnished with modern inside sanitary facilities and individual heating units operated either by oil or coal. Fuel is provided free of charge. Electricity, gas and water are likewise included in the rent.

Housing costs for individuals range from six dollars per month per person in hutments to $15 monthly in dormitories. Families pay from $15 for trailers to $73 monthly for the largest and finest houses.

An elaborate recreational program has been developed to keep the residents occupied during their leisure hours. The success of this program had a lot to do with keeping America's biggest secret.

At the peak of employment which reached 75,000, only a very few persons lived off the reservation. Most of these were residents of Knoxville and nearby small towns who did not wish to give up their homes and move their families.

The standard of living provided at Oak Ridge for the tradesmen and unskilled workers was generally better than what most of them had known. For the most part they were poor whites coming from the rural and neglected areas of the deep south. High wages were the principal attraction.

Many Live in Knoxville

But because living conditions are so wretched and inadequate and no educational or recreational facilities for children exist, Negro families with children, almost without exception, live in Knoxville.

Those living in the Colored Hutment Area are of three types: (1) Those unable to find quarters in Knoxville; (2) those whose work makes commuting inconvenient; and (3) an ignorant lower class unaccustomed to anything better.

The present population of the Colored Hutment Area is only a bit smaller than it was when the number of Negroes working on the project was almost twice as large. During the peak, when about 7,000 Negroes were employed at the reservation, not more than 2,000 ever lived in the two Negro areas.

Among the worst sufferers of this injustice are 14 Negro nurses attached to the hospital. Seven of these young women are graduate nurses and a part of the regular nursing staff. The other seven are affiliates from Meharry and Tuskegee. Sat 1-5-46

Jammed Together

Quartered in two two-bedroom victory houses equipped with double decker beds, the girls are so overcrowded that one of the kitchens has to be used as a sleeping room.

Barred from the nurses' dining room in the hospital, the girls must eat in the kitchen. The lounge, tennis court, library and other facilities provided for the white nurses are likewise denied them.

Because of their staggered duty shifts, someone is always sleeping at their living quarters. This, together with general overcrowding, make it impossible for them to entertain at their quarters in lieu of other facilities denied them.

It is difficult to understand why officials of Tuskegee and Meharry subject student nurses to such humiliation and abuse.

Cut off from association with other nurses, the girls have no companionship except that afforded by each other. Their only alternative is Knoxville where it is inconvenient for them to go and where being new in the area, they are not acquainted.

Housing Plentiful

If there was ever any justification in overcrowded conditions for relegating Negroes to sub-standard conditions and divorcing them from the social and recreational life of the community, even that reason does not exist today.

Housing at Oak Ridge today is so plentiful that the soldiers who had occupied barracks are being transferred to more commodious dormitories. Whites are abandoning hutments. It would be a simple matter to offer the families of Negro workers still employed at the reservation homes commensurate with those of similar white workers. With the general slowdown in construction work, it would be a simple matter to turn carpenters and bricklayers loose to develop educational, religious and recreational facilities for Negroes if it were thought inadvisable for Negroes to share exisiting facilities.

When questioned as to why no steps had been taken to improve the situation of Negroes, officials informed me that 300 victory houses were to be turned over to Negro families in February of next year. The only differences between these victory houses and the packing crates in which they are now living are that in the former there are glass windows and the buildings are raised up off the ground. No mention was made of assigning to Negroes the attractive little frame cottages that now stand vacant throughout the project.

Burden for Knoxville

As in the case of the whites, most of the Negroes at Oak Ridge were imported by the United States Employment Service from the lower South, and high wages were the attraction.

While the selection of the Oak Ridge area was influenced by electric power provided by TVA, its water supply, inaccessibility to enemy attacks and labor supply, actually most of the labor was drafted from elsewhere.

Chief reason for this was that the Tennessee Valley Authority already had on its payrolls most of the available labor. Whatever remained had been snatched by Alcoa aluminum plant which operates on a large scale in the area.

The refusal of more than three-fourths of the Negroes to live in the quarters provided by them, has thrust upon Knoxville the responsibility of caring for them. Only a negligible number of whites live off the reservation.

Unskilled Jobs

The big attraction for the Negroes was high wages. Negroes, of course, were restricted to the lower employment categories. Of the 4,420 Negroes now employed on the project, the majority by far are working at unskilled jobs such as common laborers, porters, maids, truckdrivers, and maintenance and service workers.

Most of the skilled Negro workers are to be found the 1,060 con-

NO GIDE—By E. P. Waters

struction workers where they are employed as bricklayers and carpenters. Aside from these few, it is as difficult to find a Negro skilled worker.

Neither are there any white collar nor technical workers among the Negroes here. In the office of the Colored Hutment Area five women are employed, three of whom are Negro. One is a laundry checker and the other two are mail clerks. The two secretarial positions are filled by whites.

In one of the research laboratories, several Negroes were recently upgraded from janitors to laboratorians to replace lazy, incompetent whites whose blundering inactivity was more a detriment than an aid to the scientists.

A laboratorian a job which is probably unique to Clinton laboratories, is required to keep equipment clean and mix a few simple solutions. No knowledge of chemistry is required. Sat 1-5-46

No Pay Differential

There is no wage differential. Negroes and whites receive the same pay for the same job. The chief difficulty that Negroes face in employment is in being confined to certain types of jobs.

Some Negro leaders in Knoxville feel that the situation in Oak Ridge has been unfair to the Negro in Knoxville. A community already overcrowded has been forced to absorb still more persons who should have been accommodated, as the whites were, in Oak Ridge.

Some unscrupulous business men, aware of the desire of Oak Ridge Negroes for recreation, opened cheap coarse establishments designed more to relieve them of their earnings than to provide them with recreation. In one beer joint a penny extra was charged for a paper cup with a bottle of beer. Another offered to cash checks at the following rates: To cash a check under $50, 25 cents; under $100, 50 cents; over $100, $1. Such exploitation is not permitted in Oak Ridge.

Hundreds of Negro workers who had dissipated their earnings in a fruitless search for pleasure might not have done so had the government provided adequately for them in Oak Ridge.

No Savings

The cheap type of commercial amusement offered Oak Ridgers in Knoxville has tended to injure the Negro community. There has been very little evidence in Knoxville of saving on the part of the Oak Ridgers. An insurance official pointed out that the increase in Negro savings as reflected through his company has come from Knoxville residents themselves.

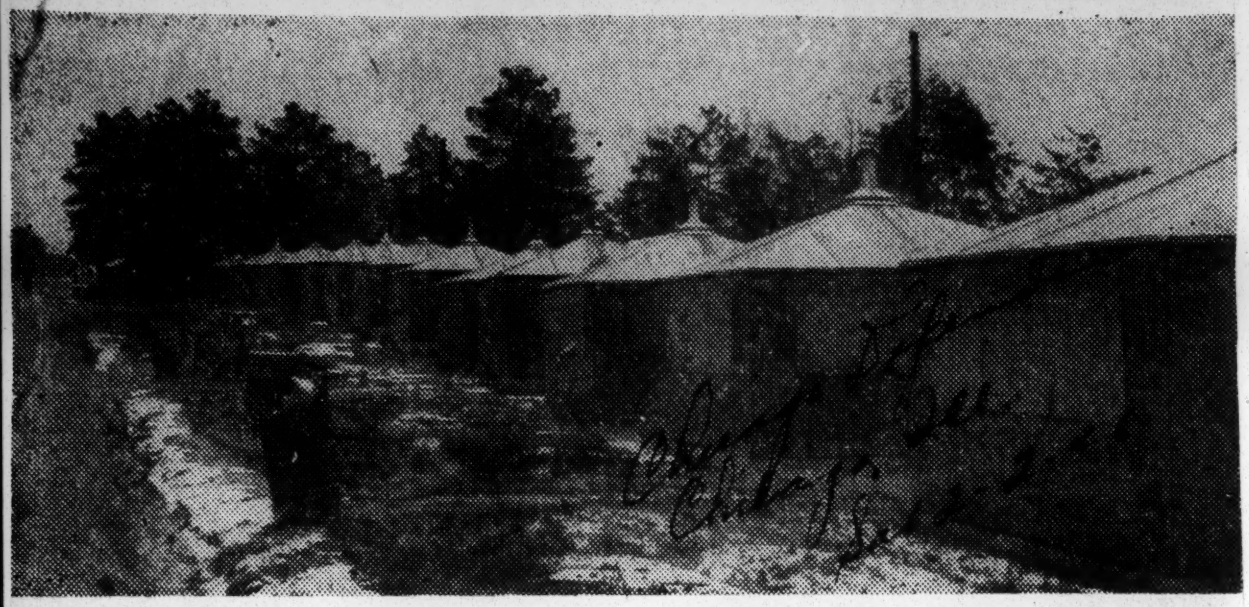
However, it is quite possible that many of the Negroes in Oak Ridge have been sending money home or saving it through channels not known to the people of Knoxville. This means, then, that while they are dependent upon the Knoxville community for the comforts and pleasures of life, they are making very little contribution toward its economic advancement.

Directly responsible for this ugly picture is Clinton M. Hernandez, white, of New York who manages the Oak Ridge community for the Turner Construction Co., a New York concern.

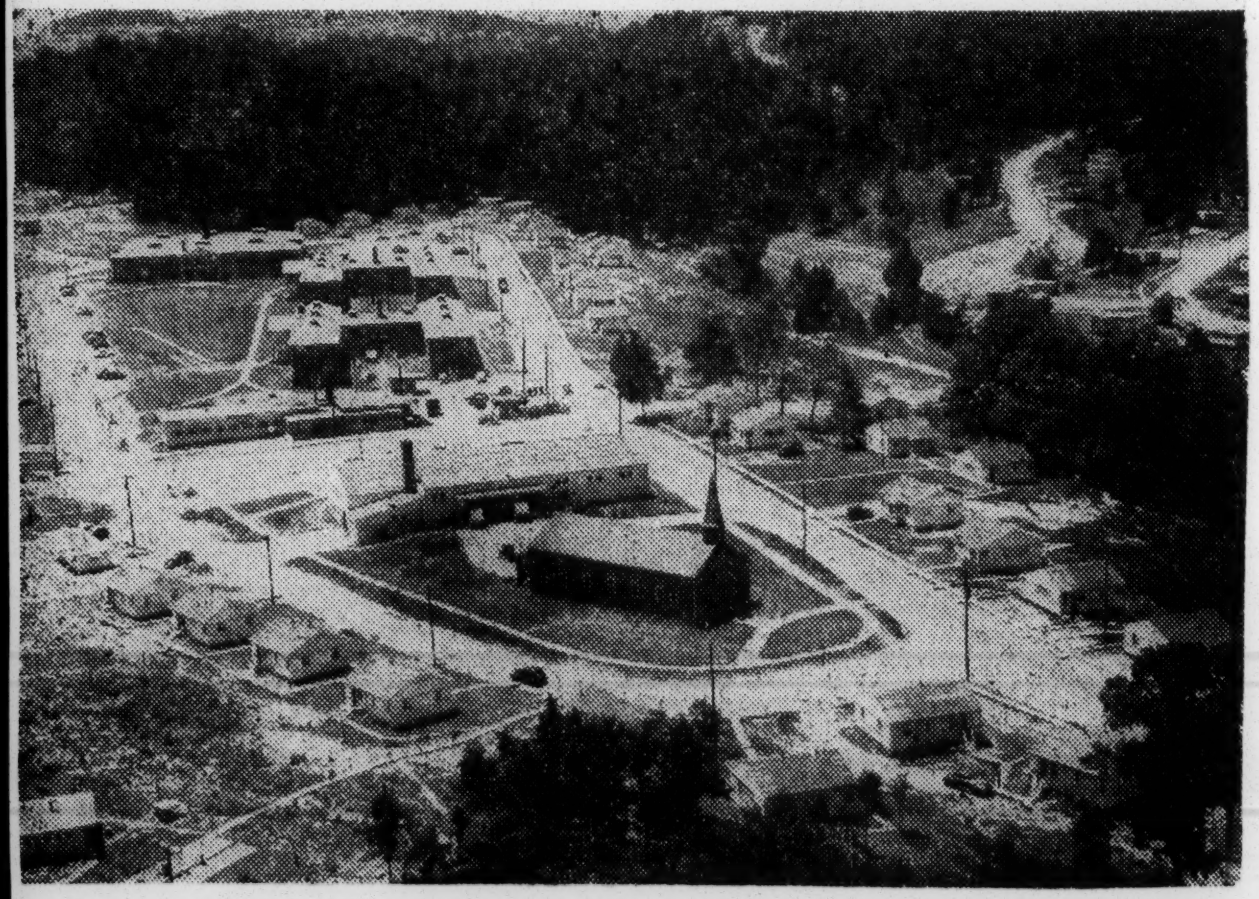
The army engineers in charge of developing the atomic bomb, not wishing to be bothered with all the details required in administering to the needs of the thousands of workers on the project, turned the job of running the Oak Ridge community, after it was built, over to the Turner company. This left the army free to supervise the actual work on the production of the bomb. Inasmuch as the Turner company is simply an agent, the real responsibility for the great injustice done the American Negro at Oak Ridge rests on the shoulders of the army.

It would seem that one of the first jobs facing the War Department's new civilian aide, Col. Marcus Ray, would be a thorough investigation of the situation of Oak Ridge with the idea of improving the lot of one of the most exploited groups of Negro workers in the country.

NEGRO AND WHITE HOUSING AT ATOMIC BOMB PROJECT



These hutments, little more than a 16 x 16 packing box, house Negro workers at the Oak Ridge atom bomb project. The shanties have four unglassed windows and are heated by an oil stove in the center of the bare floor. Set apart in the Colored Hutment area, the tenants in each group of 12 buildings share a central bathhouse containing four toilets, four basins and four shower heads. The ungraded, undrained area becomes a quagmire when it rains. The cafeteria which serves Negro workers is less pretentious than army mess halls located in New Guinea jungles. In two Negro areas live 1,050 persons, including 253 women and 650 men. White workers live comfortably in well-planned neighborhoods radiating out from Oak Ridge (below). Centrally located stores, schools, churches and recreation facilities are provided. In addition, larger stores with more complete stocks are located at the town's center, Jackson sq. Living quarters are furnished with modern inside sanitary facilities and individual heating units. In contrast to the crude recreational hall for Negroes, an elaborate recreational program has been developed to keep residents occupied during their leisure hours.



61a 1946

Housing (Texas)

Port Arthur Federal Houses Held Costly, Unsanitary

Afro American Sat 4-6-46

Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK—Details of exorbitant prices charged for rentals in government housing projects for colored in Port Arthur, Texas, and the unsanitary conditions prevalent in the paper-made homes, were revealed to the ADC by James Wilson, a merchant seaman, in the area.

"The situation is bad and I think we are being robbed by the Government, for high rent on these paper houses," he said. "Houses with two rooms, a kitchen, electric lights, without running water, baths or toilets rent for $33 a month."

Wilson says the house he lives in leaks and has ruined all his furniture, and that people complain, but can do no better because they're afraid they will be made to move, and houses are hard to find.

"All tenants must do their own painting and furnish their own paint and brush," he said, adding that "houses renting at $37 a month are just as bad, although they have three rooms, kitchen and bath."

Pleading for alleviation from the conditions, he adds, "Other colored people in the town who have the same types of houses with similar facilities, can rent them for no more than $10 or $15 a month by OPA regulations."

Norfolk, Va. Pilot
Aug. 22, 1946

Delayed Housing Relief For Negro Veterans

Under an emergency ordinance adopted by the Council Tuesday, the city will loan the Norfolk Redevelopment and Housing Authority $31,000 for the acquisition of land on which to develop two housing projects, aggregating 310 residential units, for occupancy by Negro veterans of the late war. The need for these accommodations was certified as urgent by the Veterans Information and Service Center as early as last December. This prompted the Council on January 5, 1946, to apply to the Federal Public Housing Authority for an allocation of 500 units of surplus temporary housing for re-installation on sites to be supplied by the city. The FHPA could allocate to Norfolk only 310 housing units. The allocation was made last February. It has taken the city half a year to arrange for the acquisition of the needed land, and to make available the purchase money.

How many more months will be required to bring these emergency residential facilities into being is anybody's guess. Acquisition of the needed land, apparently now in sight, will have to be followed by its improvement with streets, and water, sewer and other service installations. The cost of these surface and subsurface improvements was estimated last January at approximately $200,000 on the basis of a 500-unit development. The cost for a 310-unit development, the rise in construction costs considered, will probably not be much smaller.

On the land thus bought and improved at the expense of the city, the FPHA will at its own expense re-erect the agreed number of temporary housing units. They will be shipped here by the FPHA from nearby areas where they are surplus. In conformity with the congressional emergency veterans' housing act of last December, the city will be required to remove these housing units from the general residential pool soon after they have served their emergency purpose. The improved site will then be available for normal residential development through division and sale to private builders.

For both the city and the Housing Authority this is a new venture. Legal obstacles to the city's going into the residence-rental business and to the Authority's incurring debts unconnected with the development of its own housing projects, were overcome by obtaining from the 1946 Legislature amendments of the State housing authority act enabling local housing authorities to act as managing and fiscal agents for municipalities in connection with the development of veterans' emergency housing facilities and to preside over such developments with the aid of municipal loans. It is a somewhat complicated arrangement made necessary by the exigencies of municipal and Federal law, and by the urgency of the Negro veterans' housing shortage.

How urgent this shortage is may be deduced from the fact that whereas nine months ago about 150 families of Negro veterans were on the Information Center's homeless list, there are more than four times that number today. The congestion this has produced in the previously over-crowded Negro residential areas has created moral, social and health hazards that will grow more serious the longer relief for this residential deficit is deferred. There are the best of reasons for expediting the completion of the housing development which Tuesday's emergency ordinance has at long last brought within reach.

No Record to Boast Of

Births to Unwed D. C. Mothers Almost Double Rate of 1939

Post
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Nearly twice as many illegitimate children are being born in Washington now as in 1939, the Department of Public Welfare revealed yesterday. 5-15-46

In the first four months of this year, 754 illegitimate births were recorded by the D. C. Division of Vital Statistics. If the rate of illegitimacy continues throughout 1946, a total of 2262 illegitimate children will be born in the District—308 more than in 1945, and 1063 more than in 1939.

The rate of illegitimacy in the District has continued to rise during the war years, even though births reached a peak in 1943 when 23,352 (including 1618 illegitimate ones) were recorded. In the first four months of this year, there were 7286 births in the District—an annual rate of 21,858. In 1939 there were 13,981 births.

Ray L. Huff, director of the Public Welfare Department, said past experience has shown that little can be done to prevent children from being born out of wedlock, but that Washington "today is faced with the grave problem of meeting the needs and rights of these children." Wednesday

He pointed out that last year more than 29 per cent of the 2175 children under public foster care in District institutions had illegitimate status.

Huff said the rate of illegitimacy in the Negro population is "about eight or nine times" the rate in the white population, but that during the war years "there was a slight rise among the whites in contrast to a slight decline among the Negroes."

Of the 5829 Negro children born here last year, 1471 were illegitimate and of the 17,125 whites, 433 were illegitimate.

"However, many of these children are 'legally illegitimate' only, and are raised by parents who have not conformed with marriage laws. These children who are so raised do not represent a financial burden to Washington," Huff said.

A six-week—February 1 to March 5, 1945—analysis of applications made for assistance from Public Welfare Department and private agencies by unmarried mothers showed that they ranged in age from 13 to 43, but that the majority fell in the 21 to 25 age group.

Most Mothers Employed

Nearly 37 per cent of the mothers seeking assistance had lived less than one year in the District.

The majority of the mothers were gainfully employed and half of the white girls were "self dependents in the white collar level of incomes."

Ninety per cent of the Negro mothers were employed but most of these were at a "domestic level of income." 5-15-46

Huff said that during the six-week period, 157 mothers who applied for help presented mainly the following problems:

1. Need for financial aid to supplement incomes and cover cost of maintenance and medical and hospital expenses.
2. Housing facilities for the mother and infant.
3. Prenatal care and confinement of mother, coupled with postnatal care of the infant.

Aid Insufficient

By duplication, a total of 475 needs were presented by the 157 mothers. And of these problems only 278 were answered by private and public services.

"For example there were 36 cases where the mothers sought supplements to their incomes and only six of these were provided. Twenty-four sought boarding homes for the infants, but only 19 were supplied," Huff declared.

"Limitations in the services rendered here indicate that a considerable strengthening of resources will be necessary to avoid ill-advised secret placement of illegitimate children, or faulty arrangement which unmarried mothers make within their family resources which do not endure," the director stated.

A breakdown of the rate of illegitimacy in the District for the period 1939-1945 follows:

Year	Total Live Births	Number Illegitimate Births	Rate of Illegitimacy per 1,000 Live Births: Total	White	Negro
1939	13,981	1,199	85.8	23.0	220.7
1940	15,200	1,257	82.7	24.0	216.8
1941	18,130	1,490	82.2	20.3	233.8
1942	21,317	1,458	68.4	18.4	205.7
1943	23,352	1,618	89.3	22.0	210.1
1944	22,858	1,778	77.7	28.4	217.0
1945	22,954	1,954	85.1	28.2	252.4

Illegitimate Babies Rise in Washington

The Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Ok

WASHINGTON. — (ANP) —An alarming rise in the number of illegitimate babies has been noted in the district since 1939, according to a report recently made public.

The rate of illegitimacy in the Negro population is about eight or nine times that among whites, it is reported, but during the war years there was a slight rise among the whites in contrast to a slight decline among Negroes.

Of the nearly 6,000 Negro children here last year, 1,471 were illegitimate and of the 17,125 whites, only 433 were illegitimate.

Ninety per cent of the Negro mothers were employed, but most of these were at a "domestic level of income."

At the same time, hospitals and maternity care came in for a bit of the limelight. In the district, there are 12 hospitals which accept maternity cases but only one half of them accept Negroes.

The total number of maternity beds for Negroe patients is 181 —far short of the actual needs of the Negro population.

In all of the hospitals that take both Negro and white patients, the quarters for the Negro patients are inferior and more crowded than those for whites.

Facilities for private and semi-private Negro patients were found to be almost nonexistent.

For this purpose, the report stated there are only six two-bed rooms at Freedmen's and approximately six beds in two small private hospitals.

Freedmen's serves the lower economic levels, it is reported, which probably accounts for some of the differences observed, but in spite of the demands for improved conditions, little has been done to meet these requirements and Negro maternity cases are still very poorly handled.

Over [illegible] Babies Born To British White Women, Negro Soldiers

By ELGIN HYCHEW
Our Foreign Correspondent

PARIS — According to well-informed sources, more than 544 Negro babies whose fathers are colored American troops, were born to 536 British white women in London during the war.

The informant who did not want to be quoted, stated that a survey was recently made by London's Colored People's League and it was discovered these mothers were already wives of British servicemen who were away at war. Now the league has the problem of trying to preserve domestic harmony between these wives and their husbands who recently returned to their homes in London.

Some of the husbands are likely to forgive their erring wives in the event these children are placed in dependable institutions of charity or in the custody of outsiders.

The last time this correspondent was in London, it appeared to have been a common every day thing and nothing out of the ordinary to see white London women pushing their baby carriages through Piccadilly Circus, Regent street or in Oxford Circus, with their brown babies.

Despite these having been war babies, they were bright-eyed; happy and healthy looking youngsters. Near Duchess street, one day I approached a young mother who was wheeling her carriage with her baby in the direction of the Palladium Theatre. She talked quite proudly of her six-month old. At the time she was awaiting transportation to the States to join her Alabama-born soldier husband who had returned and had taken up residence in Detroit.

At least six welfare organizations, the informant said this week, were scheduled to confer in London in an effort to solve the Anglo-American social problem since colored people in London are placed in the half-caste category.

The United Kingdom is not the only Empire which so far expressed men of America left brown souvenirs of the human species. But the British Commonwealth so far is the only Empire which has expressd alarm over the influx of colored babies born out of wedlock on the British Isles.

There have been no reports of alarm of the colored baby birth rate among unwed (or otherwise) mothers in France or in Belgium. Although numerous French GI brides have left Paris for the States to join their colored husbands, there is still a number which have been unable to locate their colored husbands.

One soldier in particular reported that he had declined marriage to a French girl in Lille, France on the grounds that he was too young and unstable for married life, and that he wanted to appear honest about it. He stated however that he had provided support for the care of the child born last summer while his unit was stationed near that city.

He declared that he had made attempts to get custody of the child; but to no avail.

The mixture or the fusion of blood between white and colored has produced often a surprisingly attractive offspring — and is considered quite desirable in the southern region of France.

Aren't These Our Children?

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

May I make a plea to the people of America? What will we do for our children in England? I am referring to the approximate 1,500, plus the 570 illegitimate babies officially reported as being born in England with Negro fathers, and who have no place in the world.

Can we find a place for them? Are they responsible for being born? Can they help if their mothers are white? If England and her welfare societies are too proud to care for them, after fathers have helped protect her from disaster, why not show England how big our hearts are and bring them to America for for adoption. Let these unwanted children be placed in homes where they may grow up without fear. In the future they may render service for this country as their fathers did.

If we wish to restore and preserve world peace we must remember that it cannot be done in conferences alone but by providing for the comfort and welfare of our people regardless of race, color, or creed and allowing them to grow up peace-loving and without fear.

M. E. JOHNSON.
Dinwiddie.

GI's Children Held British Problem

LONDON—The governments of Great Britain and America must make the 550 illegitimate children born to British girls of colored American soldiers their responsibility, declared Dr. Harold Moody, president of the League of Colored Voters here, last week.

Announcing results of a four-month survey made by the league, Dr. Moody expressed fear that the presence of the children would only strengthen the color bar in Britain.

Pointing out that many of the soldier fathers have pleaded in vain for permission to take their children home with them, he said that the problem would be eased if American authorities would allow the entry of the children into the United States.

Alternatives for British

That failing, he continued, Great Britain should take steps to see that they are either found homes with 'sensible, sympathetic families who will bring them up alongside of white children or placed in orphanages on the same basis."

Explaining that his interest stems from his interest in the welfare of the children themselves, he said finally that under no condition should the children have to face in their present situation the "dauble stigma" of being colored and illegitimate.

Their Father Was a Negro

During the war many of the 70,000 American Negro troops who served in England found the women there, especially among the lower-income groups, friendly and free from racial prejudice. As a result a difficult postwar problem has arisen: What to do with the illegitimate children of colored soldiers and British girls?

On Feb. 18, the League for Colored Peoples in London announced that there were 570 known cases of illegitimate wartime mulatto births in England. The actual number was probably nearer 1,500 because many of the deliveries were handled secretly. Although a small percentage of the girls were willing to marry the Negro fathers, the league claimed that white American commanding officers prevented such marriages. Many of the mothers were already married to British soldiers overseas. These soldiers were often willing to forgive and forget if the mulatto babies could be disposed of. But that was the stumbling block.

No British adoption societies will accept the babies. American authorities will grant a visa to a child only if a GI admits paternity. Most GI's will not own up. Last week the League for Colored Peoples, the Save the Children Fund, and the Council for the Unmarried Mother jointly appealed to Health Minister Aneurin Bevan for aid. This was tacit admission that the voluntary societies could not cope with the problem. Bevan, who is charged with Britain's social welfare, must now try to work out a solution.

ANGLO-AMERICAN COLLAAR BABIES URGED FOR COLORED WBORATION

LONDON. — (ANP) — The importance of British-American collaboration on the problem of white-Negro war babies was brought to the attention of the English Minister of Health here recently by Dr. Harold A. Moody, founder and president of the League of Colored Peoples. The babies are the offsprings of British women and American Negro servicemen.

Writing on the war problem in the March issue of the World's Children magazine, the Jamaican medic termed the problem one of the most baffling facing Great Britain but of less magnitude than some have supposed. He revealed that 544 colored children were born to 536 white mothers, of whom 89 were known to be married, 95 unmarried, while the marital status of the terminating 352 was unrevealed.

His cross-section report on the situation, prepared for the League of Colored Peoples by Miss Sylvia McNeill, a Jamaicans school teacher, might be incomplete, he admitted, since such cases known are those already reported to responsible officials of statutory and voluntary bodies. The report covered 32 administrative areas in England and Wales where American Negro servicemen were stationed.

Face Disadvantages

The illegitimate white-Negro children are subject to peculiar social disadvantages, Dr. Moody said, unless they are reared an an above-the-avearge enlightened community. He stressed that they be given every "possible chance to develop into useful citizens, prepared to contribute their gifts and their service to the general welfare."

Dr. Moody, the first colored man to become chairman of a British missionary society, the London Mission society, opposed any segregation of the children as well as an increase of color prejudice.

"It would be a facile solution to bring them all up in a special institution and, at adolescence, turn them out into the labor market," he said. "That would merely be to cut the Gordian knot."

Pointing out that the children have white mothers and colored fathers, he suggested that they be regarded as "links between two peoples, each with its great contribution to make to the welfare of humanity, and give them, not the minimum of care and consideration, but in the greatest degree practicable to give them a chance to fulfill in their lives what may be a great service of interracial integration."

The ideal solution to the social problem is for mother and children to eb with the husband and father. There is evidence that 'the American Negro is often a good father—affectionate, generous, kindly," he said, but mentioned that "the temporary wartime union was destroyed when the time came for the man to return to his own country, perhaps to his wife and children."

He added that this is not true in every case. Facts reeval that some of these fathers are anxious for arrangements to be made to take their child and its mother home to the United States, he said.

Where the mother and child cannot be with the father and husband, probably through reconciliation to her former husband the adoption of the child by the father is "a fairly happy solution."

Dr. Moody expressed a desire "to see all the children treated as 'war casualties', for whom provision should be made jointly by the British and United States governments. Where there is a home for them in America, the two governments in collaboration should see that facilities are given for them to go to that home. Where there are no such advantages, where the children are to all intents and purposes waifs of the war, they become in a very high degree the responsibility of the two governments—the communal represetnatives of their mothers and fathers."

Welfare homes for these children should include only small groups, in different parts of the country, and always in company with white children needing similar care. The matrons should be carefully selected for their willingness and ability "to mitigate the psychological shock attendant upon their origin."

The welfare of the child himself and the paramount advantages of his being brought up by his own parents is of primary importance," Dr. Moody said. "All else must be regarded as second best." He conceded that the "problem inevitably presents us with a dilemma" but urged that the two nations, Britain and America, make a courageous attempt to provide all advantages for the unfortunate wartime colored child.

State's Illegitimacy Rate 15th In Country

Approximately one illegitimate birth out of every 15 in the United States in 1944 was in Alabama, the State Health Department disclosed.

Quoting U. S. Census Bureau figures, the department said 87,001 babies were born out of wedlock throughout the nation and that 5,597 of them were in this state. North Carolina, with 6,977, and Pennsylvania, with 6,617, were the only states which exceeded that number, the report said.

Of Alabama's total, 4,920 were Negroes and 677 whites.

W. E. B. DuBois

The Winds Of Time

The Defender Chicago, Ill

Negro Babies In England

WHEN I returned from England last November I was filled with a strange pity for a thousand babies whom I left there facing distress. They were the illegitimate children of Negro soldiers quartered in England during the Second World War. I do not blame the soldiers because the disruption of normal sex relations during war is always a discreditable thing and it was engineered in the last war with unusual callousness and disregard of consequences. I did not blame the women of England nor gloat over them. Their lives were torn apart; their men sent away and their incomes uncertain. I did blame the American Army which for the most part made every effort to keep these unions from being legitimate for fear of bringing white wives to colored America.

Sat. 6-15-46

But all this was beside the point and unprofitable moralizing. The real thing was the children. They were facing an extraordinary destiny: their illegal birth was stamped plainly upon their foreheads and what sort of lives were before them? England cares for her orphans but there would be all sorts of difficulties with these strangers. They could not easily be farmed out to normal families; they could not easily be trained for the usual walks of life; and yet they were innocent, beautiful tragic victims of a torn world.

Little Response To Plea

I TALKED with an official of the General Education Board as we returned and he suggested: is this not an opportunity for Negro philanthropy in the United States? I brought the problem before a group of people, white and colored, intelligent, liberal; but they were silent or even laughed. I sensed among the colored ones a certain feeling of vengeance accomplished upon white womanhood in retaliation for what colored women had suffered. I saw among the whites no adequate realization of what the problems of these colored children were going to be.

On the other hand several colored persons from various parts of the United States have written me asking of the possibility of adopting one of these children, but I had no answer until the other day a letter came to me from a Jamaican girl whom I met in London. She wrote to appeal in behalf of these children and said:

"You will no doubt remember me as the Jamaica girl who attended the Pan African Congress and promised in my little talk to do something for the coloured babies . . . I call them 'orphans of the storm' because I think that is really what they are. A committee has been formed over here, and I am on it together with George Padmore and Leary Constantine. I feel that we will have done a good job if out of the Pan African Congress comes this really good thing, the responsibility for the welfare of the coloured babies. I know that the American coloured people are most generous and that they will be very willing to help once they realize the position. I am certain too that the British people will help but as this is a matter of joint responsibility and our men have been guilty in some cases of affairs with married women, we must do something about it.

Solution Offered

"IT IS a problem which I think can be met easily as there are only a thousand babies I believe here who need help, the only thing is whatever we do must have some degree of permanency as the children won't be self supporting at least until they are sixteen, so permanent committees will have to be formed pledging the help for at least another sixteen years . . . When they grow older possibly it would be a good idea if we could get them sent to the colonies, where there is not much prejudice, like Jamaica for instance. This of course is looking ahead, but one has to in cases like this. We propose to have a home for them, and where practicable we will have coloured help to look after them. Then they have to be fed and arrangements made for medical attention, and clothing and food. My idea is that some permanent committee of distinguished Negroes on that side could be formed, just as is done for the white orphans here under the foster parents plan.

The name and address of this young woman is: Anna LaBadie, c-o Headquarters Transport Command, Teddington Bushey Park, Middelsex, United Kingdom.

Soldier Wins Right to Bring Son to U.S.

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat 6-22-46

PARIS—(ANP)—Finally winning a six months' battle for custody of his son, after all claims to the child were relinquished by his French mother, John Mobely left here en route to Chicago last week with his 10-months-old baby.

The boy, born in Toul, France, had been the subject of a controversy involving regulations of the French and American governments and the United States Army. A visa for the child to enter the U.S. was finally obtained from Washington.

RESCUE WORKERS who braved underground flames at the Straight Creek coal mine remove the body of Homer Suffridge, one of the miners who died in the underground explosion and fi

"BUD" TOWNES

Kentucky State Mine Board Guilty

24 ARE DEAD; OPERATOR-CONTROLLED BODY ALLOWED UNSAFE MINE TO OPERATE

By WALTER LOWENFELS

PINEVILLE, Ky.—The Department of Mines, and the operators who dominate it, can be considered directly responsible for 24 men killed here last week. Only four months ago, the Federal Bureau of Mines condemned the mine as "violating all rules of safety."

Nevertheless, the mine continued to operate. Why? Years ago the mine operators' lobby succeeded in getting enforcement left to the states. The federal inspections are merely "educational and advisory."

But a state inspector also found the mine unsafe a year ago and wanted it closed. His name is Rufus Bailey, and he is now out of the state service. He will not make any formal statement at this time, but he has let it be known that if anyone tries to blame him for the tragedy he will speak.

What he will say is well known. The operators put terrific pressure on the State Mine Bureau. Rufus Bailey was overruled. The mine was permitted to operate.

FEDERAL REPORT

I have seen the Federal report. It directly contradicts, by name, the Kentucky Department of Mines for rating the mine as "non-gassy." It contains page after page of detailed and scientific indictments of the fatal mine and recommendations for its operation. The operator, Bill Lewis, failed to follow the recommendations. The explosion followed.

The evidence against the operators is not confined to technical reports. The mine was widely known as dangerous. The miners knew it.

Mrs. Minnie Sulfridge told me:

"My husband came out many a time almost dead from bad air."

Her husband, Hobart Sulfridge, was one of the two corpses removed just before the rescue work got so dangerous that the mine had to be sealed with 20 bodies left inside.

The former president of the United Mine Workers local quit the mine a year ago because of the danger. The members were asked by their local officials a year ago to refuse to work because of the danger. However, the majority voted to work, saying that if the mine were so unsafe the state would have ordered it shut.

The state finally has ordered it shut—sealed—with 20 bodies still unrecovered.

The rescue officials employed by the operators know their bosses are to blame. One told me:

"Two things are needed. Get the Mine Bureau out of politics and out of the operators' hands. Make compensations insurance compulsory. But for God's sake don't use my name. I have a wife and family to support."

Another, who had spoken freely to me, and who had been in the rescue party that risked their lives bringing out the seven survivors came to my hotel room just before I left:

"Don't use my name. I work for these people."

It shows that things are changing in Bloody Bell County, that men will speak about these things at all. But at this writing, it remains, and apparently will remain, "off the record." A great deal has been written about the 20 men sealed in the mine, and the four bodies recovered.

But the memory I take away is of the live men who will speak only in a whisper. And I remember the faces of the seven living men I saw taken out of the mine.

There was Charles Lingar, his eyes staring like a nightmare of death in his coal-back face.

There was Bud Townes, 64-year-old Negro who played a leading part in saving the lives of his trapped comrades. Townes' lips were mumbling, and his eyes were open. He also had looked death in the face and had it branded in his eyes.

My first night in Pineville, I heard from one of the doctors about the state compensation law, and how the operators made it "elective." As a result, many mines, like the one at Four Mile Hollow, are "self-insured."

The Four Mile Hollow mine is owned by a corporation. The operator is reputed worth half a million, but the corporation is the responsible party. It means that common law suits will have to be filed. The general consensus is that it is most unlikely, with the bankruptcy courts available, that any considerable sums will be recovered.

Meanwhile, a Red Cross survey finds 10 out of the first 14 stricken families it visited are in immediate need.

The documentary evidence against the coal operators is also evidence against John L. Lewis. The federal report condemning the mine was filed, as all such reports are, with Lewis' office. It was dated Aug. 13-14, 1945. It was the fourth such report on the danger of the mine. Yet Lewis did nothing to have the men stop working.

The mine superintendent is A. E. Lewis, Jr., son of the operator. I was told:

"He never worked a day in his life in the mines before he was sucked into the draft. His father went to the State Mine Bureau and got him out of the Army as 'indispensable to the mining industry.'

"Ordinarily, it takes at least five years to qualify as a mine superintendent. Young Lewis passed in five hours an examination that generally takes a day and a half. He is a hard worker and has guts, but absolutely unqualified for the job he held at the time of the explosion. He was responsible for the safety of 150 men."

Lewis' youngest son is under indictment for the killing of two young soldiers. However, when I asked whether there would be a coroner's inquest over the deaths of the 24 men, I was informed:

"This is Bloody Bell County. They don't go in for inquests even for homicide."

Would you call the 24 deaths homicide? I asked the UMW representative:

"Damn close to it," he shot back.

Kentucky Mine Board Guilty in Death of 24

MINE HERO

was one of the heroes of to Mr. Townes: "He was explosion, so he had ex-left before the explo- the Kentucky mine dis- one of those who advised perience. . . . When our sion."

aster. Mr. Townes was after the explosion not to water gave out, he risked

Bud Townes, the 56- too weak to talk. Said try to make a break for his life with Tom Mc- year-old Negro miner Charles Lingar (other it, but to go back and find Queen to crawl out and shown here recuperating photo), one of the eight a place with air. He was bring back two pails of in the Pineville Hospital, men who owe their lives in the 1929 Kettle Island water an engine crew had

The Negro In the United States

Courier Journal

Your editorial, "Soviet Censorship Wars Against Amity," points to America's opportunity. Criticism of our national affairs is not pleasant, but it can help America realize that she has potential spiritual power much greater than her financial and military power, and can give to mankind faith and reason to believe that peace, progress and a harmonious order among all people is possible. Louisville,

The treatment of the Negro is the leak in America's dike of power. One wonders how "an intelligent and temperate American" could explain to a Russian or to the representative of any white nation, which has not been inculcated with race prejudice, why, even in Louisville, racial discrimination and segregation are manifested against the health of the Negro to the extent of preventing the training of Negro doctors and nurses in tax-supported professional schools and hospitals; force the Negro to live in slum ghettos—the F.H.A. aid local forces in keeping him there—bar him from adequate recreational facilities; give him inferior schools; bar him from better jobs, and then, when his illness rate rises strikingly higher than the white rate, deny him adequate hospitalization. Tues 4-23-46

In 1941 the Negro death rate in Louisville from tuberculosis was four times that of whites in proportion to population. There were 153 white deaths and 106 Negro deaths. Allowing two beds per death, whites needed 306 beds and Negroes 212. There were 500 beds in the sanitorium and whites had 384 of these. It might be difficult to explain (although we know) why we veer so far, in the case of the Negro, from our ideal of equal distribution according to need of public services which are conducive to life and welfare and yet provide him with more than his share of birth control facilities.

Louisville. AMELIA B. RAY.

MORE SOCIAL AID FOR NEGRO URGED

Chs. James
New York, N.Y.

Dr. Whitney of New Orleans Tells Welfare Session of Local Facilities

By GEORGE STREATOR

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 1—Dr. John M. Whitney, first superintendent of public health for this city when appointed five years ago, said today that "no discussion of illness and disease is complete in New Orleans without recognizing that the number one problem here is housing." Mon. 12-2-46

Dr. Whitney declared that the Federal Government, long ago, had recognized this problem when six housing projects were ordered constructed here in the early days of the New Deal. Four of these projects were for Negroes, even over strenuous protest, he said, "because their need was by far the greater."

He was in agreement with the hopes and plans of Dr. W. L. Treuting, president of the Louisiana State Board of Health, who maintained last week that he considered health a community problem without regard to race, creed or color.

Dr. Whitney told of observing a trend toward greater public interest in public health.

"Well might this be," he observed, "since there are only four cities of our size and class in the nation with a higher mortality in tuberculosis."

Much Housing Is Substandard

Further, he asserted that more than 40 per cent of local houses are substandard.

"Much of the war housing, especially the prefabricated hutment-type are already substandard. We are not in position to order the residents to move out since there is no place for them to go," he said.

The population grew to the degree that a severe strain was put on housing, already a bad situation, he said.

"In addition to that, you can observe our moral tone. We have seven times as many places to dispense alcoholic beverages as we have churches. This seems to be our main idea of the conversion of industry."

There are health centers in each of the housing projects.

"A new idea," he said. "Negro physicians rank with whites on the city staff, although they administer to Negro patients."

The passing of the old-time political "santitation inspector" is a step forward, Dr. Whitney continued. Formerly, he said, "we had seventy of them with no training whatsoever, and only ten nurses. Today we have a budget that calls for 100 nurses and forty trained inspectors who know what to look for."

The city's public health institute, he related, has maintained classes in food handling for more than 10,000 cooks, waiters, dishwashers, bus boys and waitresses.

Negro Doctors Aid Public Health

There is an increased interest, too, in public health by young Negro physicians. Two recent graduates of Meharry Medical College of Nashville, Tenn., are connected with public institutions with plans for serving many areas where Negro physicians are hardly known.

Dr. Henry E. Braden, an unsalaried medical director for the New Orleans Home for Negro Incurables, and Dr. Claude P. Dapremont, a physician for the Associated Catholic Charities, views the problems of the rural needs as paramount. They hope to see many small hospitals in rural areas "with decent X-rays and operating rooms and accommodations for ten patients." This, they hold, is a primary need. 12-2-46

The home served by Dr. Braden was established by Mrs. Josephone Davidson, a pioneer Negro nurse and public health worker, who plans to expand present facilities to care for non-contagious non-infectious generic conditions. Dr. Dapremont is physician for the Lafon Old Folks Home and the Lafon Home for boys, two institutions made possible through the benefactions antedating the Civil War by Thomy Lafon "a free man of color," and a merchant who is said to have amassed a sizable fortune.

Riot City, 1946

By EDLEE WEBSTER

PART I—EMPLOYMENT

DETROIT—Employment and housing are the top problems facing Detroit's population, yet racial tension seems to be at its lowest ebb in years. The white population is facing the same problems as the colored population, but to a lesser degree. As yet, unemployment has shown no racial discrimination implications, although virtually all colored workers not employed in factories prior to the war are now out of work. Cutbacks were so deep that they included all new wartime factory workers. They were conducted on a seniority basis.

This picture is expected to change when large scale rehiring is resumed, as colored workers, because they were the last hired, will be the last recalled under seniority rule. This will leave widespread unemployment until practically all the whites have returned to work. So far, CIO has been unable to get management to sign contracts including non-discriminatory hiring-in clauses. This left minorities last on hiring lists, even during the war.

Two or three plants, including Chrysler, have okayed "subsequent to hiring," non-discriminating clauses in their contracts. This allows a worker to file a grievance if seniority promotions are passed over him, because of race, color or creed.

CIO's request for such a hiring-in clause, was one of the main reasons for the General Motors hold-out in the recent lengthy strike. In closed hearings it was brought out that R. J. Thomas had asked for a no-discrimination rule by the company, back in June 1945.

So far, the company has only promised to make a "statement of policy" on this matter, but has refused to sign a contract including such a clause.

General Motors and Chrysler are among the most flagrant discriminators, in allocating only menial jobs.

Ford First; Packard, Second

Ford Rouge Plant still employs the largest number of colored workers, and remains first in integrating them on all types of jobs throughout the factory.

However, even they did not exceed a 20% quota during peak-time war production. Packard is number two on the integration list.

Ford Rouge no longer has a segregated employment office, so does not use special personnel officers. Willis, Ward, who formerly held such a position, is now attached to their sociological department.

Others holding comparable positions are: Washington, of Ford Rouge's Labor Relations division; Leon Wheeler, Brigg's Outerdrive plant sociological department; and Luke Fennell, of the Budd-Wheel Company which hit the front pages during the war for its advertisements requesting white help only.

Reuben, a Packard wartime labor relations employee, was a cutback casualty.

Employment people are expecting the new Kaiser-Frazer Company to use a large part of the unemployed surplus who lack seniority with their former employers.

It was Graham-Paige, Frazer's old plant, which staged one of the war's first hate strikes. However, racial integration of workers is steadily rising there now.

Midland Steel, among the first to begin reconversion, has already established a new department, with all white workers.

Excepting those who've always been employed in special divisions of sewing and light assembly by U.S. Rubber, Essex Wire, Fords and others, women are definitely out of the factory picture.

Since most of these have pre-war seniority, their jobs will be protected.

As this group included a very minor group of women, the industrial future for them appears quite dark. Women were only hired after the bottom of the manpower barrell had been scraped, even during the war.

This was true although they may have had husbands overseas and needed work desperately to support their families. So it isn't to be expected their treatment will show marked improvement without special laws.

However, there has been no rush back to domestic jobs. True, some have gone into the "daywork" variety (general cleaning and laundry), at a flat rate of $6 or $7, lunch and car fare for eight hours' work.

This was also done by many during the war, after being denied factory jobs.

General domestic workers still earn $20 to $30 per week, but former factory workers receive $20 to $25 a week unemployment compensation in Michigan, with additional for dependents, without working.

This precludes a rush to domestic work, for the same amount of cash.

Of course, it will be different as their six months collectible periods end.

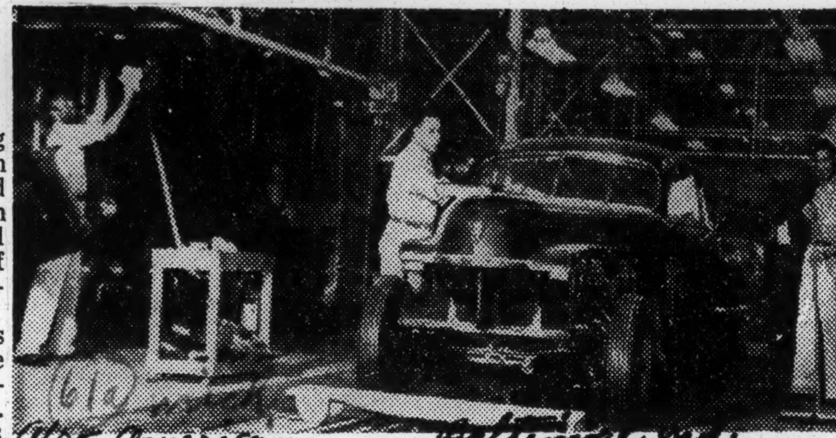
There has been a steady increase of advertisements and requests for white domestics, but, as yet, it does not appear to be an organized trend.

Detroit has three active groups working on the general problem of worker discrimination. They are: the Metropolitan Detroit FEPC, a fund supported council headed by C. Anderson, former Wayne University instructor;

The national Government's FEPC branch, under Edward Swann; and UAW-CIO's FEPC, headed by George Crockett, a clever negotiator, who tries to protect the rights of workers in plants, and at the same time, pushes protective union clauses.

In spite of all these groups, many companies, like Nash-Kelvinator, which has an MESA Union contract, have maintained lily-white factory personnel, even during the war.

(PART II NEXT WEEK)



First workers to return to their jobs after the General Motors' strike was settled. They are cleaning up the Cadillac Motor Co., preparatory to the start of the production line. The car shown in the photo had not been touched since the strike began in November. One hundred and twenty maintenance workers were the first to be recalled by Cadillac.

Riot City, 1946

This is what happened in 1942 when tenants began moving into the Sojourner Truth Housing Project in Detroit and white pickets tried to stop them. The troops above were called out to "preserve the peace" after rioting had broken out between pickets and the tenants.

By EDLEE WEBSTER

PART II—HOUSING AND RECREATION

DETROIT—Restrictive covenants and segregation by other means make the housing shortage in Detroit increasingly acute. It is true that some ritzy sections of town, like Arden Park and the Boston Boulevard area are being rapidly filled. But this does not help the ordinary working men who are seeking homes.

These neighborhoods are filled with mansions that cost so much originally that no one thought colored people ever would constitute a "threat" as neighbors. Consequently, no restrictive covenants were written. Only a few can afford such homes, even with wartime earnings.

tion pledge back in 1943 to preserve these neighborhood segregation patterns that won the election for him, with solid white Northwest Detroit backing, after he'd lost out in the primary campaign.

The city planning commission has beautiful plans "on paper" which will do away with this situation entirely. But, the City Housing Commission is doing nothing definite to improve conditions.

At a recent city meeting called on the housing problem, one Michigan Senator walked out, because he considered it a "waste of my time" as Detroit has "no real plan."

Recreational facilities are almost nil in these blighted areas, except for the Brewster Housing Project community center. If the children don't care to play in the streets, they'll have to pay car fare (if they have it), to go to distant parts of the city.

This accounts for the large summer crowds in Belle Isle, where 1943's race riots began.

"Under the Circumstances"

Detroit's recreational and educational systems are both non-segregated, but playgrounds and schools located in areas predominately inhabited by colored have very limited and the most ancient of equipment.

Authorities excuse themselves by saying these facilities are located in the oldest neighborhoods, and are as modern as can be expected under the circumstances.

Recently, Miller High School, which can be called a "colored school" from the racial identity of its pupils, has come up for sharp criticism by parents and pupils.

It is overcrowded, dirty, lacks equipment and does not compare favorably with other high schools in the city.

One home economics teacher, sent there as a substitute, said she could have cried when she saw their lack of things to work with, in contrast to the well-equipped and modern facilities of the Mackenzie High (northwest white section) where she had received practice instructions.

Professionals do not face competition from their white brethren for clientele, as in other communities. In fact, some have as many or more white clients than colored.

Neither do they feel the urge for philanthropic aid to the underprivileged. Of course, most of them make sizeable donations to various community fund organizations each year.

True of Business Groups

This is also true of the business-owner group. Most of these are confined to the amusement fields, bars, restaurants and lodging houses. Several have invested in large real estate holdings.

Insurance companies are lucrative and growing concerns.

Great Lakes Mutual, which pays annual dividends to its insured, is an outstanding example of local growth. Real estate companies, laundries, tailor shops, gas stations, and the whispered numbers concerns comprise the remaining business money.

Riot City, 1946

By EDLEE WEBSTER

PART III—POLITICS AND INTERRACIAL PROBLEMS

DETROIT.—In spite of Senator Diggs' Civil Rights Law, passed a few years ago, few white restaurants, bars or night clubs in Detroit will serve colored patrons. Of course, they are subject to fines, but it is necessary to have actual witnesses to the incident, and a policeman must be called at the time.

Usually the proprietor disclaims all knowledge of his employee's action and the case is thrown out of court. The complainant's only recourse, then, is to lengthy litigation in the civil courts.

Ironically, the Senator himself, his wife and I were refused service a few years ago in a small nearby town, and lost out just as others usually do.

Detroit government is officially classed as non-partisan, although political parties select and campaign for their own candidates at each election. Jeffries, for example, is a Republican candidate, elected on a non-partisan ticket.

In former years, the Republican Party Club, controlled by Charles Roxborough, was the most powerful group of its sort. Charles Diggs, former State Senator, occupied the same position in Democratic circles.

After a few years of apparent political quietude, increased activity is decernable. Mayor Jeffries has announced his intention of running for Governor. Many are hopeful that he'll succeed, thus leaving George Edwards, Democratic chairman of the City Council as acting Mayor.

Edwards's backers hope to get him elected mayor next year. He has always been in high favor with the so-called common man and labor circles.

Some PAC members jokingly say perhaps they'll try to help "push" Jeffries into the governorship, as Michigan Governors usually do not last over a term or two, while Detroit's Mayors sometime remain on and on.

The more important political appointive positions in the city government are held by Democrats who are colored. Notable are the assistant prosecuting attorney, Elvin Davenport and C. Lebrun Simmons.

Both were staunch backers of Judge Grald K. O'Brien in his losing mayoralty race.

Horace White, pastor of Plymouth Congregational Church, sometimes called the Mayor's "only friend," is still a member of the City's Housing Commission.

Interracial Committee

The Mayor's Interracial Committee, organized shortly after the race riots of 1943, is still an actively working organization.

With George Schermer as director, and Beulah Whitby, Alpha Kappa Alpa basileus, as assistant, they have six full-time workers.

They keep a day-to-day tension barometer, and are prepared to act the minute anything occurs which might be considered adverse to good racial relationships.

They are responsible for the courses on racial understanding now required in the police department.

They also sponsor, with the Board of Education's intercultural committee, headed by Leontine B. Collins, a racial amity program in the schools. Teachers receive special training courses.

Their field workers do not consider any occurrence too insignificant to investigate thoroughly.

At present, the committee is investigating the distribution of thousands of pieces of anti-Semitic and anti-colored literature during the Mayor's 1945 campaign for re-election.

The interracial committee feels optimistic about the racial situation in general.

Specifically, they feel that such cities as Washington and Baltimore are in a much worse condition than Detroit, because they placidly allow their ills to continue.

They're tired of having Detroit referred to as a "keg of dynamite."

To quote Director Schermer, "We're doing something about our problems. . Any community striving for racial integration of job opportunity and a democratic way of life for all, regardless of race, color or creed, will naturally display more open evidence of racial tensions, than a community that remains quiescent about these things."

Their program is to try to change attitudes by education, and to prevent apathy toward existing problems, because no crisis exists at present.

With the largest appropriation any city has granted for a like program, they are endeavoring to keep community forces for good, plugging away to rid Detroit, forever, of the problems that brought about 1943's racial conflagration.

THE END

Topics of The Times

New York N.Y.

Familiar Mississippi Complex

A person is always meeting the State of Mississippi under two strikingly different aspects in the news. It depends on whether we are dealing with the home front or with world affairs. In scanning the domestic scene it is generally agreed that Mississippi is among the most backward members of the Federal Union. This holds true by other tests than liberalism versus Bilboism. In the arithmetical indices for wages, housing, schooling, literacy, public health and similar precise measurements of social progress Mississippi is always far down in the list of forty-eight States, and very often at the very bottom. Times

Byword Becomes Sample

In other words, the emphasis which we lay upon Mississippi's backwardness among her sister States is obviously another way of saying that the Magnolia State is in general terms non-representative of the nation at large.

It is quite a different story when a person grows discontented with many things in this national life of ours or perhaps with most things in it; as a person has every right to be if that is his sincere belief. He will then often be found quoting things that are wrong in the State of Mississippi as an instance of things that are wrong in the United States. 7-7-46

Blots Are Local

Technically he is justified in so doing. If bigotry or poverty or illiteracy prevail in any State of the Union, then these things can obviously be said to exist in the United States. If economic oppression or race hatred assert themselves in Mississippi then such conditions are a blot on the good name of the whole nation.

Yet the question of degree is vital to the argument. Is a backward section of America a blot on the national reputation or is it, in miniature, the true picture of America? That there should be any corner of the United States with an illiteracy rate like that of Mississippi is plainly not a matter for nation-wide complacency. But always it must be kept in mind that the illiteracy rate in Mississippi is not the illiteracy rate for the United States.

Sunday

$200 Annual Wage

That is why the Russian journalist Ilya Ehrenburg did not give us a faithful national picture when he said that in Mississippi he was shown a family of eight persons whose total income was $200 a year. Such family earnings, we imagine, are well below the average even for Mississippi. They are certainly not the average for wage-earning families in the whole United States, where the figure would be somewhere between $2,500 and $3,000.

It is only fair to say that Mr. Ehrenburg was professedly quoting extreme cases, such as are inherent in a capitalist society. But the danger in quoting extreme cases is that they are snatched up by careless readers or by partisans and publicized as typical of America. Careless readers or readers with an axe to grind will forget that Mr. Ehrenburg said Mississippi.

Not Without Sin

The error is not confined to foreign observers. Native sons are all the time misusing the Mississippi yardstick. Did the Warsaw regime's treatment of the Opposition in last Sunday's referendum impress many of us as rather high-handed? Well, one need only think of the deep South, and how many of those who would have voted against Senator Bilbo are frankly disfranchised. Actually, one observer finds the situation in Mississippi worse than in Poland, where such members of the Opposition party as were not in jail were allowed to vote.

Negroes Who Vote

So here again is Mississippi held up as a sample of the whole United States. Very likely this was not this particular observer's intention. It was in his mind to ask, who are we to protest against the way they conduct elections in Poland as long as we have virtual Negro disfranchisement in all of our deep South? But the answer is that even the whole deep South in this matter of Negro voters is not representative of the whole nation. It can probably be shown that the Negro voters in the North, by their votes in the big pivotal States, exercise a greater influence on the election of Presidents and Congressmen than if they had stayed South and been allowed to vote. In any case, the Negro is free to vote in three-fourths of the States.

Faults and Crimes

About this Mississippi Complex, as we might call it, one would say that it has certainly taken to heart the ancient admonition. The eager partisan of other ways than our own is always finding the beam in America's eye to excuse the alleged mote in somebody else's eye. Are elections in eastern Europe something short of the democratic ideal? Then what about Boss Hague in Jersey City? Is freedom of the press in those countries suspect in American eyes because the governments there own or control all the newspapers? Then what about the control of the American press by men of wealth? What about Jim Crowism? What about the Ku Klux?

Always it is the Mississippi Complex at work. It quotes the exceptional or the transitory as a fair sample of all permanent America. It justifies universal tyrannies abroad by local tyrannies at home. Because here at home the majority often fails to render full justice to the minority, it becomes an excuse for political and social systems where a small minority exercises unrestricted sway over the lives of vast popular majorities.

Long Distance Marketing: This is the 14 Street Meat Market, 521 Sixth Ave., a typical shopping day. The place is "packed all day," according to the manager, Bert Lazarus. Reason? Negro women come all the way from Harlem to avoid their "ghetto's" sky-high prices.
—Daily Worker Photo

High Prices in Harlem Stores Make People Shop Elsewhere

By MILDRED McADORY

To coin a phrase, prices in Harlem are sky-high. Harlem housewives who can, refuse to buy there. Not only are there differences in prices, there are differencs in quality of merchandise. Harlem stores are the old folks' home for aged fruit and vegetables. When the poor little things are too weary to be displayed publicly anywhere else, they wind up at premium prices in the uptown markets.

The Daily Worker stopped a few Harlem housewives coming out of the 14th St. Meat Market (Ave. of the Americas and 14th), and asked them how come they were shopping so far from home. Here's what they said:

Mrs. Mabel Bryan, 46, W. 11 St.—**"I come down here because it is cheaper. A friend told me and I came. I have really saved since I started."**

Mrs. Mabel Bryan, 46, W. 111 St.—**"When you buy in Harlem, you really buy. Meat down here is much better and cheaper, and you have a chance to pick what you want. Last week I paid 65 cents for the same ham I just paid 38 cents for here."**

Mrs. Alice Jones, 200 W. 145 St.—**"You can't get any decent meat in Harlem."**

Mrs. Sara Anderson, 300 W. 151 St.—**"Where can you buy meat in Harlem that's reasonable? You know it's terrible there."**

Mrs. Ben Berry, 310 W. 153 St.—**"I usually go to Washington Heights. Prices are too high in Harlem. I find meat much cheaper and much better than in Harlem."**

Bert Lazarus, manager of the market—**"This goes on all day long each day, but there is a reason. Prices are too high in Harlem."**

CAN'T GET ESSENTIALS

Aside from these reasons, there are some essential things that are almost impossible to find, like butter, sugar, salad oils, soaps of any standard brands.

Grapefruit, average size, are 10 cents in Harlem, against six cents outside. Delicious apples are 10 cents each in Harlem, against 15 cents a pound outside.

I checked the A&P store in Harlem on Eighth Ave., between 117 and 118 Sts., against the A&P Supermarket in Greenwich Village. In the Harlem store there were no vegetables, butter, fats or meats. There was only a small variety of canned vegetables and cereals. In fact the store carries a very small stock.

The Super store in the Village has a big variety of fresh fruits and vegetables, butter, sugar, cheese, cereals. Quick Quaker Oats in Harlem are 27 cents for large boxes, 13 cents for the small. In the Village large boxes of the same brand oats are 25, small 11 cents.

LOWER CEILINGS

Roxay's meat market, in Harlem, has ready-to-eat ham, 89 cents a pound. The 14 St. Market sells sliced ready-to-eat ham at 54 cents.

A and B Meat Market at 324 W. 125 St. sells veal cutlets at 44, veal roasts at 32, loin of pork chops at 44. The 14 St. Meat Market has loin of pork chops at 29.

Weisbecker, 268 W. 125 St., sells large Quaker Oats at 29 cents, small at 13, Spanish mackerel at 38 cents a pound. The Village Meat Market sells Spanish mackerel at 21 cents. Smoked Tongue in Harlem, standard is 59 cents; Village price, 51 cents.

Paul's Meat Market, between 115 and 116 Sts., on Eighth Ave.—Brisket of beef, 35 cents pound; veal cutlets, 69 cents; veal chops, 59 cents; chopped meat, 39 cents; frankfurters, 59 cents; beef for stew, 65 cents. These prices are approximately 40 percent above ceiling prices.

That's why Harlem people travel long distances to shop.

RACE TENSION SEEN IN BROOKLYN AREA

Danger of 'Serious Trouble' Cited in Report Pleading for Youth Facilities

Coordination of sectional and city-wide youth agencies to fill gaps of coverage and see that public and private funds are distributed intelligently is advocated in a report made public yesterday by the Brooklyn Council for Social Planning. The need for coordination is declared to be more immediate than the considerable need for expansion of facilities, and warning is given of racial tension among Brooklyn children that holds potentialities for "serious trouble."

Originated by the Youth Activities Committee of the Council, the report is based on more than a year's work in a "typical" square mile of what it terms a low-income area of Brooklyn. It is intended for use as a yardstick not only in Brooklyn but also in "almost any urban community which sets out to cope with delinquency or other anti-social manifestations of its young people."

To procure coordination, the Council supports the recommendation that a city Youth Bureau be set up, made in January by the Welfare Council of New York City, with which the Brooklyn group is affiliated. Both public and private agencies would be represented in the bureau. The report also urges a local council in each community of the city to include representatives of fraternal, religious, business, labor, national, civic, welfare and educational organizations.

Brownsville Efforts Outlined

As an example of the need for both a central and local agencies, the committee outlines its efforts to plan recreation facilities for Brownsville in its experimental area. Although predominantly Jewish, the section is described as having about 25,000 Negroes. Through their private agencies the Jews have "the most nearly adequate" welfare and recreation services, according to the report, whereas the Negroes "have very little of anything."

Planning of recreation facilities for this section calls not only for cooperation by local organizations but also for liaison with the Housing Authority, the Board of Education and the Parks Department, the report said.

Urging "substantial expansion" of direct services for children and youths in the experimental area, the report said "the total service available, particularly in mental hygiene and recreation, falls far short of meeting the area's needs."

The "typical" area is made up of portions of Brownsville, East New York and Ocean Hill. In the past year, the committee reports, it worked for closer relationship among community organizations such as the Y. M. H. A., the Y. M. C. A. and neighborhood councils; established a nursery for the use of working mothers, and made plans for a recreation center for Negro children. Independent youth groups, many of them without adult supervision, were encouraged to form ties with existing agencies.

No Conflicts Found

The report said that in 1940 35 per cent of the inhabitants were foreign-born and that during the war there was "a rapid influx of Negroes," adding that about 9,000 youths between the ages of 10 and 19 years now live in the area. It finds "substantial evidence of racial tensions among children in school and in the playgrounds," but that these are not now expressed in any acute conflicts.

"The potentialities for serious trouble are clearly present, however," according to the committee, "and there is urgent need for preventive measures. There is considerable delinquent behavior, including such serious offenses as burglary, robbery, stabbing and arson. There is evidence that some of the minor offenses, such as breaking windows, trespassing and throwing stones, stem from inadequate recreational facilities.

"Despite the activity of churches and synagogues, public and parochial schools and several public and private social agencies, there are many unmet social needs in the three communities. Certain of the public agencies have been handicapped by inadequate physical facilities and equipment, and practically all have been hampered in developing programs for young people because of staff limitations."

The report was made public by Kings County Surrogate Francis D. McGarey, chairman of the committee, organized in 1944, and president of the Brooklyn Council.

Where Negroes Are Corrupted

One reading newspapers published in New York receives the impression that the proportion of desperate criminals in the negro population of that city, which numbers more than half the colored population of South Carolina, is far greater than it is among our colored people. Seemingly in the atmosphere of New York city is something that multiplies felons and felonies among negroes.

Harlem Report At Cooper Union Keyed In Gloom

NEW YORK.—Speaking on the Cooper Union Forum here last week, Channing H. Tobias, director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, presented a gloomy picture of present affairs in Harlem, citing bad housing and a lack of recreation centers as basis for a growing tendency to general lawlessness.

"The greatest tragedy," Tobias said, "is that neither police nor community leaders can cope with the situation" in the face of congestion and general disorder.

Charging that landlords make "income their sole interest in Harlem" and oppose all housing improvement, he reviewed the removal of chain stores from the area, "afraid of petty thievery." Their desertion of Harlem has paved the way for retail stores that charge exorbitant prices, he said.

Segregated playgrounds, or no playgrounds at all, are taking the toll in juvenile delinquency among children whose mothers work and cannot supervise their after-school activity. Tobias asserted.

Negroes Call Meat Boycott In Cleveland

The Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.
Thurs. 11-14-46

Charge Discrimination In Price Overcharges

Cleveland, Nov. 13 (U.P.)—Nearly 50,000 Negroes here agreed today on a two-week boycott against meat purchases in Negro-District markets, charging "vicious discrimination" in price overcharges.

The Interdenominational Ministers Alliance, which called for the boycott to begin Friday, charged Negroes were paying prices one to 11 cents a pound higher for poor grades in Negro-District markets than in other retail stores in the city for the best grades.

Won't Picket Stores.

The alliance said, "Our diet during the boycott will consist of vegetables and dairy products and other meatless dishes."

The Rev. W. H. McKinney of Antioch Baptist Church said sermons urging observance of the boycott would be delivered in more than 25 Negro churches Sunday, reaching a membership of 50,000 Negroes directly and 25,000 indirectly.

He said there would be no picketing of the markets because "feeling against these merchants is so high now among our people that we are afraid picketing would lead to violence."

Six Negroes Are Killed In Philadelphia Hotel Fire

Ind. Press
Birmingham, Ala.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19—(AP)—With six men dead and 40 injured, the city pushed an investigation today into a lodging house fire which forced more than 100 persons into streets in near-freezing weather.

Cause of the disastrous blaze in the low-priced South Philadelphia establishment, occupied by Negroes, remained a mystery.

Fire Chief George Gallagher said he hoped to find a man who ran into the lodging house at about 10 o'clock last night shouting "Fire" and then ran out again. He said the man might furnish a tangible clue to the blaze which swept through frame cubicles and dormitories in which Gallagher said were rented at 20 and 35 cents a night.

After the first alarm, panic spread through the place, known as Abe's Hotel. Partially-clad men fled through thick smoke clouds which filled the entire five-story structure. At least 30 were carried down ladders. Thurs. 12-19-46

The death this morning of William Price, 48, brought the toll to six. He was the only victim identified.

JOHN ROZIER

The Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
Mon. 12-16-46

Why Southern Talent Goes North

In recent years the South has been discussed in every corner of the land. Southern literature has flourished and the whole world has read of Southern dreams, of Southern hopes, of Southern failures. Nothing has been spared us. Every skeleton in the Southern closet has been rattled and more than once.

In "So Red the Rose" we were ladies in crinoline and gentlemen in fancy white vests who lived in big white houses with huge columns and crystal chandeliers. In "Tobacco Road" we were degenerates, out-of-this-world characters. In "Gone With the Wind" we were aristocrats of a more practical variety. In "Lamb in His Bosom" we had the feel and smell of the frontier. The number is endless. We have been described in the bitter works of Thomas Wolfe, the earthy poems of Don West.

Yeast And yet, out of this mass of evidence as to Southern culture and Southern ability to write there seems to have come no mass awakening of the Southern people as a whole. At the present time the South has the most enlightened intellectual leadership it has had in generations. There are more Southerners of college training than ever before. And yet this yeast seems powerless. It causes no ferment in the mass of the Southern mind.

Whether or not we like to admit it, the South has an inbred, sensitive culture born of years of repression in the latter days of slavery and a forced keeping of company of all Southern whites in Reconstruction days to protect themselves from outside enemies.

This forced culture, this common front made it a crime to think other than in the accepted Southern pattern. Southerners were supposed to think or act in a certain mold. For those bright young minds who couldn't take it or who wanted to think as they chose, outside of the Southern stereotype, there was always the North. This may have something to do with the fact that only 2.9 per cent of patents issued in the United States last year were issued in the South. How many Southern brains and how much Southern brawn took part in scientific development in the North?

Why They Left Let residents of the average small Georgia town think over their keen young men of high school days. Where are they now? Why did they leave?

In the larger cities of the South groups of young people who want to look to the future are beginning to collect. Young people who have seen other parts of the world and know the things that the sterile Southern culture has denied them. Young people who know that they live in a land without great research centers, without many first-rate universities, with few great libraries, a land where hill-billy music flourishes but symphony orchestras are seldom found.

But does the great mass of the South accept this group? Do the politicians who have profited so long on the ignorance of the Southern mass and Southern prejudices enjoy the searching questions and the intelligent scepticism of this new group?

Name-Calling Do the traditional Southern leaders look on their attempts to develop a freer society in the South with favor? How often are the names "Communist" and "nigger-lover" applied to those who only desire to see American democratic principles (with a little d) applied along with the Christian Golden rule.

How potent can Christianity, democracy, or any modern ethical concepts be in a land with the racial theories that exist in the South?

How powerful can a citizenry be that is so illiterate that one out of six white Southern youths could not pass Army literacy tests and one of two could not pass the Army physicial exams?

Have our cherished Southern ideals blinded us to the truth? The next time a cheap Southern politician spouts off about foreigners, yankees, communists, or nigger-lovers, think on these things.

Southern Victory Predicted In Freight Equalization Fight

The Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.
Fri. 12-6-46

By G. C. LONG
Advertiser Staff Writer

MIAMI, FLA., Dec. 5.—Victory for the South in the freight rate equalization fight was predicted here today at the opening session of the Southern Governors' Conference.

J. V. Norman, Louisville, Ky., attorney, told the governors from eight of the 14 Southern states in the conference that he was "most confident" the case would be won and that he was joined in that opinion by lawyers representing other sections of the United States.

Hearing Feb. 10

The case will be heard before the United States Supreme Court on Feb. 10 and 11, Norman said, after having been postponed from the original hearing set in January.

"The equal rates that will be promulgated (when the case is won) will enable the South to do what it has wanted to do and what will advance it along with the other sections—industrialize."

Keeps South Poor

He pointed out that the discrimination was "woven into our economic and social structure more fully" than was recognized by the people, and was constantly keeping the section poor.

"The new rates will not make us wealthy when we get them," Gov. Sparks asserted, "but they will give us equality and enable us to manufacture things we need on a basis that is equal with other sections of the country."

He added it was his belief the fight for rate equalization and the ultimate victory were the greatest things that had happened to the South since the Civil War.

End Of Trail

"The South will see a different picture in the next 50 years than it has seen in the last 50," the Alabama governor declared. "We are on the last mile and we see the end of the trail."

Following the freight rate report, Gov. R. Gregg Cherry, of North Carolina, urged the conference to adopt President Truman's "plan of action" program to prevent most of the anticipated highway accident toll of 38,000 killed and 1,300,000 injured during the next 12 months.

He said that a dark picture looms ahead for the country and that the most positive challenge the United States has is to reduce traffic accidents. He predicted that post-war accidents would be greater than ever before unless something is done to prevent them. Losses by accidents were called "useless" by Gov. Cherry, and he added that a program could be devised that would bring down and hold down the accident rate.

The Advertiser

"Useless Slaughter"

A "vigorous and concerted action to end the useless slaughter" was advocated by the North Carolina governor. Montgomery Ala.

"We all know that there is a daily increase in the use of our highways and that this will go up by leaps and bounds when new automotive equipment becomes available for all who want it today," he declared. Fri. 12-6-46

Gov. Cherry pointed out that in President Truman's safety plan there was a blue print for use in striving for "a new day in a world of highway safety."

He reiterated the President's plan to organize from the national level on down through the local level, using existing agencies for safety and creating others that might be needed.

The "eat, drink and be merry psychology pervading the nation" was blamed by Cherry as one of the things upping the nation's accident rate. Continuing, he asserted that public opinion "is the key to the solution."

Specialized Education

Gov. Millard F. Caldwell, Florida, who is host to the conference, brought before the state chief executives the problem of specialized education in the South. It was his idea, he said, that one state could develop a school, such as forestry, veterinary medicine and the like, and through a cooperative plan with other states throw open the doors to students from those states.

He said it was his opinion such a specialized school for one state was too expensive for the state to maintain. No action was taken on the matter after an open discussion.

On the program for the governors tomorrow are talks by Gov. Sparks on "industry in the South." And Gov. James McCord, Tennessee, on "operation of employment service" and Gen. G. B. Erskin on veteran affairs.

Attending the meeting today were Gov. Sparks, Gov. Caldwell, Georgia Senate President Frank Gross, representing Gov. Ellis Arnall, Lt. Gov. Kenneth Tuggle, representing Kentucky's Simeon S. Willis, Gov. Fielding L Wright, of Mississippi, Gov. Cherry, Gov. Robert Kerr, of Oklahoma, Gov. McCord, Gov. Ransom J. Williamson, South Carolina, Gov. Clarence W. Meadows, West Virginia, Gov-Elect James E. Folsom, Alabama, and Gov.-Elect J. Strom Thurmond, South Carolina.

Southern Economic Progress

The News Birmingham, Ala.
Mon. 12-2-46

The November *Monthly Review* of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis contains an extensive study of economic conditions in the South prepared by Weldon A. Stein, member of its research staff. The Federal Reserve District of St. Louis includes all of Arkansas, Western Tennessee and Northern Mississippi, and the study is especially related to conditions in this part of the South, but it also embraces trends in the whole region.

* * *

Mr. Stein brings out fundamental factors which should be known as to the economic background of the South and recent trends. It should be well known now both that this has long been a section of low income and that recent years have brought some improvement in this situation.

In 1929, for example, per capita income

With increased mechanization on the farms of the South, the need of greater in the South was $344, compared to $926 in the industrial Middle East and $680 in the country as a whole. In the middle '30s some improvement began to appear in this respect, but Mr. Stein relates that "as late as 1940, the last prewar year, average income in the South was only 56 per cent of the national average."

The war brought a spectacular increase in per capita income, from $322 in 1940 to $737 in 1944. But much of this increase was due to military payments and larger agricultural returns. One-fourth of the gain came from military payments, 17 per cent from agricultural income and 12 per cent from war manufacturing payrolls.

* * *

Greater industrialization remains an acute need in the South. Our people, as Mr. Stein points out, would profit from such progress both in a general quickening and expansion of business activities and in the additional income accruing from the processing of raw materials.

Here in Birmingham and Alabama there are many evidences of this favorable trend. But it is going to take intelligent planning and sustained effort if we are to take full advantage of the opportunities it offers.

Arnall Says Liberals To Lead In South Soon

The Courier-Journal
Louisville Ky. Mon. 12-16-46

Atlanta, Dec. 15 (AP)—Governor Ellis Arnall of Georgia, as a participant on a nation-wide radio forum, today described the political movement in the South as "a reactionary trend" but predicted an early victory of "liberal and progressive forces."

Arnall, one of a three-member panel taking part on the National Broadcasting Company's weekly forum, America United, said that while the situation commanded attention there were "other problems far more important to the South than that."

Participants with Arnall on the forum, with Kennedy Ludlow of N.B.C.'s Washington staff as moderator, were A. G. Mezerik, New York author of "The Revolt of the South and West," and Allan L. Swim, public relations director for the C.I.O. Southern organizing campaign.

Equal Treatment Urged.

"What's In Store For The South" was taken as the subject for discussion.

Arnall said much of the section's present condition stemmed from its aceptance of the role of "The Unfavored." For one thing, he added, the South must be "readmitted to the Union" and accorded equal treatment.

Besides "The unequal freight rates," there is "the unequal distribution of federal money, especially for education. Federal money must be allotted on the basis of need, rather than ability to pay." That last remark, he explained, referred to the practice of having to match federal funds. "We can't match funds—dollar for dollar—we are too poor."

Labor Seeks Unionization.

Swim, as a representative of the C.I.O., host for the broadcast, said unionization of the South would do much "to do away with some of the South's ills, particularly differences in wage rates."

Mezerik, agreeing with Swim, said much of the trouble is "in the South's inability to pay." He cited cases of articles manufactured in the North and sent into the South for purchase, pointing out that the South got neither the money for raw materials nor the wages for their production. "Thus," he added, "the South has less to spend and more to pay."

Arnall said he didn't believe "better wages will solve the problem, although they will help." The solution, he added, lies in increased industrialization of the South and an opportunity to compete with other sections on equal terms. 12-16-46

Atlanta Constitution

Up to Congress

Editor Constitution: The human welfare of the Southern people is largely in the hands of Congress at this moment. Ga.

In every Southern State, large war plants have closed and thousands of workers have found no employment. Veterans by the millions have returned home.

The unemployment compensation these workers and veterans are receiving does not begin to meet their living costs. In 10 Southern States, the maximum benefits paid are less than $20 a week.

With the ending of overtime pay in most plants, take-home pay has dropped sharply, reminding us that many of Southern workers are receiving but 40 and 50 cents an hour—wages that cannot possibly give them a decent standard of living. Sun. 3-24-46

Farmers, too, face new peacetime problems—their income depends basically upon the city worker's ability to buy their products. Cotton farmers' futures are threatened by the cotton picking machine.

All these problems fall with especial weight upon the shoulders of one-fourth of the Southern people.

And—the majority of the Southern people are still voteless—unable because of poll tax rule to influence the critical elections ahead.

These issues of human welfare could have been, should have been, faced and solved by Congress before we reached this emergency. Sun. 3. 24-46

Price control, full employment, raising minimum hourly wage to 65 cents, poll tax repeal and increased social security, extending the present coverage to millions of our citizens not now protected, are all part of President Truman's program of must legislation. What has Congress done about these all-important measures? Practically nothing to date!

Instead, they have dragged red herrings across the economic path, designed to becloud the issues.

The Southern people must now pin the badge of responsibility upon their Representatives. It's up to Congress.

A. P. ADDINGTON.

Business Holds Political Whip In Dixie -- Ickes

Southern Legislators Not Representative, Says Ex-Secretary

Defender

WASHINGTON — Big business in the South, controlled from the North, makes possible the election of "four, five, and six-per cent Congressmen and Senators," former Secretary of Interior Harold F. Ickes asserted this week.

Speaking at the annual dinner of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, Ickes referred specifically to Theodore Bilbo, (D., Miss.) Brazilla Carroll, (R., Tenn.) and John Rankin, (D., Miss.)

Serving as chairman and master of ceremonies was newly installed Governor of the Virgin Islands William H. Hastie, vice president of the Washington committee of organization. 6-1-46 Sat

"Big business in the South, controlled from the North, likes the poll tax and little wonder," he said. "So much of the profit from Southern industry is siphoned off to non-resident financiers and absentee owners that the state has to pile its tax burden upon the backs of those least able to pay.

"Foreign investment interests in the South are not paying their justly proportionate tax, and are not sharing the costs of the schools and other public services necessary to a civilized community.

Profits Get Votes Chicago

"Some of the profits do flow back into the South, not as taxes, but in the form of political campaign funds for control of the vote which makes possible the existing conditions. Ill.

"The control of this vote makes possible the election of Bilbo by four per cent of those who should be eligible to vote in his district, that of Brazilla Carroll Reece, now Republican national committee chairman, as Congressman from Tennessee, by five per cent and that of John Rankin by six per cent."

WHITE MAN'S VIEWS

South Is Giving Abe Lincoln the Raspberry Down the Ironic Years

By TED LE BERTHON

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editors.)

Courier

THE occasion was the introduction of Ralph Metcalfe at an all-Negro youth boxing tournament "back of town" in a small, typically bedragled Southern city. Olympic games champion. Marquette University track and football star. Xavier athletic coach. Recipient of a medal a few years back as doing more than any other Negro that year for the cause of better race relations. All Metcalf's glories were recited.

Then up stepped the city's leading white banker. He grasped Metcalf's right hand in his. He complimented him on his moral and intellectual stature as well as athletic record. He looked him in the eye nobly and said "I only wish every Negro in the South could have your education."

Mr. Le Berthon

How broad-minded! How touching! Metcalf didn't even smile. It was as if he didn't appreciate the generous wish of the banker. Didn't show any enthusiasm. 5-25-46 Sat.

But why should he have shown any enthusiasm? He had been tipped off beforehand that the white banker was full of bull. In his entire financial career, this white banker had never lifted a finger publicly to bring about better education for Negroes. He had often told Negroes what he wished them to have. He had never told whites what he wished Negroes to have.

The South is great on flowery oratory, but small on performance. Neither Negroes nor poor whites have much of a chance for more than elementary school education, due to the low wage levels in sugar, cotton and tobacco planting.

* * *

THE ONE-PARTY political despotism of the South, its stubbornly rooted Nazism, is a well nigh immovable obstacle to higher education for the majority of Negroes and poor whites.

For the object of this despotism is to keep the poor demoralized at a bare subsistence level so as to keep the South well provided with hopeless field hands.

This now only is accomplished by keeping wages low. The Negroes and poor whites take an estimated twenty per cent cut below their weekly wages in Louisiana, because of the cunning activities of politically protected vice. The cities and towns are topheavy with liquor joints and gambling houses. Virtually all corner drug stores and grocery stores operate from three to twenty slot machines. But there are not a half dozen small cities in the State that can boast of having a single book store. Pittsburgh, Pa.

Keep them drunk. Keep them pulling senselessly at the slot machine handles. Keep books away from them. Keep education away from them. And you'll perpetuate slavery. You'll give Abe Lincoln the raspberry down the ironic years. That's the Southern formula.

The South likes paternalism. It dislikes fraternalism. It wants the master-slave relationship. It has no wish for brotherhood. Treat the Negro as a child, call a grown man "Boy," make him a dependent. Deny him the dignity of the vote. Never let him be more than a satellite, a "white man's Negro."

That is why Ralph Metcalfe was not impressed, I suppose, with the small town white banker's oratory.

Bankers don't want Negroes educated. Bankers finance enterprises for profit. Cheap labor, in the South, is the principal factor in profit.

SO MANY small Negro children still work in sugar, cotton and tobacco in the South that some twenty-five per cent still get no education at all, not even elementary school. In many Negro communities Negroes who cannot read are obliged to ask Negroes who can read to accompany them on shopping tours. White tradesmen often charge illiterates two and three times the regular price for some article. White installment salesmen burden Negroes with worthless gadgets. Recently I heard of one who sold a medical book actually worth $2 to an aged colored woman who could neither read nor write. She signed up to pay $8 at twenty-five cents a week.

The small town banker was right enough in holding that Negroes should all have an education comparable to Ralph Metcalfe's.

There is a growing number of sincere friends of interracial justice in the South. But there are still too many shameless white hypocrites, too many incurable paternalists. 5-25-46

There are whites who will eat with Negro servants in the privacy of their own home and hope for the day that they can eat together publicly. But who's to start the ball rolling? And these same whites reneg anyhow. They won't have Negroes at table when white friends come to dinner. Pittsburgh Pa.

White "big shots" will corrupt the police and courts to free a Negro satellite of a serious charge when the Negro is guilty. Such "big shots" pose as "their" Negroes' friends. That's Southern paternalism. When they talk about wishing all Negroes a better education, they simply and plainly lie.

TOM STOKES

Atlanta Constitution

The South And Changes

Atlanta, Ga. Sun 3-3-46

SAVANNAH.—Lady Nancy Astor raised some blushes here with her recent remark that this city is like a beautiful woman with a dirty face.

Some few got mad. But most of the people here seemed to think she was right and many have so expressed themselves in the newspapers and elsewhere since the visitor dropped her casual comment to a newspaperman.

As a result the city has started a clean-up campaign. But the little pebble that the Virginia-born lady dropped into the pool of Savannah's complacency has started waves that reached further perhaps than she ever expected. For Augusta, up the Savannah river, and Atlanta, and Charleston, over in South Carolina also have been stirred to start clean-up campaigns of their own. Perhaps it may become national. The United States generally became dingy during the war, for well-known reasons of lack of material and labor.

IN A LETTER of apology to Bill Fielder, state editor of the Morning News here, Lady Astor said the people can "go on cussing me" if they'll clean up before the international monetary conference, beginning March 8, which will bring distinguished persons here from all over the world. Then she added:

"I am devoted to the South. I love it too much to care whether it loves me or not."

Which is the way with a lot of natives who have gone away.

LADY ASTOR touched only the surface in her comment. One wonders what might have happened if she had pried below the surface and directed herself broadly to some things. Say, for example, the low wages that still exist; the poor start of so many farm tenants, white and black; the educational facilities necessarily handicapped because the general income produces inadequate revenues; and the lack of economic and political privileges and rights for a large group of citizens, both white and black.

She would, of course, have been howled down as "a foreign meddler," even as critics from other parts of this country are howled down. But such critics are getting more and more silent support in the South, it is evident to anybody who moves around among the people. Sun 3-3-46

THE SOUTH has constructive critics among her own people. She could use more. Reform from within proceeds, but it proceeds slowly. That's where it must come from to be effective. There is still a defensive attitude, negative instead of positive. The critic is immediately answered with a reference to situations in other parts of the country which are just as bad. Which is true, of course. But that does not help the South which, with all her wealth of resources, could surpass all of them if she shook herself free of tradition. The apologetic attitude is not necessary.

Soon after Gen. Sherman captured this city in 1864, which he announced to the nation in the famous message presenting it as a Christmas gift to the worried man in the White House, Secretary of War Stanton came here and meddled around. He wanted to do everything at once, create utopia for the Negro race quickly. This line of action brought the horrible experience of reconstruction.

GEN. SHERMAN, who had lived for 25 years among southern people, urged moderation; Negroes must be educated to their new rights and privileges as free men. He was in favor of going slow. It was wise advice, though not heeded. Reconstruction on the Thad Stevens radical pattern followed, with all its bitterness.

But that was long, long ago. It was 81 years ago when Sherman said go slow—the better part of a century. Today southerners still say go slow when such things as civil rights for Negroes, the basic right to vote, for instance, is raised.

How slow is "slow"?

Birmingham, Ala., News
November 3, 1946

A Southern Paradox

One of the first sessions of the annual meeting of the Southern Historical Association which was held in Birmingham last week was devoted to "The Progressive Movement in the South." Two papers were read, one on "James K. Vardaman, Progressive Governor of Mississippi, 1904-1908," and the other on "Woodrow Wilson and Progressive Democracy in the South, 1910-1912." It will surprise some of us that any historians can regard Vardaman as a progressive. The truth of the matter is that there is a good deal of confusion about the meaning of progressivism. It was this confusion and other sources of murkiness which had the attention of the discussion leader, C. Vann Woodward, of the Johns Hopkins faculty.

Dr. Woodward is the author of the definitive life of Tom Watson, the Georgia firebrand, and is therefore specially fitted to talk about the anomalies of Southern politics. He was dubious about the correctness of labeling Vardaman a progressive, although the Mississippian did improve the government of his state and did represent a revolt of the people against machine rule by patricians. But Vardaman's backward attitude on the race issue was so conspicuous that to think of him as a progressive is a rather glaring contradiction in terms.

It is this contradiction which Prof. Woodward called variously "paradox" and "ambiguity," which led him to some interesting observations. For 80 years, he said, this contradiction has been a constant factor in Southern affairs. Men who have led successful rebellions against machine rule and for a wider democracy have also been narrow in their viewpoints respecting the Negro.

The Negro question continues to cramp and distort our thinking and diverts the generous current of the Southern spirit. It is a painful reality that a rise in white democracy among us has at times coincided with a rise in prejudice against the Negro.

But that rule does not have to prevail always. Dr. Woodward was obviously implying that the cleavage in the Southern soul which the War Between the States left behind it could not be abridged or filled in a hurry. The scar was too deep for early healing. But what Tennyson called the process of the suns has been at work in the South, in Alabama, as elsewhere. More and more Southerners are giving to justice and fair play the place which they formerly granted to a traditional emotion.

THE SOUTH

Life

Sirs:

I read with interest and enthusiasm your editorial, "The South" (LIFE, July 29). Ever since 1926, the year of my birth, I have lived in the region of so-called race prejudice, gross ignorance, industrial sluggishness and political decadence. During these years I have read a considerable number of speculatory articles by Northern writers concerning every phase of life in our beloved Southland. Your recent editorial, however, is one of the few which speaks with a note of encouragement, hope and faith in our future. You are right. The South is moving forward. . . . 9-14-46

Chicago Ill.

ELSIE V. LOGAN

Meridian, Miss.

Sirs:

So the South has won the right to have you damyankees look to our future rather than our past. . . .

OSCAR A. SHELLEY

El Dorado, Ark.

Etheridge Pleads Race Equality Cause

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Friday 10-11-46

MERIDIAN, Miss. —(ANP)— The view that the south cannot exist on low wages, and the economic subjection of a race was taken by Mark Etheridge white publisher of the Louisville Courier-Journal and Louisville Times, in an address before the Executive's club here last Saturday night. Mr Ethridge, a native of Meridian, pleaded that "as a matter of fairness and justice, the nation employ some of the reserves it has drained from us to repair the ravages to the land and to the people of this section."

Declaring that much of the south's natural resources had been wasted and most of its population had migrated to other sections of the country because of better economic opportunities offered, he declared, "There is no medicine that will be good for our economic ills until we in the south become convinced that we are economically ill. Before anything much can be done about it, there must come to the south recognition that her cotton market as a world market in the old sense is gone forever and that she must adjust herself to a new economy.

DENIAL MUST STOP

"There must come to the south the recognition that she will never have a real democracy as long as she denies half her population, white and black, the right to franchise through such measures as the poll tax and the white supremacy."

The white publisher referred to Mississippi and Georgia's recent elections as "the lowest form of demagogery and cowardice in that they were pitched upon the basis of human minority," and asserted that "there must come to the south the recognition that pride is no substitute for bread, for education, for the minimum benefits of civilization, and that to obtain these we must call upon the rest of the nation not only for justice but also for help."

Ferment In The South

B'ham News

Walter Davenport of *Collier's* has been making a swing through the South. He did that to freshen his knowledge of conditions in this region. He is by way of being an authority on things Southern. It is that expertness heightened by his latest observations which is reflected in an article in his magazine entitled "Headache Down South." The headache as Davenport sees it is a consequence of the war. So many persons were drawn from the farms to war industries that a very tangible social and economic problem is now at hand. Accustomed to high wages, these people are loth to go back to prewar conditions. Many of them are waiting for jobs with the same good pay; the rest, who would take less, have nowhere to go. 7-5-46 Fri.

They have nowhere to go because the cotton economy is petering out. And it is petering out because machines are taking the place of human labor. Agriculture is becoming big business. The old tenant farmer and share-cropper system is passing out. The upshot is that a great army of displaced persons must somehow be taken care of. In some Southern states new industries and old are keeping the situation from becoming too bad by absorbing some of this labor. But that is not the rule throughout the region. No one has yet come forward with a comprehensive plan of salvation.

Meanwhile, the CIO and the AFL are conducting drives to organize Southern workers. The former seems to have the inside track, Davenport thinks. He says the AFL appears to be content with holding its own. The CIO, he asserts, is doing its level best to keep clear of the Communist taint. But that does not mean that Southern conservatives, employers and others, are willing to give the CIO a clean bill of health. The prospect of jurisdictional fights is hampering the establishment of small factories, we are told.

* * *

The ferment thus indicated is reflected in political affairs and in other ways. Davenport describes the tenor of recent Alabama history as follows: "A gigantic insurance peddler, turned minstrel for votes, is twanging, crooning his way toward Alabama's governor's chair. Alabama's economic bosses, her industrialists, her conservatives, shudder, not because this Big Jim Folsom banjoes his way to power, but because he's endorsed by the CIO. Communism is the next, the last, step, they say. Big Jim's about as much a Communist as Herbert Hoover." Davenport doesn't say why Folsom was swept into office, but he might have added that a groundswell of sentiment from the mountains to the sea did it, and that this groundswell was symptomatic of the troubled state of mind discernible among all classes of Alabamians. B'ham, Ala.

In the course of his rather hit-and-miss survey, Davenport has this to say about Birmingham: "For years before the war Birmingham and its environs have been highly industrialized. Coal and steel. Birmingham has no nightmares of the future." That is quoted for what it may be worth to thoughtful residents of this district. Birmingham has no nightmares, but it can hardly afford to grow complacent. For if it continues to be prosperous, uprooted folk will be seeking a place at the table.

Birmingham is too closely integrated with the rest of the South not to read, mark and inwardly digest the grave situation described by Walter Davenport. Fri. 7-5-46

The Cavalier

By Thomas Lomax Hunter

Times-Dispatch Tues 7-9-46

DOUBTLESS the more enlightened citizens of the South are much embarrassed and mortified by its Bilbos and their didoes, but even these enlightened Southerners prefer their rabble-rousing Bilbos to a lot of Red reconstructionists, and Communist carpetbaggers invading them intent upon setting their house in order. Bilbo's recent victory may properly be interpreted as a protest of the people of Mississippi against the intrusion into their affairs by such dubious reformers. The South must be left to get rid of its own mountebanks. However distressful Bilbo may be, he is a better citizen than the people who invaded Mississippi to unseat him. The South has a decided distaste for the reconstructionist and the carpetbagger.

Virginia never sent a mountebank or a demagogue to the Congress. She is represented in the Federal capital by a body of legislators which ranks with the very best in America, and yet the same foreign meddlers who went to Mississippi to beat Bilbo are now at work in this State attempting to defeat the men whom Virginia has chosen to represent her. The people of Virginia have an even better right to resent these alien invaders than Mississippi did, since their only ground for attack on Virginia's representatives is that they will not make any sort of concession to a foreign-inspired political philosophy. Let us hope that Virginia repels these alien invaders even more decisively than did our sister Southern State.

FOR the past decade and a half, the South has been faithfully following a political organization bearing the label democracy, but much changed from anything which Dixie has ever known as the Democratic party and largely inspired with a great disdain for the sort of democracy popular in the late Confederacy and for its whole social set-up. The South has been the whipping boy of this new democracy. Because of the indurated character of its political beliefs and its fidelity to the label Democrat, the South has followed the new leaders and endured their contempt like a good soldier. But the South has not been happy under the rule of these new masters of democracy. It has grown more and more restless and even rebellious, and lately it has often found itself in alliance with Republicans in defense of those principles which it has long cherished.

The chief cause of complaint against some of the leaders of Virginia's democracy is that they have remained true to the immemorial principles of their party and have refused to followed leaders intent on a left-of-center direction.

THE SOUTH is inhabited mainly by white people of Anglo-Saxon origin and by Negroes and it has no hankering to follow the Russian-inspired direction. It would rather be right than left.

There has, happily, been a recent weakening of leftist leadership in the party which calls itself Jeffersonian. This left-of-center leadership has now found itself in trouble with the Congress, and has largely lost control of the situation and will almost certainly lose control of one branch of that body at the approaching Fall election. The Peppers and the Wallaces have passed their political apogee. There is a recession of the radical tide in our affairs. Tues 7-9-46

I call on all true Virginians, and particularly my fellow ruralites, to rally to the support of true Virginia principles, and to march to the polls in a body, and exercise their sovereign right of suffrage to repel these invidious invaders of the oldest of the American Commonwealths.

Richmond Va

SOUTHERN PROSPERITY

The Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.
Sat. 9-7-46

Texas Editor Peter Molyneaux, of The Southern Weekly, thinks the South would be preferable to the storied Garden of Eden if only he could be successful in his crusade to crush the rising voice of liberalism in Dixie.

Mr. Molyneaux sees no reason for dissatisfaction in the report of the United States Department of Commerce showing the thirteen Southern States at the bottom of the list of States for per capita income in 1945. On the contrary, Molyneaux thinks we in the South have every reason to be satisfied and expansive over the report.

The fact that Texas stands 35th among the States in per capita income, with $996; or that Mississippi stands 48th with $556, is much less important, in the editorial view of The Southern Weekly, than the fact that the present per capita income of Texans is 79.7 per cent of the national average in 1945 as against 72 per cent in 1940. And the fact that Mississippi's $556 income per person is approximately one-half the national average of $1,150 is relatively unimportant, the weekly contends, when it is remembered that the state has climbed from 35 to 48 per cent of the national average over a period of five years.

Besides, Mr. Molyneaux figures that a per capita income of $556 represents a family income of around $2,300; which, even at the price level obtaining in 1945, was not at all bad for Mississippi or the South. It's all right for New York to show a per capita income of $1,595, or around $6,500 for a family income, but, anything which originates in, or smacks of New York, is necessarily evil and bad for the South, according to the philosophy of The Southern Weekly. If it is good for New Yorkers, then it must be bad for Texans, or Alabamians, or Mississippians.

Incidentally, Alabama's per capita income for last year was $700, or 60.8 per cent of the national average. But somehow we get no excessive comfort from knowing that the percentage has climbed 13 points since 1940. Maybe, as Mr. Molyneaux assures us, we are progressing. But the bald fact is that we are prosperous only in comparison with our past. The great disparity between Southern prosperity and Northern prosperity still exists, and until it is greatly reduced or eliminated altogether no Southerner ought to indulge in self-satisfaction.

THE SOUTH

Stop Badgering *Time*

Does the North pick unmercifully on the South? Can the South solve its racial and economic problems by itself? Both these questions got a partially affirmative answer last week from Hodding Carter, youthful publisher of the Greenville, Miss. *Delta Democrat-Times.* No bourbon-&-magnolia reactionary, Carter won a Pulitzer Prize this year for his forthright editorial stand against racial intolerance (TIME, May 20). In a *Saturday Evening Post* article, Southerner Carter admitted that the South has a chip on its shoulder, then let go some resentment toward carping Northern critics. Wrote he:

"The centers of publication of all major organs of fact, opinion and fiction are located outside of the South. . . . Many literate Southerners believe the South a victim of a literary and journalistic conspiracy. . . . Some of the resentment is reasonable. . . .

"The most frequently heard comment from supporters as well as opponents of Bilbo was that if the Yankees had kept out of the election he could have been beaten. . . . Our Bilbos and Rankins are proper targets for magazines of national circulation. But honestly disturbed outsiders should re-examine the techniques of such 'meddling' with emphasis upon understanding and, possibly, results.

"Organized liberals and writers who are

TIME NOVEMBER 11, 1946

concerned about the South need to change their approach. . . . They should approach the South with compassion, not with a savage badgering. . . . We Southerners just don't take to that. . . . The racial concepts and prejudices which the Southerner holds . . . cannot be changed by law, by ridicule or by threat. Only reason and education, and an old concept of brotherhood . . . can change them. . . *Time*

"Most Northerners who are preoccupied with the South's perversities are putting up-to-date words to the Battle Hymn of the Republic. . . . Most Southerners today are again chanting, 'To hell with the Yankees.' . . . Unless the South rids itself of the belief that outside pressure is mounting unendurably, an old terror may walk again at noon" (see below).

Sen. Pepper Demands South Get Better Deal In Federal Aid Funds

The News Birmingham, Ala.
Mon. 10-14-46

Time Economic, Social Opportunities In Nation Were Equalized, He Says

ATLANTA, Oct. 14—(AP)—Calling for an immediate economic and social bill of rights for the Southland, Sen. Claude Pepper (D., Fla.) declared here today that "it is time that the federal government equalize economic and social opportunities throughout the nation."

"The greatest resource of the South is its people," he told civic, church and professional leaders of nine Southern states at the Third Annual Citizens Conference, "and that resource, if developed to the utmost, will enrich the South and the rest of our nation."

He also recommended establishment of a national uniform minimum wage of at least 65 cents an hour and extension of the coverage of the fair labor standards act to "all industries which Congress can possibly reach. . . .

"Such a national policy to promote higher wages would increase the purchasing power of the people who need it most and would assure the continued expansion of Southern industry and agriculture," Pepper said.

* * *

"IT IS TIME that the South share more equitably in federal aid for human welfare. Educational standards of the South can be greatly increased by proper federal aid to raise teachers' salaries and standards, with exclusive control over education in the hands of state and local authorities. . . .

"The South must share the benefits of a carefully planned national health program providing for health insurance, more funds for hospital care, medical research, and a maternal and child health and welfare program to guarantee every child proper health care."

The Florida senator described the present federal hospital construction act as particularly unfair to the South.

He said the present federal matching system of one federal dollar for every $2 put up by the state for hospital construction "fails to equalize the financial burden of hospital construction over the nation." He suggested that low per capita income states be given a higher proportion of assistance from the federal government than the higher per capita income states.

* * *

"WE ALL KNOW the great prosperity that TVA has brought to Tennessee and the surrounding agricultural areas," he said, adding that "what is needed is a well-planned chain of TVAs throughout the South."

"This great country of ours must deal decently with its people. People in the South get old, become disabled, sick or unemployed like anyone else," the Florida senator declared, advocating a complete revision of the social security system.

Pepper also advocated a federal-state program of cooperation in agricultural loans and other assistance to the small farmer of the South, particularly in making provision for farm tenants and those displaced by mechanization.

Gov. Ellis Arnall convened the conference, a human relations institute which Director Lon Sullivan said was designed to enable community leaders to confer with national authorities "and determine ways in which to improve the human resources of their states."

Included on the day's agenda was a talk by Hugh Comer, textile mill operator in Georgia and Alabama, and a vice president of the National Association of Manufacturers.

This Morning

By JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES

The Times-Union
"The truth will make you whole. . . ."
Jacksonville, Fla.

None of us should object to having the truth told about this part of the country. But all of us should object to having half truth told, or lies, or selected truths which make a lying picture, or generalities made of individual things. Newsweek looks at the matter this way, in our case and all others, I believe. Maybe that is partly because its editorial director is a brilliant and finely balanced young man who belongs to this part of the country and whose father was one of our great editors and publishers. I am proud to have my column written for me today— Thurs. 10-9-46

By EDWARD W. BARRETT
Editorial Director, Newsweek.

I have no burning message. The South has had sermons enough from the outside. While I'm irrevocably a Southerner, any messages that are appropriate can best come from Southerners with both feet in the South and with the felicitous craftsmanship of my columnar host. I offer simply some notes from a Southerner-on-leave.

As one dealing continuously with the South in the news, I almost daily regret the tendency of Americans of South and North to treat the Southern States too often as a homogeneous unit. Writers and speakers who would never label a Massachusetts or Pennsylvania political grafter as typical of the Eastern Seaboard will too often cite the election of a couple of Southern demagogs as typical of a South where, in fact, Demagoguery is being driven to cover increasingly by an intelligent citizenship. Of course, the Southern States have points in common. These stem from cotton, from racial problems, from history, and from other causes. But that does not mean its incidental sins—be they bigotry in one spot or vandalism in another—should be labeled as common to the region, any more than gangsterism or graft are common to the Northeast or Far West.

We Southerners, of North and South alike, must share responsibility for finding ourselves so often reduced to the lowest common denominator of the worst among us. One factor behind this is our pride in the area—justified pride in its traditions, its literature and culture, its war record, its sprouting progressiveness, and its gracious living. But too often pile on top of this pride a sort of supersensitiveness which makes us resent as "outside interference" any adverse comment, even though it be comment made in the same spirit as a Birmingham Post or a Florida Times-Union editorial criticizing New York politics or Detroit race riots.

To this observer, it seems that far too many national publications automatically go into either of two routines any time they have an item from South of the Potomac. Routine No. 1, the most popular, is to draw or imply some generalization making the item "typical" of the entire Southern sector. Routine No. 2, favored by a few, is to skip the whole subject because "Southern readers are so sensitive." I prefer the rule of thumb of one of the wisest editors I've known. He simply asked three questions about any Southern story: Is it interesting, worthwhile information? Would we report it if it dealt with another region? Is it honestly, fairly and decently reported? If the answer to all three was Yes, he said, "Print it and don't worry."

Right now Newsweek is getting a small flurry of Southern protests because it reported objectively on an unusual racial story in a negro magazine. We agree that the South has its hands full with the racial problem and, in many places, is tackling it capably through such means as the Southern Regional Council and Jacksonville's home grown racial survey. So we prefer to skip unnecessarily inflammatory material. But we refuse to believe the intelligent South wants to be babied to the extent of our omitting solid, objective reporting of racial developments, which, whether pleasant or unpleasant, are part of the information which a well-informed public should have.

Any discussion of South-North subjects automatically recalls the remarks of a New York friend a decade ago. Hearing Southern complaints of "outside interference," he said: "Wait a minute. I've been thinking about that. My boss is from Virginia. My lawyer is George Gordon Battle from North Carolina. When he appealed my most important case, it went before Federal Judge Barrett of Georgia. My doctor, Henry Cave, turns out to be a Kentuckian. My bank has three top officers from the South. And all the time New York State is governed by Herbert

Lehman, the son of Alabama parents. In reality, New York is a place where a lot of natives work for a lot of Southerners and Westerners. And you from the South have the gall to say Northerners try to run your affairs for you."

The March Is Forward

Times-Dispatch
Richmond, Va.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Your editorial under the caption "Southerners Are That Way" (July 10) seems to be a followup of an earlier editorial which voiced the attitude and actions of Southern whites when outsiders (Northerners) suggest how things should be done in the South. I cannot quote but in essence your said that many Mississippians voted for Bilbo who had never voted for him before because some Northerner had urged that Negroes be allowed to vote in Mississippi primaries.

Nov. 6-22-46

It is a sad picture for any part of this great land of ours "to be like that". No doubt all fair-minded Southerners chafe under the continued repetition of such portrayals of a type of Southerner. We Americans are taught that these 48 States form a union, no more North and no more South, but one mighty Commonwealth. This union has been sealed by the nation's blood. Have we forgotten so soon?

Why shouldn't PM or any other instrument or individual speak in defense of justice to all? The logic of your trend of thought is that every section of our country makes its own laws by which it is governed without regard to constitutional enactment.

It is to be feared that Southerners of the "Southerners Are That Way" type are going to awaken a minute too late. It has been my good fortune to have been born in and lived more than 50 years in the South. Time and experience have painted a better picture of the decent people of the South than your columns are painting, to the regret of thousands of both white and Negro people of the South. We are fully aware that there is a "Southerners Are That Way" type in the South, as well as in all parts of the nation, and that they are in the majority. But one by one, Southerners of culture, refinement, fair-mindedness, and Godliness are leaving the craft in which that type is sailing, for they know that the craft is sure to go down.

The Negro feels that this is his country, too, and he is in the battle for justice not for a night but forever. He will not think of mob violence, nor will he resort to low and subtle means to achieve his aim. The goal is too sacred for that. The march is forward. That you most certainly see. It is not for a night nor for a short day, but forever.

C. W. T. BARNES.

Richmond.

[Editors Note: This letter is commented on editorially under the caption, "Progress and Southern Minds."]

EXCUSE OF "OUTSIDE PRESSURES"

The Deliverer Montgomery Ala

Hodding Carter, the South's 1946 contribution to the hall of editorial fame, is the latest recruit to the ranks of those who would expiate and justify our political sins by pointing an accusing finger at "outside influences" while making all the appropriate noises of alarm. Mr. Carter even goes so far in his current Saturday Evening Post article, "Chip on Our Shoulder Down South," to declare that unless these "outside pressures" are reduced drastically the time may not be far distant when post-Civil War conditions again will prevail over most of the South.

Sat. 11-2-46

Such an alarming prediction is greatly exaggerated, even if it is made by a Pulitzer Prize-winning editor. That there is resentment of what Hodding Carter and others less noted than he are pleased to label "outside pressure" is not denied. But the idea that such "pressures" contributed in a major way to the political catastrophes that sent Bilbo back to the United States Senate from Mississippi, and Eugene Talmadge to the governorship of Georgia for the third time in a decade, is pure bunk. Southerners who have caught a vision of the South's future do themselves, and their beloved South, a grievous disservice when they dope themselves with so dangerous an opiate.

It would be a very convenient explanation—a soothing mechanism of defense—if we could ascribe our relapses of political bigotry to the alleged "outside pressures." But such a handy mechanism simply does not stand up under scrutiny. Existence of these resented "outside pressures" cannot account for the election of Bilbo and Rankin by the voters of Mississippi in the first place. They cannot account for the election of Alabama's Tom Heflin by our own voters in the years gone by, and they do not furnish a ready-made key to the Talmadge riddle of Georgia. Not one of these men is really a product of this ferment period of the South, and they were not brought to the top of Southern politics by the epochal events in which we live today. To the contrary, they are hangovers from the Old Regime who, by calling up the ghosts of other days, have managed to prolong their sorry role as leaders of the South. By exploiting every strain of bigotry and prejudice possible to exhort in our people, they have eked out careers which should have ended long ago, as did Heflin's.

But Hodding Carter is right when he says the remedy lies in the economic and educational advancement of the South. Here at home lies the answer to our Bilbos, Rankins, and Talmadges—not in remote areas like New York where breast-beating radicals can make the headlines with any shocking proposal for forcing reform in Dixie.

The South is in a time of great change, a critical period for any organism whether physical, social, or economic. It is a period when extremes of action, rather than consistent performance, may be expected of all participants. But for Southerners, even the so-called liberals, to join in the wailing over "outside pressures," is only to play the game of the die-hard reactionists.

Progress and Southern Minds

Mon. July 22 '46

A CORRESPONDENT of the Voice of the People today takes issue with THE TIMES-DISPATCH'S observations on the stubbornness of Southerners which appeared in these columns recently under the title, "Southerners Are Like That." In that essay, we observed that criticism of Southerners by "Yankees" merely drives them further into perversity. We cited the behavior of Mississippians in voting for Bilbo as an example. We suggested that *PM* and other journals which are critical of Southern attitudes probably hurt the cause they intend to help, because Southerners are that way.

Times-Dispatch

Our correspondent, taking us to task because he thinks we prefer Southerners "that way," says, "It is a sad picture for any part of this great land of ours to be like that. No doubt all fair-minded Southerners chafe under the continued repetition of such portrayals of a type of Southerner . . ."

We hasten to disabuse our friend's mind. We do not cherish perversity; on the contrary, we think the South would be better off if more of its people could see themselves as others see them. Our point is that it is the nature of Southerners to react against criticism from the outside. To them it implies that they are being patronized (which is very often the case), however well intended it may be.

This boils down to another truism, which we think fairly obvious: successful reform within the South must come from the South itself. Here again, we are not brusquely rejecting our friends from the North, who want to help; we are merely drawing a conclusion which seems warranted by history.

Sept. 6-12-46

This conclusion was implied by HODDING CARTER, editor of the *Delta Democrat Times*, of Greenville, Miss., and winner of the 1945 Pulitzer Prize for Editorials, in a recent article in the New York *Times Magazine*. "The attitude of the Southern masses has not changed much," wrote MR. CARTER. "But a minority, committed to re-examination, is growing, not only in number, but in offensive strength and in willingness to act. It is not the kind of action which is being demanded outside the South, where Negroes and those who espouse the cause of Negroes are advocating 'immediacy' as against 'gradualism' in the South. It is one thing to espouse the former in New York and another to implement it in the South . . ."

Many non-Southerners who recognize the problems of the South, should go one step further and recognize that most of those problems can best be solved by the South. Southerners being as they are, that is the way basic change must come.

Beech Urges New Approach To Problems

The Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

South Kidding Itself, Editor Tells Club; Heflin Criticized

Sat. 10-12-46

Gould Beech, Montgomery, editor of The Southern Farmer, yesterday told the Civitan Club the South should adopt a more scientific approach to its problems, such as education, income for the working classes, voting freight-rate differentials, and the State's general development. The meeting was at the Jefferson Davis Hotel.

"Like a neurotic person who cannot face facts and must escape into a dreamy make-believe world, the South has been kidding itself by repeating a lot of fairy stories," Beech said. "Young people are raised to believe, for example, that all of their ancestors participated in the magnolia-and-mint-julep picture of 'Gone With the Wind.' Actually fewer than one-half of one per cent of the South's white families participated in that kind of life. Four out of five white families owned no slaves at all; and most of them were bitterly opposed to slavery."

After pointing out that "repeating these fairy stories about our past—or fairy stories about the race issue, or labor unions—means that we are escaping from reality," Beech said. "We need more Southerners who will have a scientific approach to our problems, and who will not look at every thing emotionally."

"We need to set a goal of more Southerners sharing and really having a part of our way of life," he said. "That means more income for farmers, especially. It means more people really sharing in an adequate education; the average farmer and his wife in Alabama have had only six years of schooling."

Beech stressed the need of more people sharing political responsibility. "Only one adult Alabamian out of every five is a voter. We are still suffering the hangover effects of having tried to maintain an aristocracy under which everything was designed to benefit a few people."

He emphasized that Alabamians had often supported the "wrong type of leaders."

"What a mockery it was for the people of Alabama to have put their faith in a man like Tom Heflin," Beech declared. "He illustrates the type of Southerner who gets by with no ability except the knack of repeating all the fairy stories and bunkum. Tom Heflin told fairy stories, instead of doing something about freight-rate differentials, tariffs, and Federal aid for education. Not a single child is better off for Tom Heflin having lived; not a single wage-earner ever got a better opportunity; not a single businessman ever made a larger profit."

Beech then expressed his belief that "we can see, in looking back, that we, the people, were wasting our resources by ever putting any faith in a Tom Heflin." We should also be able to see that when a man has only part of the Heflin characteristics, we are also wasting time on him."

P. B. Harris introduced Beech. Visitors introduced were William Thetford, Ward Bernstein, Sgt. Hertzell Hamilton, Frank Sullivan, Ed DeMotte and Wiley Powell, all of Montgomery, and Earl C. Lackey, Birmingham.

The South And Its Handicaps

The News Birmingham, Ala. Thurs. 12-12-46

Can the South get rid of its handicaps on its own, or must it rely to a considerable extent on federal aid? Participants in the exploration of the South's plight, which served as the "Democracy at Work" program last Tuesday night on WSGN, found themselves wide apart with respect to the emphasis they gave to national assistance. They were agreed that, where education is concerned, the government would have to step into the breach. But, as to other fields, most of them felt that self-reliance, at least regional self-reliance, was the better course. In other words, these experts—economist, historian, TVA consultant and research specialist—were inclined to believe that the South should try to stand on its own feet as much as possible.

* * *

That is a far cry from the prevailing attitude among us, which involves the inconsistency of bristling at "interference" from the outside and visualizing no hope for this section save through large support from the federal treasury. But to remove our handicaps, be they colonialism, erosion, poverty, prejudice, illiteracy—to mention only some of the hindrances—a greater measure of self-help based upon better regional planning is to be preferred to the defeatism which became so conspicuous when Franklin Roosevelt declared the South to be the nation's No. 1 economic problem. Roosevelt did much for the South when he voiced that appraisal, but the effect upon the South was not that of stirring it into the vigorous action which might have been expected.

Southerners are strong for states' rights, but Ellis Arnall is right in saying that the states have allowed some of their rights to atrophy from non-use. The states can do much more for themselves than the record shows. Certainly the Southern states, by making a common effort for the promotion of the regional welfare, can fill many gaps which are now yawning in the life of this section. The South has shown what it can do when it made its united drive on discriminatory freight rates. There are other areas in which a combined and enlightened effort is bound to bring beneficial economic and social results.

* * *

But to say all this is, after all, merely to apportion emphasis, because the South cannot lift itself, entirely by its own efforts, out of the unhappy position it occupies. It has to depend on federal aid, given according to need, if it is to break the chains which bind it. As time passes and the region grows more and more self-sufficient through the development of its resources, material and human, the South will be able to pull its own weight. But that is not feasible now or for a considerable stretch ahead of us. A Republican administration will not be greatly interested in helping us. The prospect of political change in Washington should spur us to greater activity in our own behalf, but it should also deepen our recognition of all that the New Deal meant for the upbuilding of the South.

Dixie Witch Doctors and Statecraft

Times-Dispatch Sun. 9-22-46

Landrum Bolling for Overseas News Agency

TO UNDERSTAND the people of the South, you must look at their origins. There are English in Virginia, Huguenots in Charleston, French and Spanish in New Orleans, and Salzburgers in Georgia; but the great mass of the South, especially the Southeast, is Gaelic.

It is not literally true that, to the average Southerner, no battle, except King's Mountain, intervened between Bannockburn and Shiloh. But a glance at the telephone directory of almost any Southern city, except Richmond and Atlanta will show the predominance of Scotch names.

Subtly their thoughts color the thoughts of the South. Strange Pictish demons walk through the swamps and pine forests. The involuted talk of the Scot has left its mark upon the Southern idiom where every kinsman is a cousin. The loyalty to tribe and clan and family is as fierce and enduring as on the day when the Bruce hurled his gillies against the proud Edward.

It is small wonder that witch doctors of the South resorted to the fiery cross of the clansmen as the symbol of their sheeted parody. And the rhetoric of the South is endowed with a Gaelic fire that sometimes burns brightly without illuminating any object about it.

Nowhere is Southern thought more curiously paradoxical than in the field of civil rights. The South, in the frenzied years of the turn of the century, enacted none of the weird statutes against aberrant political and social thinking such as led to persecutions in the Middle West.

Indeed, the only statute ever passed in Georgia that sought to interfere with freedom of thought and speech in any way was held unconstitutional by a Georgia jurist, when, after 50 years on the statute books without a prosecution, it was brought to light and an indictment returned under it.

The South has had its share of demagogues. The demagogue is recognizable by three obvious traits. He promises a vague Utopia in which milk and honey shall flow more opulently than in the New Jerusalem. He is flanked by a company of jackals who pluck the corpse of the State's treasury to dry bones. He selects as an object of attack some religious or racial group that is weak and relatively defenseless, and loads upon its back the sins of the people.

To a demagogue on the Pacific Coast, the scapegoat very likely will be the Nisei. When he lived in Germany, before he put a bullet through his brain, his scapegoat was labeled "Jew"; his soul goes marching on in Boston, where he suppresses books, and overturns the monuments in graveyards, and writes filth on the walls of synagogues, and waylays little Jewish paper-carriers on their way home at evening. In the South he hates "niggers."

But wherever he lives he fears schools and colleges and teachers and students. He feels that they are engaged in a single gigantic conspiracy against his rule, his person and his way of thought. His instinct is both sure and accurate: they are.

There was a day in the South when the educator was assailed for heresy, but after Poteat of Furman challenged the bigots and summoned the shade of Roger Williams to his defense, that form of attack lapsed. But the racial brand of demagogic attack continued.

Since the educator deals in a circumambulatory terminology, too often understandable only by his colleagues, it is easy for the demagogue to accuse and almost to prove him to be an advocate of miscegenation upon the basis of a recommendation that Negroes be provided with sanitary privies.

The vision of an industrialized South has been received by Southerners with mixed emotions. The cult of industry is served by many who have no hesitation in proposing to turn the already exploited South into a mechanized slum, although there is force in their retort to the agrarians that cotton farming, especially in the one-crop areas, is a form of mass production indistinguishable from widget-making.

The South will not become, of course, either a single great factory or the habitation of 30,000,000 cheerful peasants engaged in subsistence farming. Neither idea has attracted the Southern mind, which rebels against either form of monotony.

The South is one of America's last remaining frontiers. Its development is consequential not only to the millions who live there but to the other 110,000,000 Americans who are citizens in a common country.

Leave the South Today!

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Georgia's quadruple lynching, Tennessee's pogrom at Columbia and Alabama's uprising at Athens, last week, in which aged colored people and children were beaten, mistreated and terrorized are clear indications of the beginning of a series of racial disturbances such as followed World War I and culminated in bloody riots in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and Washington.

These outrages are formulated by the Bilbos, the Talmadges, the Ku Klux Klansmen and bigoted white advocates of race supremacy and apostles of keeping colored people "in their places."

It is safe for colored people to live in the South if they claim for themselves none of the rights of citizenship. They must be satisfied not to be called for jury service; to live in a jim crow section of the city, without paved streets and sewerage; to attend inferior schools; to be convicted and punished for disputes with white people whether they are guilty or innocent, and to be content in not seeking to vote or to hold public office. Sat. 8-24-46

As colored people increase in education and culture, they demand the rights of citizens. White-supremacy whites resist and finally resort to violence when all else fails.

The reason for violence is that the South knows that it can resort to it without any fear of punishment.

The white South will cease its persecution of colored people only when the resistance of colored people is strong enough to provide a deterrent or when the Federal Government is powerful enough to enforce existing laws.

The Federal Government is making some progress in the enforcement of Federal statutes forbidding whites to interfere with colored voters. It is doing practically nothing in uncovering and punishing lynchers.

Riots will increase in violence, and we shall have in some sections of the South the kind of persecution and torture which the Nazis in Europe have inflicted upon the Jews. Why do Jews and colored minorities see cruelty, violence and death approach without doing anything about it?

The only Jew who is safe in Poland is an Uncle Tom Jew. The only colored person who is safe in the South is Uncle Tom himself.

If Jews had started moving out of Germany 50 years ago, we would have had no Nazi persecutions.

The lessons of history are for all of us to read. The colored people must move out of the South.

They must move NOW. Not tomorrow, not next week. Next month or next year may be too late.

If Joseph and Mary had not fled from Bethlehem into Egypt, we would have had no Messiah and Saviour. Common sense of the parents saved the Divine Child.

If we will apply the same common sense to the race problem in the South, the colored people will move out; not by the dozens or by the scores, but by the hundreds and thousands. This is the time for them to flee into Egypt.

Reply to "A Southerner"

The Courier-Journal Louisville, Ky. Sat. 9-14-46

"A Southerner" (Point of View, August 29) is an educated Negro who uses his education to fan the flames of race hatred. Let us confront the facts and be honest with ourselves, "Southerner."

The South has been the salvation of your race. She cradled your people in infancy and bore the burden of your responsibility and paid the price with her freedom. You know that it was the Northern slave traders who brought you to the Southern plantation because you were not acclimated or qualified to take a place in Northern industry. The North did not fight to give you freedom but it was merely an incident of the war that you were freed. Even Mr. Lincoln in the dark hours of strife and despair was willing to barter your freedom for unity. He, like many others, knew that eventually you would be free but it takes time and perseverance to lift a people out of ignorance, superstition, and idleness to take a place in an age of industrial revolution. You condemn the South for race riots. They have them in the North. It is true that the South does not want the Negro to vote as he pays no taxes and assumes no responsibility. The North does the same by districting election areas. Our large cities be better off today. I do not wish to fan sectional hatred but it is acknowledged that our Northern brothers did commit many destructive atrocities in the Negro in eliminate the Negro intire electoral system is throughout the South and repudiated the debt of intelligent voting. Our the Confederacy, which bankrupted the South. In few of the best qualified the reconstruction days national securities were electoral college. issued covering the land and resources of the South the War Between the while she received none of its benefits. R. R. B. States and the world would Jeffersonville, Ind.

RALPH McGILL

Constitution,

'Life Is Real, Life Is Earnest--'

Atlanta, Ga.

Sun. 8-4-46

I gradually am working my way around to writing about the birds and the bees and man's best friend, the dog.

But it will have to be gradual.

It occurs to me I have not had any fun in a long time and that I probably have become a bore, going about with a long face and a serious story on my tongue.

The banner I have been carrying has written upon it the slogan, "Life is real, life is earnest." To be sure, I just now took a look at it. That's what it says.

I think it is real and earnest, even though I wish it were not.

It is in that vein that I wish to write a few paragraphs about the South and things Southern. I have worked myself into a tizzy, I guess, because while others seem to worry about the shortages of shirts, pants, butter and steak, I have just about developed into a professional Southerner. The trouble is, when the band plays "Dixie" I break into tears.

I want the South to be very careful indeed about how it makes the bed it has got to lie in. *Atlanta, Ga.*

That's why I have stood out against things like the FEPC, a Federal bill against lynching, Federal abolishment of the poll tax and other such items. I don't like things done by fiat. You can't apply fiats to minds.

My platform is that the people themselves must act and that they must do so out of a sense of justice and humanity.

Minority If we are not careful, we will become, in the eyes of the nation, a minority. There are forces trying to drive us into such a position. There is, without any doubt, an organized propaganda against the South which seeks to discredit us and which has as its immediate objective the destruction of the Southern influence in Congress. *Constitution*

We play into their hands.

We get so resentful about criticism that we are led off into fantastic positions. We are led to defend the things we don't really believe in ourselves.

We don't believe in lynchings.

But, it ought to be obvious that unless our own law-enforcement groups do the job of preventing them and, in the case of failure to prevent, bringing the guilty swiftly to justice, the nation will see to it that Congress passes an anti-lynching bill.

The FEPC is wrong basically. It is a fiat seeking to control minds. It has come to be a political weapon. But, if we do not go about the business of being just in our economics the nation is going to put such a measure through Congress.

Prejudice Despite all the current emphasis on the issue, I really think that racial prejudice is moving out of the South to the rest of the nation. *Sun. 8-4-46.*

The South knows that a dual system is the only workable system. There has got to be a line, but the trouble is we let our worst people make it a parallel line instead of a perpendicular one. We haven't been honest about it and we haven't been fair. That's why we are in trouble now.

I certainly don't think the Negro ought to leave the South. The Northern system of segregation is productive of just as much prejudice and social and political dynamite. Getting out of the intellectual levels, I would venture the assertion there is more mass ill-will toward the Negro outside the South than in it, the immediate lynching evidence to the contrary notwithstanding.

To me, the solution to all these things is enormously simple. The fact that I can't seem to do much about it sometimes brings me to a condition of deep melancholia. But somehow we in the South have got to manage to show the best that's in us instead of the worst.

So, if you will pardon me, I will for a time, at least, go on picketing the joint, carrying my banner which reads, "Life is real, life is earnest." After a while I will get around to the bees and the birds and pussy cats.

The South's Hard Problems Are America's Concern

Courier Journal Louisville, Ky.

A DARK shadow lies across the South these days. The poison of intolerance and hatred was distilled during the TALMADGE and BILBO campaigns. Voters of two States drank that ugly potion, and the poison worked itself out in the most brutal lynchings of the Twentieth Century. The hangover will be long and painful.

It is small wonder that people in the rest of the nation are pointing the finger of scorn at the South just now. That fact makes it all the more remarkable for the July 29 issue of *Life* to carry an editorial on the South which expresses a fair and reasonable view. The influence of the weekly picture magazine is great. It is good to see it exerted in behalf of a better national understanding of the South of today. *Fri 8-2-46*

The *Life* editorial makes the point that "there is a ferment in the Southern mind today that is deep and purposeful. The long awaited chemicalization has begun. It is to the interest of all to understand it and to assist the South where possible." This is an important argument. The rest of the nation has thought of the South for too long as something separate, remote and different, a never-never land of magnolia blossoms or a grim citadel of reaction. The South is a vital part of the nation. Its economic and social welfare affect every American from Maine to California.

Life gives the economic reasons for the "ferment" in the South. During the war, "eleven billion dollars poured into the area and a great deal filtered down through all strata of Southern society." Anyone who has recently driven a car through rural Georgia or Alabama, or rural Kentucky for that matter, has seen how that stream of new money has raised the water level of prosperity on Southern farms. Freedom from the slavery of the one-crop system also looms upon the Southern horizon. Georgia drew more gross income last year from livestock than from cotton, the *Life* editorialist notes.

War industries have changed the picture of the South, bringing with them the unionization of many workers. Textile wages have increased significantly. In 1932, *Life* observes, loom tenders in the textile mills got 12 cents an hour. Now the average Southern textile wage is 75 cents an hour, only one cent less than the national textile wage average. At last it seems possible that industry may come to balance the agricultural economy of the Southern States.

These new factors in Southern life have the power to affect the whole attitude of the people. They may be strong enough to dispel what *Life* calls the "terrified truculence" of the South, the element which breeds lynchings. Poverty and fear have been the old enemies of the South, and they have ruled in close partnership. If poverty can be put to flight, fear may vanish in its train. *Fri 8-2-46*

The important thing to remember is the nation's stake in this struggle now raging below the Mason-Dixon Line. Northern cynicism and Southern defensiveness have long prevented the final healing of the breach of 1861-65. We Americans are growing accustomed to thinking of One World. We should give more thought as well to One Nation.

Lyons Den

The Courier-Journal

By Leonard Lyons

Louisville, Ky.

Leonard Lyons is in Europe. His guest columnist today is Governor Ellis Arnall of Georgia.

Wed. 7-31-46

Atlanta.

IT IS easy for me to be enthusiastic about the South. It is one of America's few remaining frontiers, and its development can mean for the nation a new period of remarkable prosperity. Just as the development of the western lands, ceded to the nation by the seaboard states after the Revolution, brought a needed stimulus to the economy of the early 19th Century, and just as the settlement of the Mountain states and the Pacific Coast stimulated prosperity after the War Between the States, industrial expansion in the South can contribute very greatly to a sound prosperity for postwar America.

Right now, the Southern states are making a fight on two fronts to become a part of the Union. One of the fights is directed against the economic barriers that enforce colonialism upon the section; the freight rate discriminations are the most obvious of these barriers, and the fight to level them has been one of the most dramatic in Southern history. The other fight is that directed against what I suppose can be called "Southern isolationists," political figures and their economic allies who wish to preserve the colonialism and apathy of the South for selfish ends.

This second fight, against the reaction masquerading as chauvinism, is being won gradually in every Southern State.

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AT THE moment, Georgia is engaged in a third battle, one against the Ku Klux Klan. By my direction, Attorney General Eugene Cook of Georgia is seeking the forfeiture of the charter of the organization, which began its life as a racket seeking the easy-won dollars of suckers and which deteriorated first into a political plunderbund and then into a fellowship with another Bund, that of Fritz Kuhn. Today, bent on commercializing the tensions inevitable in any section where two races live side by side, the Klansmen are back at their dirty business of burning fiery crosses before the homes of Catholics, passing out anti-Semitic literature that would make Goebbels sick in the stomach, frightening Negroes, and flogging personal and political enemies, union organizers, and casual passers-by.

The revived Klan is operating in Georgia, in Tennessee, in Michigan, and in several Eastern states. Georgia alone has moved to combat the menace.

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THE entire Southern attitude toward the future, I think, can be summed up in what has been accomplished in Georgia in the past three and a half years. The poll tax has been eliminated, and the franchise has been granted to the younger citizens, giving Georgia the broadest electoral base in the nation. The penal system, long a reproach, has been reorganized. The schools and colleges have been effectively protected against political interference, such as led to their loss of accredited status under Talmadge, and are adequately financed. A new and progressive State Constitution has been adopted, and the state budget, unbalanced for years until a large state debt had been created, has been balanced and every debt retired.

Industrially, Georgia is making progress. Agriculture has been freed from bondage to cotton, which fell to second place among Georgia crops in 1945. There is a general optimism about the economic future of the section, and about the status of the South as a part of the nation instead of a colonial appendage.

Southerners Are That Way

Richmond, Va.

THE gentleman in the parlor car was serious, but he hid it behind a tepid smile. "You Southerners," he said, shaking his head, "—you're a stubborn lot."

Times-Dispatch

The subject was the familiar one of race relations, but it could have been government spending, party politics, or Scotch versus bourbon. The result would have been much the same. The Northern gentleman would sooner or later have opined, "Well, I know you Southerners look at these things differently, but we . . ." And, having established to his satisfaction the fact of an innate difference between Northern and Southern mentality, he would have assumed a barely distinguishable tone of patronage, and all hope of agreement would have withered.

Are Southerners universally misguided? Let us admit that they harbor an unhealthily defensive attitude toward some questions which they must in time face up to. But it is a myth that Dixie's folk are congenitally unable to look a fact in the face—that they are bound to "look at things differently," just because they live below that invisible, mischievous line.

They aren't innately misguided; they're just cantankerous. When the gentleman in the parlor car implies that our mental processes are Grade B, we stop stubbornly in our tracks. "We can't take any more from this armchair despot," says our subconscious something-or-other. "We'll fight it out on this line if it takes all night."

Wed 7-10-46

RALPH McGILL

Something 'Pretty' To Read on Georgia

"I'm willing to read about Tobacco Road and I know it does exist—I am ready to believe that much of what that great genius, William Faulkner, wrote of the south is true—I am not one of those who gets angry when the evils of our section are pictured in newspaper or book . . . but doesn't anyone ever write 'pretty' about Georgia?" . . . from a letter to The Constitution.

Indeed so, madam. To my way of thinking there has never been anything prettier written than a section from "John Brown's Body" (Benet). It is an old favorite of mine and I am indeed grateful to you for this opportunity to quote it again. It is a story of a young southerner out in the fields with his dog in the year before the Civil War. He hears in the skies the brazen-hoofed stallions of war going bridleless across the heavens, and about him is his native state of which the poet says:

"Riding back through the Georgia Fall
To the white-pillared porch of Wingate Hall.
Fall of the possum, fall of the coon,
And the lop-eared hound-dog baying the moon.
Fall that is neither bitter nor swift
But a brown girl bearing an idle gift,
A brown-seed kernel that splits apart
And shows the summer yet in its heart,
A smokiness so vague in the air
You feel it rather than see it there,
A brief, white rime on the red-clay road
And slow mules creaking a lazy load
Through endless acres of afternoon,
A pine-cone fire and a banjo tune,
And a julep mixed with a silver spoon. . . .

"This was his Georgia, this his share
Of pine and river and sleepy air,
Of summer thunder and winter rain
That spills bright tears on the window-pane
With the slight, fierce passion of young men's grief,
Of the mocking bird and the mulberry leaf.
For, wherever the winds of Georgia run,
It smells of peaches long in the sun,
And the white wolf-winter, hungry and frore,
Can prowl the north by a frozen door,
But here we have fed him on bacon fat
And he sleeps by the stove like a hungry cat. . . .

"Oh, Georgia, Georgia, the careless yield!
The watermelons ripe in the field!
The mist in the bottoms that tastes of fever
And the yellow river rolling forever. . . ."

That's some of it. A great many poets, madam, have taken the southern ingredients of smoky air, of pine-cone fires, of honeysuckle, mulberry leaves, peaches, pine and yellow rivers. But none of them has come up with anything like this organ music of Benet's. Then you might try Sidney Lanier. It isn't good to forget him. One of these days a researcher will go through Frank Stanton's works and pick out the real poetry of it. But that is for the future.

Tobacco Road An odd fact about Tobacco Road was that it did exist in fact. Erskine Caldwell did an excellent job in writing it. The trouble was there was no indication it was a facet of rural slums and as a result it got a sort of general application.

Caldwell's daddy, one of the grandest of men, a Presbyterian minister, took me out there one day. I was prepared for it, but still it was pretty bad. There were things and conditions on Tobacco Road worse than any described in the book.

When the road show "Tobacco Road" came to Augusta, Ga., Dr. Caldwell took some of the characters to see the show and they had a magnificent evening recognizing themselves. Jeter Lester, the real Jeter, had died the year before and the visitors mourned the fact no little, saying, "Wouldn't old Jeter have liked that? It was just like him."

One of the encouraging features of life in the south today is that we are subjecting ourselves to critical self-examination. For too many years we thought of ourselves as "pretty" and we resented any other idea that didn't soothe us. By all means let's enjoy the "pretty," but the ugliness of our social lacks must be attacked.

Pulp, Paper Plants Costing $60,000,000 Projected In South

ATLANTA, Feb. 1—(AP)—Six new pulp and paper plants costing approximately $60,000,000 are planned in the South, The Atlanta Journal said today.

Ten-million-dollar plants are planned by each of the following corporations: Riegel Paper Corporation, North Carolina; Gair-Santee Corporation, somewhere in the South; Armstrong Cork Corporation, Macon; Meade Corporation, Macon, and Hudson Pulp & Paper Company, Palatka, Fla.

In addition, the Southern Newspaper Publishers Association is negotiating to establish a $10,000,000 to $15,000,000 newsprint mill.

* * *

T. W. EARLE, of Orangeburg, S. C., vice president of the Gair-Santee Corporation, attending the annual meeting of the Southern Pulpwood Conservation Association, said there would be abundant timber for all the plants if fire protection, replanting and improved cutting practices are encouraged.

"There is more timber burned every year than all the plants in the South can use," Earle said. The South has about 50 pulpwood plants, producing about half of the nation's total output.

He said machines were being developed for planting seedlings.

"My company planted 250,000 seedlings in South Carolina last year and we found that one man can plant only 1,000 seedlings in a day. This new machine will plant 1,500 seedlings an hour."

'Yanks' Excel Southern Men

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

I read the letters of protest on Dudley Smith's article, and since I noticed that most of them are from "Yanks," I would like to put in my 2 cents' worth. I am a girl, 23 years old, and have lived in Virginia all my life. Ever since Camp Lee was built I have been dating men stationed there, both officers and enlisted men. I have worked at Camp Lee with GI's from the North and the South.

The "Yanks" have far more chivalry at work and play than any "Southern gentleman" I ever saw. Southern men, as a general rule (to which there are, necessarily, exceptions), are lazy and inefficient, discourteous, and far more vulgar than the Northeners. The Yanks are better educated, more intelligent, better dressed; they hold their liquor better; they know how to treat a girl as though she were a person on their intellectual level, rather than a slave who is pratically a moron. The Yanks have more culture; they can discuss politics, world affairs or literature with equal aplomb. They hold doors for women, they apologize if they step on your toe, they know how to order in a restaurant; they tip the waiter. (Few Southern men believe in tipping). They are better dancers, more versatile in sports, better talkers. (I have yet to meet a Southern man who has a sense of humor comparable to the Yanks'.) All I have said about the Yanks goes for Californians, too; they have the same characteristics.

There is something else I would like to comment on, too. One reason the South can't forget the Civil War is that, as children, we are taught in history classes to hate the Yankees for what they did to the South in that war. Instead of presenting the facts and letting them speak for themselves, most history teachers give a prejudiced and highly colored account of the events. Instead of being bitter toward the North, we should be grateful. They showed us the error of our ways (for surely after fighting this Second World War, we can't still believe slavery was "right"). They broke up the caste system in the South—instead of wealthy plantation owners and "poor white trash," we have a democracy in the South, too, where everyone has a chance (except the Negro). The abolition of slavery opened up new opportunities for the South—in industry, especially.

The fact is, we can't forget we were licked. We're poor losers. How do we ever expect to have "one world" of peace and brotherhood when we can't even have one nation without recriminations and bitterness occasioned by a war 80 years ago? There are few people left who remember that war from actual experience, and yet we go on—third and even fourth generations—hating our own countrymen for something their ancestors did, and which had to happen sooner or later for the South's very salvation. Lincoln, thank God, was wise enough to see this.

But getting back to my original theme, chivalry is a combination of several factors—education, an understanding of good manners, and an unfailing consideration of others. Where some chivalrous gentleman from the deep South might gallantly (though I doubt it) throw his coat over a mud hole for his lady to walk upon, a Yankee would lead her around it, or carry her over it thereby saving his cleaning bill at no cost to chivalry.

Don't forget, this is strictly unbiased, as I am a Southerner myself.

Hopewell. M. J. M.

Root of South's Evil--Coolie Wages

The root of the South's economic evils is the substandard wages paid the great majority of its workers, declares the current "Freedom From Want" issue of the Southern Patriot, official organ of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare. The paper urges support of Senator Claude Pepper's bill, S-1349, now before Congress.

The 65-cent minimum wage offers benefits to every group in the South, says the Patriot, pointing out that to large and small businessmen it means purchasing power and opportunity for new industry; to the farmer, bigger markets for his products, and, to the community as a whole, more money for education, hospitals and community services.

Warning that Southern Congressional opponents of the Pepper bill

according to testimony before the Senate hearings."

The paper points out that low wages, on the other hand, "depress Southern business by restricting the purchasing power which is its life blood, distort the South's economy by discouraging the production of finished goods in our midst, and keep a large proportion of our population poorly fed, poorly clothed and poorly housed."

The Patriot declares that 47 percent of all Southern textile workers, 47 percent of all Southern lumber workers and 58 percent of all Southern tobacco workers, or 784,000 workers in these industries alone, receive less than 65 cents an hour.

"Wartime developments have increased rather than lessened the gulf between wages paid in the South and in the rest of the nation for similar work, while cost of living has increased proportionately more in the South," the Patriot says, calling for an end to this differential.

The Southern Patriot, published in the Presbyterian Building, Nashville, Tenn., offers free copies of the "Freedom From Want" issue.

"speak for the interests that profit from the South's misfortune," the Patriot calls upon the Southern people to counteract propaganda and pressure which threaten to defeat S-1349.

The Patriot marshals the following facts and figures to prove that Southern industries can afford to pay increases without price increases:

- **In the Southern textile industry the cost of paying the 65-cent minimum would amount to $33,000,000; this industry's profits before taxes in 1944 were $871,000,000.**
- **In Southern timber, the cost to industry would be $18,000,000; profits were $156,000,000.**
- **In the Southern tobacco industry the cost would be $7,0000,000, against $154,000,000 in profits.**

"The protests of employer spokesman today are as hollow as those of the 30's when Southern business solemnly declared that wage-hour legislation would end Southern industry and free enterprise," says the Patriot. "Far from

hurting business, the 65-cent minimum would increase efficiency and protect honest employers from the unfair competition of sweatshops.

GOVERNOR CHERRY OF NORTH CAROLINA

Chicago Defender, Chicago, Ill.

Gov. R. Gregg Cherry, of North Carolina, displayed a keen insight on the causes of Negro delinquency in the South when he commuted the death sentence of a 14-year-old Negro boy to life imprisonment.

The Negro youth, Ernest Brooks, had been convicted of both rape and burglary. He was sentenced to death. Incidentally, murder, rape, arson and burglary are all punishable by death in North Carolina.

In reviewing the case Governor Cherry said, "The crimes are revolting, but a part of the blame . . . arises from the neglect of the state and society to provide better equipment. Our public schools, equipped with capable teachers . . . and effective compulsory-attendance law would do much to correct delinquency among all races." Strange as it may seem, there was no opposition to either the Governor's action or his statements in all North Carolina.

Embodied in the Governor's statement is the basic cause for delinquency and crime in the South. Moreover, as he so aptly put it, reforms along these lines would not only correct delinquency which breeds crime among Negroes, but would also curb these actions in all races. *Sat 1-26-46*

More people are realizing daily that the oppression and discrimination carried on in the South is an economic plan to maintain low wages. That the demagogues who cry "white supremacy" and "protection of white womanhood" merely are the stooges of the vicious pattern which needs a scapegoat in order to operate. The Negro is maintained as the scapegoat by denying him proper educational opportunities, providing poor health facilities, a restricted economic status and a complete discouragement of all cultural advancements.

On the other hand, when Negroes are accused of crimes, the background of circumstances which naturally breed delinquency are discounted. The accused are judged harshly, and many times unfairly. Punishment is even greater in cases of Negro offenders than with the white law-breakers who have all social opportunities and who receive less punishment for similar crimes.

It is encouraging to note that the Governor of North Carolina realizes the direct relationship between inequalities of conditions that are forced upon people and the crimes committed by these people. If more courageous officials in the South voiced this sentiment, the results would counteract the effects of the Rankins and the Bilbos who operate there.

Perhaps, in the not too distant future the progressive elements in states like North Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky and **others will join together in a gigantic effort to throw off the economic oppression that strangle-holds the South.**

Some seem to think that this reform, if it is to be effective, must come from within the South itself. In that case, a golden opportunity is presented to Governor Cherry, and others who may wish to tackle this much needed reform.

Democracy and the South

Courier-Journal

As long as the South continues to fight the Civil War, America cannot possibly achieve her vision of world democracy. The recent campaign speeches of Senator Bilbo of Mississippi and Governor-nominate Eugene Talmadge of Georgia were highly inflammatory, and clearly indicated that they repudiate and defy the democratic ideals of the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, and the Atlantic Charter. Their remarks are already producing disastrous consequences, and the conflagration of hate, prejudice, terror, and lynching will continue to spread until it has undermined the nation. *Friday*

Because democracy relies on the strength and reason of the individual, it is to the interest of the churches and other religious organizations, the schools, the press, radio, and movies to wage an unceasing fight against hate, fear, ignorance, and prejudice. Congress should also concern itself over the undemocratic treatment of Negroes in the Deep South to the extent it has over price control and labor problems. Otherwise, America will have missed her greatest opportunity, her biggest historical chance to win acceptance of democracy as a universal way of life. Now is the time to take action, because it is later than we think.

BLANCHE A. FEARONCE.

Louisville. *Louisville, Ky. 8-9-46*

PINCH BROTHERS, PINCH WITH CARE

South Squeezing Dollars Hard To Educate Its Children Well

Atlanta Constitution, Ga.

Fri 3-29-46

NEW ORLEANS, March 28—(AP) The South is pinching its dollars hard in an effort to educate its children.

In Georgia, for instance, four times as much use must be squeezed out of an educational dollar as in New York.

There are just too many children in the South, and too few dollars.

The process of "pinching" was described in a reply received from Raymond R. Paty, president of the University of Alabama, to a questionnaire sent by the Associated Press to college presidents and superintendents of education in 12 Southern States.

The questionnaire covered various aspects of Southern educational problems.

"The tax dollar has been made to go farther in education by pinching," said Dr. Paty's reply. "We pinch here and there on this and that. We put less into administration and supervision; less into building and equipment, libraries, laboratories, etc.; we overwork our teachers, calling on them to each carry heavier loads than are common and demanding extra services of them.

MORE SCHOOLS

"Whether such procedures actually mean that we get more education for the tax dollar, I am not sure. It does mean, however, that we operate more schools for more children with the money available than does any other part of our country.

"Comparative studies suggest, too, that our people get more in return for the dollar spent on education than they do from most other aspects of public service."

Here are some other examples of pinching, with figures taken from replies to the questionnaire.

The average expenditure for each child attending a public school, in one recent year, was $105 for the nation as a whole. Since Southern States occupied virtually all the last places, the average outside the South was considerably higher than $105. In New York it was $179.

In Kentucky at the same time it was $59. Seven states ranked lower than Kentucky. All were in the South.

Mississippi spends $36.66 per pupil enrolled, Georgia $40, South Carolina $58, Virginia $80. Louisiana reports $100.10 for white pupils, but only $30.10 for Negroes.

TEACHERS' SALARIES

Against a national average of $1,600 for teachers' salaries and a New York average of $2,697, Kentucky pays an average of $1,014, Mississippi $1,018, Alabama about $1,200. Louisiana's averages of $1,306.36 for elementary and $1,762.31 come closer to the national average—but salaries for some Negro elementary school teachers in Louisiana go down to $360.57.

Virginia's averages run from $707 to $2,124. "Typical median salary" for white teachers in Florida is $1,400, but it is lower for Negroes and teachers with emergency certificates.

Small salaries are reflected in a relative scarcity of trained personnel. Of 17,710 teachers employed by the Kentucky school systems during a recent survey, 4,500 held emergency certificates. Some were not even high school graduates, and one-fourth of the state's teachers, the survey reported, did not meet the lowest legal qualifications for teachers' certificates.

A similar difference in pay is shown in the colleges, and Fred T. Mitchell, president of Mississippi State College, declared "Southern colleges cannot compete with their more fortunate Eastern neighbors when salary schedules show such disparity.'

ANY INCREASE?

Can Southern States substantially increase their expenditures on education?

Answers to the questionnaire indicated that Georgia already gives 58 percent of its tax dollar for education, Kentucky 59 percent and South Carolina 46 percent. *Fri 3-29-46*

Some states, notably Kentucky and Virginia, recently have added to their school revenues. But with the present economic discrepancies, the South could never match the North and East in school expenditures.

Department of Commerce figures show that the average per capita income in the 11 Southeastern States in 1943 was $652—lower than in any single state outside the section. The national average was $1,031.

Florida was highest in the Southeast with $874, Mississippi lowest with $484. Texas, with $818, was included among Southwestern States in the tables.

The inequality between sections is even greater in the amount of taxable income, which gives a truer picture of comparative ability to support schools. It is a basic principle of taxation that since persons with smaller incomes must spend most of their earnings for necessities, those with larger incomes are expected to pay a greater percentage in taxes. Thus a single man with net income of $1,000 last year paid $95 federal income tax, and a man with twice the income was taxed more than three times as much, or $302.

A COMPARISON

For illustration, take a Southern and Eastern State of about the same population—Arkansas, with 1,949,387 in 1940, and Connecticut, with 1,709,242.

In 1943, Connecticut had the highest average income in the country, $1,452, and a total of about $2,500,000,000. Arkansas had an average of $512 and total of about $1,000,000,000.

For that year, federal individual income taxes, including withholding taxes, totaled $152,196,082 in Connecticut and $30,117,845 in Arkansas.

Thus Arkansas had about 35 per cent the average income and 40 per cent of the total income of Connecticut—but paid less than 20 per cent in federal taxes on that income.

The contrast in federal corporate income taxes was even greater—$92,385,631 to $7,176,618. This reflects a tremendous difference in invested or developed wealth. The degree of contrast is not as pronounced in all Southern states as compared with those of other sections, but there is a marked general disparity.

Kentucky, for example, has 267 children from five to 17 years old for each 1,000 residents. This compares with 227 per 1,000 for the nation, and 180 for California. Only four Southern states have fewer children per 1,000 than Kentucky.

The U. S. Census Bureau publishes a table of "reproduction rates," stating the number of children born per generation for every 1,000 women born the preceding generation.

ABOVE AVERAGE

For 1935-40, the net rate in the South was 1,182—the only sectional rate above the national net average of 978. In the Northeast it was 794, in the North Central states, 944, and in the West, 941.

3 Whites Die, Save 45 Laundry Workers

The Afro-American

61a Baltimore, Md.

Bigotry Forgotten in Greenville, S.C., as Whites Aid 600 Minority Victims

Sat. 11-30-46

By JOHN H. M'CRAY

GREENVILLE, S.C. — Six persons were killed, one is missing, and more than 200 were injured on Nov. 19 in a gas explosion which wrecked the Ideal Laundry at Buncombe and Echols Sts.

The blast collapsed houses over a two-block area and shook others as far away as 60 miles. Property loss was estimated at one million dollars.

Gave Lives for Workers

Listed as dead were three workers at the laundry, Mesdames Jerline Simpson, Mamie Earle and Mary Brown. A fourth woman reported missing was believed to have perished under one of the blown up houses.

Heroes of the disaster were three white men, J. Carl Trummell, superintendent; W. L. Harbin, fireman, and J. Wyle Mims, an employee of the Nehi Bottling Company, who had stopped at the plant.

The three died while guiding to safety the approximate 45 employees who had just reported for the night shift, about ten minutes before the blast.

Fire Station Wrecked

E. R. Haynie, general manager of the laundry, said a leak in gas feeding the boiler, installed a week before, was discovered and after ordering the place vacated immediately, he rushed next door to the Echols Street fire station to report the situation.

One minute after reaching there and while Fire Lieutenant W. E. Stroupe was telephoning fire department headquarters for instructions, the blast went off, knocking both men to the floor and seriously injuring a fireman.

The Echols Street fire station was so badly damaged that Chief Frank E. Donnald ordered it abandoned. It had to be cleared of debris and fallen walls before firemen could attack the blaze at the laundry.

Rush for Wraps Fatal

The dead women were believed by Chief Donnald to have rushed back into the plant for wraps in a cloak room when caught in the blast.

The bodies of Mesdames Simpson and Earle lay unidentified in the S. C. Franks Funeral Home on Anderson St. almost 24 hours. One's head was decapitated, and both bodies were burned beyond recognition.

Mrs. Brown, whose left leg was amputated when the concussion hurled her across the street and under a parked automobile, succumbed in the General Hospital the next day.

Mayor C. Fred McCullough and other city officials expressed the fear that other bodies may be buried under shattered buildings which will require several days to explore.

Soldiers Halt Looters

Meanwhile, soldiers from the Greenville Army base are guarding the area against looters whose activities following the blast made a municipal martial law imperative.

The Afro-American

A corps of about 68 volunteer carpenters was enlisted to nail up windows and doors in the stricken area.

Slum Families Suffer

While families wihin a miles radius suffered an assortment of injuries and property damage from the blast, hardest hit were the colored residents in the frame structures on Buncombe and Echols Ss., and hose in Winn's Alley, Alverson Alley and Cedar Lane Court.

Baltimore, Md.

Not a single pane was left in windows even in houses only partially destroyed, and doors were bashed off as though they were tissue paper.

Sat. 11-30-46

The Red Cross here estimated that more than 400 persons, three-fourths of whom are colored, were left homeless. More than 300 others, plus about 100 whites, are being fed in emergency centers, operated by the Red Cross and the Canteen Club, local white charitable organization.

Civic Agencies Give Aid

The Negro Service League and the Phyllis Wheatley Center said they had placed about 20 families with other homes. Some 30 other families are lodged in the Center awaiting relief quarters.

Most of these were tenants and their future, in view of the housing shortage here, is as tragic as the incident itself. Placement agencies are endeavoring to avoid placing them, even tempororily, into houses already filled.

While medical centers estimated that 150 persons had been treated and dismissed, most of whom were colored, authorities generally believe that the number is twice as large.

Acknowledging that many persons sought private medical care, and perhaps none at all in not seriously injured instances, they are concentrating on cases requiring immediate attention.

Mayor Hails Groups

Mayor McCullough singled out for commendation various colored organizations and groups who worked tirelessly and valiantly to relieve suffering and discomforts during the disaster.

These included several Troop among 125 Boy Scouts of both races who were the first groups at the scene, directing traffic and protecting stricken homes, most of which were immediately deserted under rumors that a second explosion at the plant was due.

Air raid wardens, auxiliary policemen, Red Cross nursing aides and several clubs pitched in to help, Mayor McCullough said.

Ambulances and private cars of undertaking firms and business people were kept on the scene to move the injured, and food, clothing and other needs were cheerfully donated by all citizens.

Treated at Hospital

Among 23 persons admitted to the General Hospital after the blast were:

Mrs. Lena Dobson, whose condition was described as poor; Mrs. Mertice Chancer, reported fair; Mrs. Katie Brown, treated for lacerations of the forehead and possible fracture of both wrists;

Broadus Mims, treated for possible concussion and abrasions of the forehead; Johnny Martin, forehead and arm lacerations, and Mrs. Ruth Mae Blakely and her two small sons.

Mrs. Blakely suffered a fractured shoulder when her house collapsed on her and her children, 20-month-old James Blakely Jr., and 8-weeks'-old Joseph Lee Blakely.

Chef Wins Praise

Lee Bomar, chef at Tribble's Cafe, across the street from the laundry, was highly praised for heroism by his employer.

Although the chef and his employer were injured by falling timbers, the former refused to leave after Mr. Tribble was taken to a hospital. He remained at the cafe and held off looters who scurried into places in the area.

Bewildered Husband

Most pathetic figure among those seeking relatives, either at the laundry or in the vicinity, was an unidentified man whose house had collapsed on him and his six children for whom he was preparing supper.

He stood all night and most of the next day in the front line of spectators sobbing and calling to his wife, reported by him to have been on the night shift. Authorities said his wife was still listed as missing.

The explosion was felt at Gaffney, 60 miles away, and windows at Caesar's Head, some 32 miles north of here, were shaken and a few cracked.

Second Explosion

While frantically digging out from this great disaster, Greenville sank a little deeper in grief 15 hours later when another faulty gas main caused escaping gas to explode in a sandwich shop at Woodville, 15 miles south of here on the Augusta (Ga.) highway early Nov. 20.

This second blast sent three others to local hospitals. Mrs. Maggie Hamilton, 62-year-old cook of Pelzer, S.C., was critically injured, and two white men, Joe Austin and Robert F. Hayes, were also injured. Hospital attaches doubted that they would recover.

Sound Advice to Negroes

The News and Courier

This morning The News and Courier reprints an editorial article from The Lighthouse, weekly newspaper of Columbia published by and for negroes; reprints it because it is an expression of common sense. It places before the negroes in South Carolina facts about what they can do, what they ought to do, and, by implication, rebukes them if they fail to do it.

The newspaper informs its readers that in 1945 negroes in South Carolina had an aggregate income of $300,000,000. That is a sum three times the income of the white people of the state in 1896, 50 years ago. That was when cotton was fetching about five cents a pound—and the white people were building great textile mills, were in the midst of the effort whereby spinning and weaving became the state's principal industry, except agriculture.

Charleston, S.C.

A dollar paid for more in 1896 than it does now, but the ratio to the dollar's value in 1946 was not three to one. Besides, the negroes of South Carolina have hands to work with, and literacy too is in their race as general as it was in the white race of South Carolina in 1896. The negroes have been free 81 years—and thousands of grandchildren of the white bondmen who came to Virginia and South Carolina when they were colonies were well-to-do or rich in less time than that. South Carolina is this day uncrowded. It is still roomy.

The News and Courier does not use the phrase "white supremacy". "Supremacy" is known by its fruits.

Sat. 10-19-46

In South Carolina the white people will not take negroes into their cotton mills, into their stores, into their offices, as workers. Negroes would as well dismiss thought of "getting in with the white folks" if any of them entertain it.

In South Carolina are tens of thousands of white people ready and willing to help negroes when they show inclination and resolution to help themselves and go about it with intelligence and diligence. If the negroes, of South Carolina, as a race can compete with other races, they will have to prove it in separation from other races. Otherwise the faster they get to the Harlems the better will it be for them. In the Harlems they may "get in with the white folks".

In the editorial The Lighthouse serves its people.

Slummers Wear Good Clothes

The News and Courier

Investigators are horrified when they inspect slums in Southern cities inhabited by negroes If they would pursue their inquiries they would discover that many of these slum dwellers are well, often fashionably dressed. The News and Courier advises negroes who at this time have dollars to buy land, an acre or 50 acres, in the country, and to refrain from investing it in clothes, gasoline and overmuch in funerals. The News and Courier's advice to white persons, especially young white persons, is to buy land and improve it.

Charleston, S.C.

Thurs. 12-12-46

1946 Promises to Negroes

The News and Courier

Charleston, S.C.

To The News and Courier:

The year 1946 is about to pass into history. Will 1947 bring some of the promises of the various city departments to pass?

Thurs. 12-18-46

We read at the beginning of the year that the school board would build a new elementary school and put on additions to Archer and Buist schools to relieve crowded conditions in the negro schools. To date the children are still going to school when the chickens are getting up and coming from school when the chickens are going to roost. There are no signs of any buildings as yet.

Last year the negroes had the USO for recreation. When it was found out that the USO would close, the negro YMCA attempted to buy the building and all its furnishings. The city council gave priority to school board and today the building is vacant and the negroes have no place to play basketball and the whites have five or more places.

Last winter it was suggested that 500 feet square on Harmon field be enclosed as a stadium. The matter was taken up with the Harmon Foundation in June. To date nothing has been done. They should have the money as city council reported that the government gave the city $10,000 in cash and $5,000 in buildings for the use of Harmon field during the war.

On account of this failure to act, the U. S. government, the city and negroes who promote athletics are losing money. At any game on Frasier field you will find from two to three thousand persons on the field but about 500 or less paid at the gate. You cannot blame those who do not pay as the canvas is not suitable.

Why not do as Columbia, Camden, Greensboro, N. C., Atlanta and other cities in South Carolina and in other states in the South? Let the negroes use the same stadium as the whites. When you figure that the government gets 20 cents on a dollar and the city gets 10 cents on a dollar you can easily see how everyone loses.

Will those in authority give us relief in 1947 or will the negroes be compelled to go to court to get relief?

Sun. 12-13-46

ROBERT F. MORRISON.

Charleston.

White Man's Burden

News and Courier

South Carolinians are justly proud of their state's history, its climate and natural beauties. Statistically there are some things we cannot be proud of, and were it not for some of our sister Southern states, notably Mississippi and Arkansas, we would be at the bottom on many counts. S. C.

Though South Carolina is 45th in per capita income ($286 as compared to national average of $575) we are at the bottom in savings per capita ($18 compared to U. S. $156). We are 48th in illiteracy (14.9 per cent, U. S. 4.3). A survey of health, economic and cultural statistics compiled by Gerhard Hirschfield and Carl W. Strow in the American Sociological Review sums up the ranking of the states in two categories which in the main are fairly parallel, indicating that health, wealth and education (though not necessarily wisdom) walk hand in hand. In this scoring, South Carolina ranks 44th in health and sanitation, and 45th in economics and culture.

Charleston

The statistics also show that we rank second in non-white population (43 per cent compared to Mississippi's 49.3, U. S. 10.2), and fourth in draft rejections (43.8 compared to U. S. 30.8). In two categories South Carolina ranks first. They are percentage of large families (13.9 compared to U. S. 6.4) and scarcity of old folks. In this state only 4.2 per cent of the population are more than 65 years old, compared to a national 6.9 per cent, and 9.6 in Vermont. S. C.

Like most statistics, these must be taken with a grain of salt. South Carolinians, if scored separately according to races, might show that its white people rank high among the states in all categories except economic wealth, and they have compensations for that. The obvious answer, which some of our supercilious fellow citizens in the North and Far West would do well to recognize, is the burden of negro population borne by all the Southern states. While they preach, we tote. Considering all the factors, South Carolinians are lucky to keep off the bottom. Let us be thankful for Arkansas and Mississippi. 6 - [illegible] - 46 monday

An Intolerable Condition

Richmond Va. Times Dispatch

ANOTHER resident of Richmond has been bitten by a rat, this time a young Negro woman who was attacked by one when asleep in her home. She was bitten on the nose and lip and required hospital treatment. When she awakened, screaming, and a girl who was sleeping with her turned on a light, they saw the rat jump from the bed and escape through a doorway.

This is the latest of a long series of attacks by rats on human beings here in the last two or three years. There have been a dozen or more instances of the kind. One wonders if there is any other city of similar size in the United States where rats have bitten people so frequently. 3-14-46

The prevalence of rats in Richmond has long been a disgraceful condition. The city has adopted some measures to reduce the rodents, and is proceeding with others. But manifestly it has not done enough, and it is doubtful that the present plans for rat eradication will accomplish the improvement that is necessary if Richmond is to eliminate this menace to human safety and to general health. 3-14-46

What is needed is a thoroughgoing program of rodent control based on practices of demonstrated efficacy. We must have one.

Drinking Isn't Racial

Richmond Times Dispatch

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Why do so many Virginians insist on laying the blame for all the existing evils of our State on the Negro? E. M. Meredith, in a recent letter to the editor, stated, in an injured tone, that every Negro man and woman had an ABC liquor card. This is a gross over-statement. 6-2-46

If Mr. Meredith would take the trouble to investigate he would find that a goodly number of the white population of Virginia is also in possession of ABC cards, and that a surprising number of these people have no scruples about reselling their liquor. VA.

The color of one's skin does not influence the color of one's morals.

Thus SYLVIA LANE SHEAKS.

Fredericksburg.

61b 1946

As Alabama Grows

Birmingham News, Alabama

The solid devotion of Gov. Sparks to Alabama's interests was reflected in his speech to the Birmingham Rotary Club. The speech was forward-looking and constructive.

There is something wrong in Alabama, Gov. Sparks pointed out, when the state, seventh in the nation in steel production, must still go outside of the state for steel products; when, although third in timber production, its people must import most of their finished wood products; when, despite its fertile land and fields, its grocers still stock their shelves with foods processed in other states. 2-15-41

But there is nothing so wrong that cannot be corrected, or ameliorated, when the facts are made known. And Gov. Sparks, in emphasizing the state's shortcomings in these respects, is doing Alabama good service.

Pertinent and important, too, is his reminder that the entire state is hurt when any element of its population is compelled to work for low income. We need, he said, to invest more in the colored people of the state. That is good advice.

Sparks Advises: 'Wake Up!'

age-Herald, Birmingham 2-15-46

Gov. Chauncey Sparks has given Alabamians a great deal to think about in as coherent and forceful a speech on what this state needs to do for itself as has been heard in a long time. His address before the Rotary Club Wednesday was edged with the gilt of optimism, with respect to what we could do, yet made gray by the admission of our failure to fulfill our opportunities.

The governor's emphases included what the state could do for itself industrially, what it could produce here which is now produced elsewhere with its own raw materials. This is no new emphasis, but the simple and effective projection which was his seemed to give it a new and clear luminescence.

While Gov. Sparks pointed out that Alabama could "well nigh" become self-sustaining, we appreciate the fact that this was largely a figure of speech. Alabama does not need, nor should it desire, complete self-sufficiency. But it does need a greater degree of industrial development which means taking advantage of latent industrial opportunities.

This challenge was never more real than right now when the nation is preparing itself for the tremendous production flow bound to gush from the well of retarded energies.

Our wood resources, he said, are third largest in the United States, yet few wood products sold in Alabama are native made. Processed foods on our grocers' shelves are produced, in their final form, elsewhere—yet the beans, the corn, the many other farm products, so often come originally from our own rural lands. "Such conditions," the governor explains, "mean that we have made large contributions to the peoples of other sections which have made them creditors and us debtors."

While Alabama needs new industries, Gov. Sparks seemed to deprecate talk of "cheap labor" as a reason for such new industry coming southward. "Cheap labor," he said in commendable underscoring, is never satisfactory either for the employer or the employe, and it is not in the true sense, profitable. It is unprofitable also for the state, for the region. Our industrial future in the South commands us to have done with the illusion of cheap labor as an asset. It is a mirage, and one we need dispel. Lifting of standards of welfare and general prosperity require our people and our government—our society as a whole—to view unfavorably any individual or massed effort to exploit Southern workers through maintenance of low wage standards. 2-15-41

Alabama

The necessity for carrying forward with still greater energies our efforts to expand educational services in the state also received emphasis from the governor. Likewise, in many agricultural activities, we have not yet begun fully to enjoy our full potential expansion, and to receive our full benefits. He named among these fields, truck farming, livestock production, poultry growing, dairying and horticulture.

That we must take an increasingly greater share in helping our Negro population to help itself was a further feature of the governor's collation of our faults and futures. "It is an investment in the prosperity and contentment of all of us to nourish the education, well-being, health, better home life, morale, determination and spirit of our colored people," he reminded. Yet this reminder is not presented, nor should it be received, as a platitudinous phrasing of the "accepted viewpoint," to be admired and dropped. The governor was calling for an energetic and forceful follow-through in the practical realm of day-to-day living on these principles.

* * *

After a cohesive summation of our potentialities as a producing state, the governor then specifically put his finger on one cause for our having failed, on a total accounting, to "match the needs of modern society." There are, he said, too many "Rip Van Winkles among us who dream of years past." The world, he reminded the people of his state, is moving on, and Alabama should step forward to meet and maintain the pace. 2-15-46

Our minds should be open and "willing to profit by the findings and conclusions of others," he said. "Alabama in this new day can and must adjust herself to its (society's) demands. If she does not, it is easy to prophesy that she will be a backward and unprofitable state. If she does, it is just as easy to prophesy that she will be in the forefront, not only in the progress of the nation, but also in the progress of the world."

No more compelling set of facts could have been marshaled for a people who stand on the threshold of a potentially rich and promising era. No wiser warning could have been given these same people that, unless they act and think realistically, the world will pass them by in a rush of wind that might leave in its path only the skittering of the drab, dead leaves of "what might have been."

MAYOR GREEN RECITES CITY'S SERVICE RECORD

The Weekly Review

Mayor Cooper Green, in a recent address to a gathering of Negro Methodist and Baptist preachers here, cited figures showing just what is done here for the Negroes, who comprise an estimated forty three per cent of Birmingham's three hundred ten thousand population.

His speech was intended to be, and was, an answer to chronic criticism leveled at Birmingham for the treatment it accords this racial minority. Birmingham, Ala.

Green outlined much more in his speech than what is being done for the Negro. He detailed municipal services provided for all citizens of the city. Sat. 11-30-46

Schools—Mayor Green pointed out that of the city's forty-five thousand, four hundred one school enrollment, as of September 27, nineteen hundred forty-six, 19,662 or forty-three and three tenths percent, are Negro pupils. And that of seven million, six hundred five thousand, nine hundred bond money to be spent for school construction and other expenditures on a basis of need, three million, three hundred twenty-four thousand, four hundred dollars, or forty-three and seven tenths per cent, will be spent for Negro schools.

The mayor also cited library facilities, parks, and playgrounds and numerous other services provided for Negroes here. Health — The City Commission head told the Negroes Birmingham's health program is one of the best in the country and cited the fact that Negroes, for the year ended June the thirtieth, nineteen hundred forty-six, were afforded more hospital services at Hillman Hospital than were white patients.

Green's figures show that of eight thousand, seven hundred seventy-two patients admitted to the infirmary during the year, five thousand, four hundred thirty-seven, or sixty-two per cent, were Negroes.

As for patients in the Red Mountain Tuberculosis Sanitorium, 40 and six tenths per cent were Negroes.

Health Department nurses visited twenty seven thousand, one hundred twenty-six Negroes in connection with the work of the Slossfield Tuberculosis Clinic. This percentage was one hundred per cent Negroes.

Of visits made by nurses in the work of other health clinics here, visits to Negro patients totaled sixty-eight and four tenths per cent.

Welfare— The mayor declared that in the public welfare program, assistance to various groups by race was on a fifty to fifty basis. His figures were based on assistance to the aged and blind, care of dependent children, temporary relief and handicap assistance. In the boarding care for children, it was shown that only eight children out of every one hundred cases were Negroes.

Housing— As for veterans emergency housing, Mayor Green pointed out that more than forty-eight per cent of units set up in the program was for Negroes. In this program are one hundred fifty Negro units at Acipco and three hundred ten white units at the airport barracks.

On the subject of housing, Green cited the fact that in the public housing program here, three white and two Negro projects had been built, with white units at Elyton Village, Central City and Eastwood totaling two thousand and seventy-four to nine hundred and ninety-two units in South Town and Smithfield.

Homes— In the owning of homes, Mayor Green's figures showed the Negro lagged far behind whites in Birmingham.

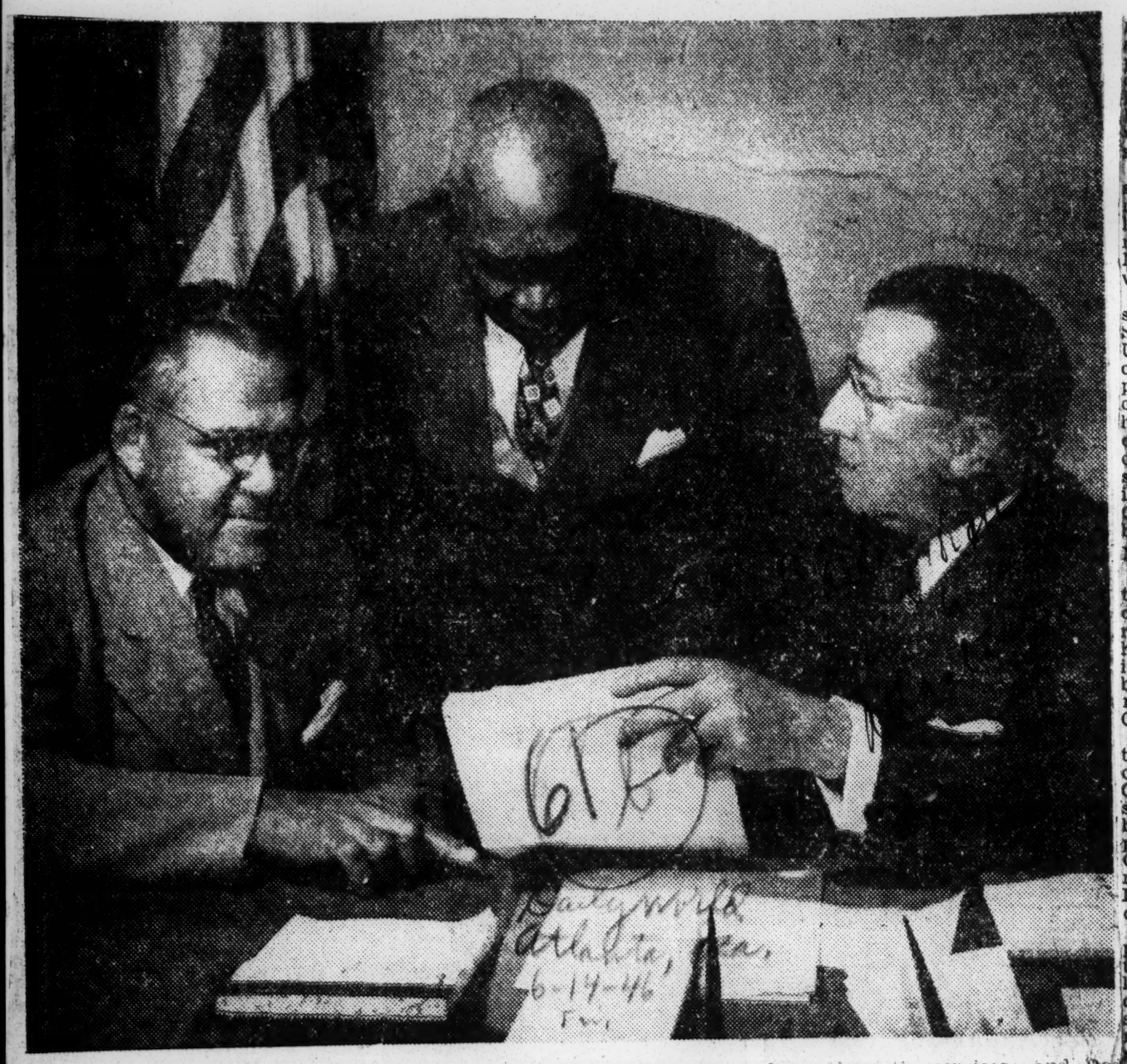
His figures, based on the nineteen hundred forty census showed that of owner occupied property units (not tenant occupied, only twenty-one per cent was owned by Negroes.

Other Facilities— Mayor Green praised the Birmingham Police Department, which he pointed out ranks high in the prevention of crime and the protection of lives and property. He pointed out that they are well trained and courteous and considerate in the discharge of their duties.

"We can point with pride", Mayor Green told the pastors, "to the fact that we have had no riots or major disorders to blot out wartime record".

As for the Fire Department, he pointed to the fact that fifty-eight per cent of alarms answered was in Negro sections. 11-30-46

Read next weeks issue of The Weekly Review for an evaluation from the point of view of that newspaper of the figures cited by Mr. Green.



WASHINGTON, D. C. — Dr. F. D. Patterson, (left) president of Tuskegee Institute, reports the achievement of Tuskegee's goal in the recent Red Cross Fund Campaign upon his visit to Red Cross national headquarters Washington, D. C. With him are Jesse O. Thomas(center) assistants to the vice-chairman in charge of Red Cross domestic services, and Red Cross National Chairman Basil O'Connor, June 1946 (American Red Cross photo)

Roi Ottley:

Red Cross Peacetime Plasma Drive Bears Close Watching

The Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 11-2-46

By ROI OTTLEY, Foreign Correspondent

The American Red Cross perhaps will soon be called upon to spearhead a drive for blood plasma—this time for purely domestic use. And Negroes again should be alert that this organization doesn't palm off the same fraud it did during wartime.

This policy I saw exhibited in Normandy in its crassest form.

One day, riding in a jeep in France, I had to short cut out of a Negro Signal Corps bivouac. This caused me to skirt a field hospital, spread over a half-acre settled low in a silent valley about a mile from the actual front, somewhere near St. Lo.

The land was green and level as a billiard table. Hundreds of wounded were being brought in on stretchers, both Negro and white. Some tumbled across the threshold, using rifles as crutches. Ambulances driven by Negroes, were furiously loading, some getting away to the rear with noisy backfiring. As far as I could see, the ground was littered with bodies.

MEDICS WORKING FURIOUSLY

A dozen or so white nurses and doctors rushed about madly, tending the critically wounded. The slightly wounded, both white and Negro, had been pressed into service to help with the administering of blood plasma.

I hopped out of the jeep and walked across the field to a tent marked with a big red cross circled in white, where I hoped to find the person in command. A stubby, khaki-clad woman with a brisk manner, was hastily emerging as I aproached. Her shirt was wet with perspiration. Her bland blonde countenance disarmed me. For I intended to ask a somewhat embarrassing question — one I had wanted to ask "someone" ever since my arrival in France.

I felt almost foolish now that she identified herself as in command of the nurses. I nevertheless was compelled to ask for the record—for, I very well knew, every Negro and liberal white person wanted the unvarnished truth.

This curious situation had its source in events back in the United States. Before the troops left the U. S., the Red Cross campaign to collect blood plasma for military purposes had touched off a racial controversy. Red Cross officials had tactlessly announced that blood of whites and Negroes would be collected, processed and bottled separately. When needled by primitive Southern politicians, the Red Cross had let the cat out of the bag.

NEGROES RESENTFUL

Negroes rightly were resentful, as this was indeed another form of discrimination. Spokesmen for the race, including the Negro press, had protested the policy of keeping Negro and white plasma in two blood banks, for the separate treatment of Negro and white wounded GIs needing transfusions.

Thousands of whites had rightly taken up the Negro's cudgel, including the Congress of Industrial Organizations, saying there is no such things as "Negro" or "white" blood—only four types which appear in every race. But the Red Cross had been aggressively adamant, perhaps with a sharp eye on Dixie contributions and Dixie vindictiveness.

The practical application of this policy was quite a contrary matter, I discovered. When I pointedly asked the nurse about the use of "Negro" and "white" blood, she stared at me incredulously. Then red swiftly mounted up her short neck. Her manner clearly indicated annoyance at anyone wasting her time with nonsense. She angrily jerked a finger in the direction of the tent and demanded, "Sir, if you can find any marked Negro or white, I can't!"

NO BATTLEFIELD DISTINCTION

I was squelched, happily so. I apologized somewhat lamely.

There was no such thing as "Negro" or "white" blood at the front.

Yet, at that very moment back in the United States, the collection of blood by race continued apace, even though scientists had lectured the Nation.

The American Red Cross well knew that the controversy was in the realm of totem and taboo, that it had nothing to do with pathology. Yet, with a straight face, Red Cross officials maintained the fiction, in a graceless genuflection to ignorance.

When correspondents challenged the Red Cross policy overseas, its officials always hid behind the U. S. Army, saying that what backward policy the organization followed was caused by the insistence of the Army. But the Red Cross officials themselves instigated many of the discriminations, and without the insistence of the Army.

Announcement of the transfer of Jesse O. Thomas to the American Red Cross office of public relations as assistant to Vice Chairman Howard Bonham has been announced by Chairman Basil O'Connor. Sun. 7/14

Formerly assistant to the Red Cross vice chairman in charge of domestic services, Mr. Thomas has traveled extensively in Red Cross interests, both in this country and overseas. The News Birmingham, Ala.

1st Gray Lady Class At Tuskegee

Weekly Review
Birmingham, Ala.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., July 23, 1946 The first class of graduates of the Grey Lady Corps of the Tuskegee Institute Chapter of the American Red Cross will be held in the Institute Chapel at 4:00 o'clock, Sunday afternoon, July 21. Sat.

The roll of graduates will be read by Mrs. B. B. Walcott, Executive Secretary of the Tuskegee Institute Chapter of the American Red Cross, and the certificates will be presented by Dr. F. D. Patterson, Red Cross Chapter Chairman. Music for the program will be furnished by local talent. 7-27-46

The candidates for graduation are: Mrs. Edyth M. Washington, Mrs. Kate Freeman, Mrs. Isabell K. ampfield, Mrs. William A. Clark, Mrs. Evadne Woods, Mrs. Letitia E. Carter, Mrs. Elizabeth Blake, Mrs. Carolyn Walcott Ford, Miss Dolly Davis, Miss Matilda L. Syrette, Mrs. Emma C. Walker, Mrs. Laura D. Daly, Mrs. Harriette Wiley, Jo fries and Mrs. J. Henry Smith.

Negro Red Cross Makes Emergency Loans Here

No Charge Is Made

For the emergency use of Negroes who need this service, the Negro auxiliary of the Buncombe county chapter of the American Red Cross maintains a "loan closet" as one of its projects. The closet contains bed linens, blankets, gowns, robes, and other items.

Equipment in the closet is furnished on a temporary basis to families or individuals who lack sufficient bed linen to care for a patient during an illness in the home. It was pointed out that many homes operate on a bare margin of necessity in bed linens, and when a member of the family is ill, there are not sufficient sheets, pillow cases and blankets to permit proper care of the patient.

When an appeal is made to the Negro auxiliary, necessary bed linen is lent to the family to permit proper care and comfort to be provided for the invalid. It was emphasized that no charge is made for the use of the equipment, the only stipulation, being that all the items be returned laundered and in good condition.

As an additional service, the Negro auxiliary provides layettes for babies whose mothers have not been able to buy the necessary garments for their children. These clothes become the property of the mother during an illness or convalescence.

Some time ago, a wheel chair was given to the auxiliary for use in the loan closet work, and it was found that the constant need that the purchased two more chairs. wheel chairs are lent to Negroes who are in need of them

Helped By Singing Union

The president of the Singing Union is Willie Donald. Members of these chairs and to replace worn- out equipment, the Negro auxiliary a program every fifth Sunday at is helped by the Singing Union, an each of the churches in turn, during organization of the choirs of the churches of Asheville and Buncombe county. This singing group presents ing which a silver offering is made First Nazareth, Mt. Zion, Taber- The offering is turned over to the nacle, Triedstone, Mt. Negro Red Cross auxiliary, to use Welfare, Olive, Piney Grove, and New Bethel in providing for the loan closet. churches. These are all Baptist provide funds for the purchase

of the loan closet committee are Mrs. Orene Dudley, Mrs. Lula Ervin, Mrs. Frances Owens, and Mrs. Clara Collins. Mrs. Nola Miller is chairman of the Negro auxiliary of the Red Cross.

Former ARC Assistant Gets Post With Public Relations

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 9-14-46

WASHINGTON

Jesse O. Thomas, former assistant to the American Red Cross vice-chairman in charge of Domestic Services, has transferred to the Office of Public Relations as assistant to Vice-Chairman Howard Bonham, Basil O'Connor said this week.

"The transfer was made," said Mr. O'Connor, "to give Mr. Thomas wider scope in the field of public relations and to give the organization full benefit of his broad experience in group relations." Mr. Thomas has traveled extensively in Red Cross interests, both in this country and overseas.

Served Sinced 1943

With the Red Cross since 1943, Mr. Thomas will continue to serve as liaison representative interpreting the services of the organization to the colored community and the community to the Red Cross.

His work will include cosultation with Red Cross area officials and speaking engagements.

Mr. Thomas was Southern field director of the National Urban League with headquarters in Atlanta for 21 years and was founder of the Atlanta University School of Social Work.

Before joining the Red Cross staff he had been associated with the U.S. Treasury War Savings staff in Washington and with the U.S. Employment Service in New York City.

Patterson Named To Red Cross Central Committee

Defender
Sat. 12-21-46
Chicago, Ill.

WASHINGTON — (NNPA) — Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, last Wednesday was named to a three-year term on the American Red Cross Central Committee by the Red Cross Board of Incorporators meeting in Washington.

The first colored person to serve on the American Red Cross governing board, Dr. Patterson recently was one of 27 members appointed by Chairman Basil O'Connor to study the structure of the organization.

Patterson Named To Top Red Cross Group

The Call
Kansas City, Mo.

WASHINGTON. — (ANP) — Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee institute, was named Wednesday to the central committee of the American Red Cross by Chairman Basil O'Connor. The Central committee, a small group of 18 members, is the supreme governing body of the Red Cross, the President of the United States appointing five members and the organization itself selecting the remainder.

Simultaneously with the appointment of President Patterson, who for several years has served as a member of the board of incorporators, President Truman announced his appointees to the central committee. They included Maj. Gen. J. H. Hilldring, assistant Secretary of State; Maj. Gen. Norman T Kirk, surgeon general of the army; Atty. Gen. Tom C. Clark; Rear Adm. Clifford A. Swanson, surgeon of the navy; and Joseph J. O'Connell, general counsel of the U. S. treasury. Dr. Patterson was also named as a member of the executive committee of the Central committee. Other members of the Central committee named were: Edward Dana, Boston and Mrs. Floyd W. McRae, Boston.

Fri. 12-27-46

The appointments were announced at a luncheon given for chapter delegates and the board of incorporators at the Statler hotel. W. Averell Harriman, new Secretary of Commerce, was the principal speaker. He urged that the international work of Red Cross be continued on a widening scale. Chairman O'Connor, who was reappointed by President Truman Tuesday, presided.

Appointed

The Afro-American

DR. F. D. PATTERSON, president of Tuskegee Institute, who was named last week to a three-year term on the American National Red Cross Central Committee. Until his appointment, all members of this policy-making committee were white.

Baltimore, Md.

Sept. 12-21-46

KEEGAN DENIES BIAS IN CHILD CARE UNITS

In a statement on the recommendations of the Welfare Council of New York City that were based on a report of the Committee on Foster Care for Children and released Monday, Msgr. Robert F. Keekan, executive director of the New York Catholic Charities, said last night:

'Apparently some have read into the report a reflection on all private agencies of child care on grounds of racial discrimination. There has never been and never can be within the structure of our Catholic religion racial discrimination in a Catholic child caring agency."

Msgr. Keegan said a new Catholic child caring program had not been included in the report and suggested that the omission was due to the fact that schedules had been completed only recently. Before his departure for Rome Francis Cardinal Spellman had announced, he declared, completed plans of the charities for conversion of property in White Plains recently purchased at a cost of $1,000,000 as an institution for the care of 250 young children.

A new campaign, under the Cardinal's direction, for additional foster homes for Catholic youngsters also was made public at that time, the executive director noted.

"The suggestion," he noted, "in the report that the agencies get in touch with Commissioner of Public Welfare Edward Rhatigan is now two weeks behind the facts, since representatives of the agencies concerned met with Commissioner Rhatigan on Feb. 6 last and are now working on an intensified program."

Needy Negro Kids Barred

By DONALD D. ROSS

New York City is finding it practically impossible to find places in child care institutions for an estimated 300 dependent and neglected Negro children because of the adamant racist policy pursued by some of these institutions.

Many of these children must stay as long as a year in City hospitals awaiting placement; some have been forced to remain in unfit homes.

Despite this condition seven private Protestant child care institutions in or near the city have repeatedly refused to let down their bars against Negro children. Entreaties of the Department of Welfare, Protestant ministers and the Federation of Protestant Welfare Agencies have failed to move them.

If the institutions had relaxed their racist policies, the City would have paid them $475 a year for each child they accepted.

The names of these institutions were revealed yesterday at a press conference by Edwin J. Lukas, chairman of the crime and delinquency subcommittee of the City-Wide Citizens' Committee on Harlem. They are:

¶ American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, 936 Woodycrest Ave., Bronx.

¶ Orphan Asylum Society of the City of Brooklyn, 1435 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn.

¶ Brooklyn Home for Children, 141 S. Third St., Brooklyn.

¶ Orphan Asylum Society of the City of New York, known as Graham School, Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.

¶ St. Mary's - in - the-Field, Valhalla, N. Y.

¶ Industrial School, Spring Valley, N. Y.

¶ Lakeside School, Spring Valley.

¶ Vocational School, 94 Prospect Park W., Brooklyn.

The three schools last named are affiliated with the Edwin Gould Foundation, 595 Madison Ave., N. Y.

Had 267 Vacancies

These institutions, Lukas charged, had 267 vacancies in October, 1945 at the very time when they refused to admit Negro children. Only one of the institutions, Lukas said, has ever claimed to have relaxed its policy on Negroes. This was the Graham School, but Lukas said that it accepted so few Negro children that the number could be considered a mere "token force."

Lukas claimed that there are now about 600 neglected and dependent children who can't be placed in proper institutions. Of these, he said, 50 per cent are Negro, and 95 per cent of the Negroes are Protestants who are normally referred by the city to institutions of that denomination.

Edward E. Rhatigan, New York's new Commissioner of Welfare, told PM last night that the homeless Negro Protestant children formed the core of the city's problem. He confirmed that the city has been trying for years to break down the exclusive policy of the eight institutions named by Lukas.

Lukas pointed out that the eight institutions, and a ninth which has recently closed its doors, are exempted by the state from real estate and income tax liability. The ninth institution, which also excluded Negroes, is the Society for Relief of Half Orphan and Destitute Children, known as Stuart House, 110 Manhattan Ave.

The Citizens' Committee, Lukas said, is in favor of increasing the city allowance of $8.50 to $9 per week given to foster home parents for each child to $12 to $14.

It also wants the city to erect buildings for the temporary and long-term care of neglected, dependent and delinquent children.

N.Y. Child Centers Charged with Discriminatory Policies

By RICHARD DIER

NEW YORK—Eight Protestant child care institutions in this city, all tax exempt, still maintain jim-crow policies, Edwin J. Lukas declared, here, this week.

Mr. Lukas, who is chairman of the crime and delinquency subcommittee of the City-Wide Citizens Committee on Harlem, speaking at a press conference, said that these institutions have several vacancies but refuse to accept colored homeless children.

Lily-Whites Listed

Named among the lily-white institutions were:

American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, Bronx; Lakeside School, Spring Valley; Industrial School, Spring Valley; St. Mary-in-the-Filed, Valhalla; Orphan Asylum Society of the City of New York, also known as Graham School, Hastings-on-the-Hudson; Brooklyn Home for Children; Orphan Asylum Society of the City of Brooklyn, and Vocational School, Brooklyn.

Public Pressure Needed

"I do believe public pressure can be brought to bear on them," he told the AFRO, following the conference. "Some of the high officials of these institutions are well known in public life and extremely sensitive to pressure."

Asked whether they could lose their tax exemptions because of their discrimination, he said that he doubted it. They are private organizations and hold the prerogative of catering to whomever they want, and no law currently in effect can bring them to account, he said.

"If you have a business and don't want to sell to a certain party, then there's nothing that force you to do it. It's too bad we don't have a law stating otherwise. However, we are going to press for such legislation."

Mr. Lukas stated that the Welfare Commission of the City of New York, which has tried unsuccessfully for years to crack the "exclusive" policies of the institutions named, had no power over them.

There are about 600 neglected and dependent children on waiting lists, all of whom can't be placed in proper institutions. Half of these are colored, and at least 95 per cent of that amount are Protestants who normally are referred by the City to Protestant child care institutions.

Although the institutions had 267 vacancies in Oct., 1945, none admitted any colored children.

Mr. Lukas declared that applications had been made and turned down. Racial reasons were not cited as the reason, but the inference was obvious.

"The 300 children I mention include only those on waiting lists," he continued. "There are many more in need of such care, and that number can be considered a mere token force."

Seek Allotment Increase

The committee is requesting the Welfare Department to increase the city allowance of $8.50 to $9 per week to a higher figure of from $12 to $14 weekly.

"This is to make it more attractive for foster parents to accept children," Mr. Lukas added.

In view of the rising cost of living, and also the fact that this sum has to cover food, clothing, medical, and incidental expenses, he felt that needy children would stand a better chance of being placed if the city increased the allotment.

2 Carver Nursery School Teachers Resign Jobs

ALEXANDRIA, Va.—Mesdames Lucille G. Smith and Velma D. Leigh, Carver Day Nursery School teachers, recently submitted resignation letters to Miss Margery Badger, white, supervisor of Alexandria Nursery Schools, asking to be relieved of duty Jan. 31.

According to the teaching personnel, the resignations resulted from several irritating factors including a request by the supervisor, to clean the building in addition to teaching duties.

This involves tending oil stoves, sweeping and scrubbing floors, and disposing of garbage. The janitor, it was added, had been transferred to a white nursery school.

Enrollment Low

Miss Badger, who referred the reporter to the Rev. D. L. Miles, chairman, for a statement, said the colored nursery school enrollment was below that of the white school, and the two teachers involved were drawing large salaries. The white school, she added, had no janitor and a larger enrollment.

The Rev. Mr. Miles stated no justified reason had been given to him regarding the teachers' resignation. The government, he said, appropriates funds for janitors and that so far as he knew the janitor had not been transferred to the white school.

Care for Negro Babies

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

In the last six months my longstanding interest in Richmond's social problems has been redoubled and brought down to date, as I am writing a book on Negro welfare based in part on my own experiences in Richmond and supplemented by new material prepared for me by Richmond Negroes. The present controversy regarding the continuance of the Lanham Act nurseries, especially the two Negro centers, impels me to write this letter.

The newspapers report that the Director of Public Welfare is against nursery care in "unnecessary cases" and against the use of "taxpayers' money to provide nursing care for children whose parents are shunning the responsibilities of the home."

All professional social workers, informed contributors to social agencies and taxpayers generally, would heartily agree with Mr. Glass. But what about the children of Negro mothers who are compelled by stark economic necessity to supplement the meager wages of their husbands or, in many cases, to earn the entire family income. The Federal Woman's Bureau has repeatedly shown that the majority of employed women work and earn from necessity and that a much larger percentage of Negro than white women must earn to live. Who takes care of Richmond Negro children while their mothers are necessarily employed?

Richmond has always been generous in its appropriations for privately supported white day nurseries. But there has never been a regular full-time privately supported day nursery for the 65,000 Richmond Negroes.

Is the City Social Service Bureau prepared to give adequate relief to keep Negro mothers of two, three, or more children at home? It never has been. Instead, many Negro women are compelled to work 12 and 13 hours a day at domestic service. Supervised foster day care is a more convenient way to care for nursery-age children than widely separated institutionalized nurseries. But that idea has not yet become popular with board ladies.

The City of Richmond has in many ways an enlightened attitude toward its Negro citizens. But forgive me if I say this: it has frightfully neglected the Negro babies and children. Judge J. Hoge Ricks gets many of the results of that neglect; later, many of those delinquent children go down to that historic old penitentiary . . .

(MRS.) JUNE PURCELL GUILD.
Richmond.

THEY ALL WEAR SHOES

For a long time going barefoot has been considered the stigma of poverty in the South. Improvement in income is probably reflected in seeing children wearing well fitted shoes.

That certainly must be the case with tiny negro children we see on the streets all of them wearing those orthopedic baby shoes and stepping along freely and not with the cramped movement of children whose feet are crammed in too-small, illfitting shoes. It is certainly an improvement on the copper toed shoes children used to look forward to when cold weather forced them into shoes.

Mothe[illegible] Milk Unit Puts Biased Red Cross Blood Bank to Shame

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 7-13-46

By RICHARD DIER

NEW YORK.—Contrary to the policy of the American Red Cross which separates the blood of donors, there is no jim-crow in the milk bank of the Mothers' Milk Bureau, credited with a large part of the drop in infant mortality, here.

And credited with making an outstanding contribution to the bureau, a unit of the Children's Welfare Federation, is Mrs. Mabel Caines Joell, 34-year-old housewife, who daily produces a quart of milk for her own 4-months-old infant and more than a quart for the bureau.

The bureau pasteurizes her milk and distributes it to city hospitals and private physicians, to be used for babies who are premature, post-operative or who are victims of malnutrition, diarrhea or allergic to cow's milk.

Countless Infants Aided

Through her efforts, countless numbers of sick and needy children have been nursed back into health. Mrs. Joell does not know who gets the milk, and doesn't care. All she's interested in is to see that it gets to those who need it most.

Since she is the greatest producer of milk at the Bureau, her earnings average around $36 weekly. She gets 15 cents an ounce for her milk, and averages around 44 to 46 ounces daily.

In an exclusive AFRO interview, she said she was born in the British West Indies and came to New York 10 years ago. After attending evening high school here, she married Willis Chesterfield, an elevator operator.

They have 3 children, Frances Elaine, 3; Arthur Harrington, 1, and Susan Elizabeth, 4 months old. They live at 915 Prospect Ave., Bronx.

She has been connected with the bureau since the birth of her first child.

"My public health nurse told me of the bureau," she explained. "I had too much milk for my baby and I was told I could earn some money, too. Also, I knew I could do something for humanity."

Mrs. Joell was taught to "express" her milk by hand, considered much easier on breast tissues than machine milking. Every day she comes here and brings her lunch. She spends more time at the bureau than the average mother, at least an hour and a half. By the accepted method of massage and manipulation, she "expresses" her milk between periods, takes rests, listens to radio music, and then returns to work.

The average mother only "expresses" 12 to 24 ounces daily. Only once in years does someone come along to equal her production.

Mrs. Joell's health has not been affected in any way and she says she is in the prime of health. For that matter, none of her three children have suffered because of her production of milk for the bureau. She always had enough in her breasts for them, too.

She does not diet, eats three regular meals daily and drinks plenty of fluids. The only thing she says she misses out on is her housework.

Examinations are given her every six months to make sure she is in good health. Her baby is also examined to make certain it is not losing out on its share of mother's milk.

All the mothers' milk at the bureau is pooled into one container, pasteurized the following day and distributed the next.

Ability to give milk depends on the ability of a mother to express herself. Mrs. Joell has learned the art well. That is the secret of their production.

Her production is the envy of the bureau's mothers.

"I enjoy coming here," she pointed out. "I can get away from the monotony of housework and also earn a few dollars for myself."

She had a record week recently during which she earned $44.

MRS. MABEL JOELL

61b 1946

Negro Gets Welfare Post In New York

NEW YORK—Dr. Alphonse Heningburg, former educational director for the National Urban League, this week was appointed secretary of the Department of Welfare.

Dr. Heningburg, who was sworn in by Mayor O'Dwyer at City Hall Friday, will fill a $6,000-a-year vacancy that has existed for more than 10 months. Before accepting the post, he taught sociology at New York University, where he received his Ph.D.

A graduate of Tuskegee Institute and Grinnel College, Dr. Heningburg was for a time head of the educational department of North Carolina College for Negroes at Durham. The 44-year-old sociologist lives at 112 176th st., St. Albans Queens, with his wife, Willa Mae and two sons, Gustav, 16, and Michael, 8.

1-28-46

Civic leaders participated yesterday in tape-cutting ceremony to mark opening of new Stuyvesant Community Center, 265 Decatur St., Brooklyn. From left: Frank D. Schroth, president of the *Brooklyn Eagle*; Albert A. Edwards, executive director of the center; Edwards L. Cleaveland, president of the center; Clarence Wilson, representing the Boy Scouts of America.

Photo by Bernie Aumuller, PM

EDITORIAL

Christian Recorder

MEMPHIS GETS A NEW DEAL

Thurs 3-7-46

For many years Memphis, Tennessee in the heart of Dixie was famous because of the "Blues" and Beale Street with thousands of young and old who came to hear her songs and walk the crowded thoroughfare.

But Bishop Richard R. Wright, Jr., saw something more than just a crowded street with its surging mass of humanity with the typical Saturday or every night ramble. He saw an opportunity to render a service long overlooked and neglected by the Christian Church.

A street with Pool rooms, whiskey stores, barber shops, beer parlors, and all type of places favorable to the breeding of crime.

Church people had often shunned or passed this street fearful that something would happen that was unpleasant.

Bishop Wright, had a vision and decided to do something about it. Thus, at 262 Beale Street, Memphis, Tennessee the Good-Will Service Center was started and stands to-day as a place for Good-Will, Information, Contact, School of Religion, Book Store, Social Center and Clinics of many types.

No one knows what effect a modern two story building in one of the busiest blocks in Memphis, turned into a non profit open house for the benefit of the public regardless of church connections operated by the African Methodist Episcopal Church will have on the thousands that pass along Beale Street.

Church leaders as well as members know that the church has for many years neglected many of the essential needs of mankind, and because of this neglect thousands of followers once faithful to the cause have been lost to various new cults, Social agencies, and new movements of all kind.

People have often charged that the church is more interested in what it gets out of them than what it gives them.

The Jesus idea must become the standard of the Christian Church and when the Church and its leaders come back to the teaching that it is more blessed to give than to receive, a greater interest will be shown by the masses or non church goers.

Three cheers for Bishop Wright, and the Good-Will Center. Untold good will come from this worth-while movement, and a new day for the A. M. E. Church is at hand in Memphis.

The question is often asked what is the Church doing for the members aside from the regular Sundays Service? What is our answer?

The A. M. E. Church must do more than raise large sums of money for Church buildings, Schools or even Mission fields. The people here at home must feel an interest on the part of the church in their every day affairs and that some body is willing to do something to help them.

The Church will be watching the Memphis Good-Will Service Center, as it moves into new fields, on the Famous "Beale Street."

Tell It To Old Grandma

NEGRO RECREATION BUILDING

Editor, The Advertiser: Montgomery

The Women of the Federation of Colored Women's Clubs of Montgomery, Ala., take this method of thanking all who have helped us in purchasing the building on North Union Street just behind the building known as the Memorial Hospital which will provide a wholesome recreational and cultural center for both young and old. We believe that if we own this property and equip it as needed, it will prove not only a great factor in the reduction of juvenile delinquency, but will bring about a more harmonious feeling between the races which all good citizens desire. Advertiser

We are also appealing to the citizenry of this great city, who never believe in letting a good cause fail, to come and help us in raising the $5,900 which is the balance we owe on the building. $4,719.26 has been raised to this date. We pray that your hearts may open to this cause. Ala. 3-15-46

ZENOBIA JOHNSON

Montgomery, Ala.

Negro Community Center Launches Drive For $20,000

The Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.
Wed. 9-25-46

A drive to raise $20,000 to complete and equip a Negro Community Center at 214 Monroe St. starts today under the leadership of J. T. Alexander, Montgomery County farm extension agent for Negroes. The first object of the Center will be to provide facilities for the rest and comfort of visiting Negro farm families.

The project is endorsed by the Chamber of Commerce through a committee, composed of T. L. Bear, Sr., chairman, J. J. Durr, and T. B. Hill, Jr., appointed to assist a group representing Negro farmers in the surrounding area.

The Agricultural Extension Service, under the direction of Dr. J. R. Otis, State Extension Service director for Negroes, also sponsors the project and has assisted in the planning. First efforts will be directed at completing and equipping the ground floor of the building on Monroe Street which has already been acquired. Future plans include an additional building facing McDonough Street and connecting in the rear with the present building. The additional building is to have an auditorium and also office space for the Negro Extension Agent and Home Demonstration Agent.

The Chamber of Commerce letter endorsing the project points out, "For some time (we) have been concerned over the lack of toilet facilities for our Negro citizens, particularly the many farm Negroes who come to Montgomery from our surrounding area. The Board of Directors . . . appointed the undersigned committee to work with a group representing Negro farmers in an effort to provide these much needed facilities.

"As a result of this cooperative effort, a building and lot have been purchased to accommodate this Negro Community Center. The Negro farmers themselves have raised a sufficient sum to make the down payment . . . and it is the belief of our committee that the white citizens of Montgomery will wish to cooperate in this most worthy cause . . . A committee will call upon you to solicit your contribution toward a $20,000 fund to complete the payment on this property and to make necessary repairs and plumbing installations. We commend them to your generosity and to your consideration. This is a matter which concerns health and welfare of all of our citizens as well as the Negro farm families who will enjoy the privileges of this Community Center."

The letter was signed by the full committee

Birmingham, Ala., News
June 12, 1946

Negro Community House Anniversary Observed

The Women's Society for Christian Service and the Birmingham Board of Missions of the Methodist Church met yesterday on the occasion of the anniversary of the Bethlehem Center, a Negro community house located at 801 North 45th Street.

Plans for the center, which provides day care for children of Negro women who work, were started in 1922. Construction was begun a year later.

Birmingham and Bessemer Methodist women bought the lot on

urer of the Negro Farmers Cooperative Association, Inc. The Cooperative Association will administer the funds and maintain the center after it is completed.

"Unqualified endorsement" of the Montgomery Community Center Fund for Negroes was given yesterday by Dr. Frank Tripp, pastor, First Baptist church, in a letter delivered to Tripp, said. The building and an addi-

Visiting Farmers 'Shame To City'

Negro Center Is Endorsed By Dr. Tripp

Lack Of Facilities For

Summer by the association. The

president emeritus.

fund now being raised is for alteration and repair of the present building. The aim of the center is to provide a place for the rest and comfort of visiting Negro farm families.

Dr. Tripp's letter of endorsement follows in part:

"It is not my practice to give careless endorsement to a movement. There is, however, an enterprise that is currently being presented . . . which, in my judgment, is worthy of the most generous support and wholehearted cooperation of all those who are interested in improving the living conditions of the Negroes. I refer to the Negro Community Center. This is a project proposed by the Agricultural Extension Service under the direction of Dr. J. R. Otis, State extension Service Director for Negroes, and J. T. Alexander, Montgomery County Farm Extension Agent for Negroes.

"I have personally investigated the conditions that exist, particularly with reference to sanitary facilities for the Negro farmers and their families who come to Montgomery in large numbers. The lack of adequate facilities should be an embarrassment to the white people of this city, as indeed it is to the Negroes. It is a matter that common decency and a desire to maintain a respectable standard of living for the Negroes should move the people of the city to do something about it.

"A committee of trusty worthy Negro leaders is at work soliciting funds with which to complete payment of some property that has been bought for a Community Center and to make such repairs as are necessary to provide facilities that are absolutely indispensable to the health and welfare of all the Negroes in general and of the Negro farmers and their families in particular."

"I have personally examined the plan of organization and the manner of handling of all funds received by the organization and am happy to give the movement my unqualified endorsement.

Since the solicitation will largely be confined to downtown business houses, Alexander asked that volunteer contributions be mailed to him at 107 N. Lawrence Street. Checks should be made payable to the "Montgomery Community Center Fund."

THE PARKWAY COMMUNITY CENTER

The Defender

Few cities can boast of a community center as well organized and as intelligently directed as Chicago's Parkway Community Center.

Under the admirable leadership of Horace R. Cayton, the center has developed into a cheerful meeting place where intellectuals of varying levels meet on a common ground. These meetings are not "bull" sessions but serious discussions of important community problems such as housing shortage, inadequate police protection, double shifts in public schools, program of the Mayor's Committee on Human Relations, etc. *Chicago, Ill.*

It maintains a nursery, it encourages a little theatre movement, it conducts classes in writing, music and dramatics for adults and older adolescents. Moreover, it is tackling the program of delinquency, not by preaching to the boys, but by providing a healthy outlet for their misdirected energy. It is estimated that during the last year 100,000 persons participated some time or another in activities of the center.

It was six years ago that the center began its operation with a budget of $18,300. Its budget for this year is over $67,000, which represents a more rapid growth than any agency of its kind in the city of Chicago. *Sat. 9-14-46*

Both the chairman of the Board of Directors, Mr. James E. Stamps, and the director of the Parkway Community House, Mr. Horace R. Cayton, represent a rare combination of administrative skill and social consciousness. It is not often that a project of this size has Negroes in key positions of major responsibilities. Their probity is unquestioned. They have earned the respect of the community as sound business men engaged in a difficult task of channeling community interest into a placid stream of uplifting cultural activities.

The center has become the warp and woof of the community. It has earned its right to existence. It deserves the enthusiastic and unstinted support of the people. Let us help to make it a bigger center by substantial contributions to its upkeep.

THE NEGRO COMMUNITY CENTER

The Advertiser Montgomery Ala.

The help of Montgomery's leading whi citizens in the campaign for a $20,000 Ne gro Community Center is in the fines tradition of the city.

Workers report that initial progress encouraging, and the appeal will be pushe to final success no matter how long th task. *Sat. 9-28-46*

Establishment of a center to provide com fort and service facilities for Negro visito to the city is a basic need. The Chamb of Commerce, with excellent breadth vision, points out that the proposed Co munity Center "is a matter which concerns the health and welfare of all our citizens as well as the Negro farm families who will enjoy its privileges."

Adequate public facilities for Negroes in Montgomery are a responsibility of us all. The principle of segregation, accepted by leaders of both races here as wise, places the special burden of responsibility upon the city's white leadership for Negro health and recreation facilities that are compatible with the general standards of decency.

For too long we have failed to assume the full measure of this responsibility. Under conditions that have existed, and do now exist, we cannot hope for the city of physical and moral health that is our dream. The Health of a city is indivisible; when any section, or group of people within the city falls below standard, the whole of the city is brought to that lower standard.

J. T. Alexander, Montgomery County farm extension agent for Negroes, 107 North Lawrence, heads the committee of Negro citizens who are soliciting funds for their project. They are receiving encouragement, but need a lot more of it. This Community Center is another "must" project. Montgomery must have it, and contributions are an opportunity for direct expression of good citizenship.

N.Y. Interracial Center Wins Award

Defender Chicago, Ill.

NEW YORK.—Melrose House, an interracial and interfaith community center in the Bronx section of New York, established six years ago, was named last week as one of about fifteen Negroes representing various religious denominations and types of services.

The center's program includes a child-care center, an after-school care program for children of working mothers, clubs for teen-agers and young adults and a Latin-American canteen. Melrose House is supported by funds from the Greater New York Fund, membership fees and individual contributions. *Sat. 9-21-46*

Melrose House was originally launched as an extension center of Juvenile House to serve all the residents of the Melrose neighborhood regardless of race, color or creed. Direction of the center was handled by a mixed staff of Catholics, Jews, Protestants, Negroes and Latin-Americans.

A spacious, substantial structure, situated on almost a half city block, was purchased in October, 1945. At present the board pays a white and a Negro worker. The program of the Columbia center is administered by an interracial board. In addition the center has an advisory committee of about fifteen Negroes representing various religious denominations and types of services.

Columbia Training Project For Negroes

Columbia, S. C., State
December 15, 1946

6 It Editorial

Bethlehem Center at 2500 Elmwood avenue, a social and recreational center for Negroes sponsored by Methodist groups.

Bethlehem Center to Be Open To Public Sunday Afternoon

Editorial

The public is invited to inspect the new Bethlehem Center, at 2500 Elmwood avenue, opposite Carver Junior high school, from 4 until 6 o'clock Sunday afternoon, it has been announced.

This project, the thirteenth of its kind in the South, is a Christian social center pioneering to provide supervised recreation and training classes for Negroes. The center is sponsored by the Woman's division of Christian Service of the board of missions and church extension of the Methodist church.

Aims of the center movement are to organize the individual as an individual, and if necessary, to change his environment and make it richer. In the to build Christian character through a program of activities, and to recog- Certain organizations in Methodist church launched the cent-

61b 1946

Community Centers (Phillis Wheatley Association--Jane Hunter)

THE HORIZON

Seedling Thoughts Which Germinated While Eating a One-Hundred-Dollar Dinner

The Courier
By P. L. PRATTIS
Pittsburgh, Pa Sat. 11-23-46

IT is not necessary to introduce Jane Hunter to readers of The Courier. The effect of her work has made such an impact upon the history of our times that, in a sense, she has taken on legendary proportions in the accouting of our not-too-distant past. Many readers of The Courier have been reading of the work of Jane Hunter for a long, long time and they (those who do not live in Cleveland) could be pardoned for mistakenly assuming that the emphasis and portent of her work belong to another, slightly earlier, era. But this is not true. If Jane Hunter is a legend, she is a living, lively growing legend, a legend which does not know when it is tired nor when its work is finished. She is a legend which works all day with its sleeves rolled up, goes to bed late and sets the alarm clock for seven. She is a legend poised to establish the second front for the cause to which she has given much of her life.

Mr. Prattis

I attended the National Appreciation Dinner for Jane Hunter in Cleveland's Hollenden Hotel recently. I had never been to one of these dinners which cost one hundred or one thousand dollars a plate and I wanted to see what one was like. I also wanted to see the kind of people who pay one hundred dollars for a dinner if the cause is right. I should judge that there were about three hundred persons present. It was announced that the net proceeds of the dinner amounted to $12,807. That means that about 100 persons and organizations, in Ohio and other States, have contributed at least $100 to show their appreciation of the past work of Jane Hunter and their faith in her new, enlarged undertakings.

* * *

BE IT KNOWN to you that the great, special work of Jane Hunter is 35 years old. A South Carolinian by birth, Miss Hunter studied nursing and, at the age of eighteen, was a student nurse and assistant in charge at the Cannon Street Hospital in Charleston. Frankly, I do not know how long she stayed in South Carolina, so I can't add those years to the years she has been in Cleveland to obtain an answer to your $64 question. My idea is that she didn't stay in Charleston long. She established the Phillis Wheatley Association, a center and a home for girls, in 1911 on what she describes as a "nickel and a prayer."

Dr. Mark McCloskey, director of community education for the Board of Education, New York City, was principal speaker at the dinner for Miss Hunter. In a remarkably warm sentient and eloquent speech, Dr. McCloskey rejected the notion that Miss Hunter had got anywhere with a "nickel" because a nickel could not buy much when she started and it purchases less now. He named certain invaluable traits of character which, he believed, she combined with prayer to achieve results. But Miss Hunter insisted on the potency of the nickel in her early struggles. Her first charge for membership in the Phillis Wheatley Association was a nickel.

* * *

THAT WAS ALL a long time ago and since then there has been astonishing growth in the association, in terms of physical expansion and social and spiritual usefulness. Apparently, Jane Hunter has always known where she was going, has had a goal. There sat at the dinner a Negro man who thirty years ago gave Jane Hunter $1.000 for her work. He is J. W. Wills. The fact has meaning for me. Jane Hunter was a very young woman then. And J. W. Wills was a reasonably young man. There were not too many young Negro men at that time who had $1,000 to give away. It was the equivalent of between four and five thousand dollars today. If you want to see truly what Jane Hunter had and what J. W. Wills had, try to picture what a young woman would be up against today trying to obtain $5,000 from a young Negro businessman for a social work project. This is not intended to reflect upon the goodwill and charity of Negro businessmen today. Its purpose is simply to show what kind of a woman and a doer Jane Hunter was thirty years ago and what the generosity and vision of men like Wills can mean to all those whose purpose it is to do good.

Miss Hunter paid tribute to Mr. Wills for one great lesson learned, the lesson of self-help. She has a magnificent eleven-story building in Cleveland, the cost of which I do not know, but I know that before she approached other friends for help, she obtained $15,000 from Negroes. This money from her own people was of inestimable value to her in obtaining money from those other friends.

* * *

WHICH LEADS to the real aim of this piece. Jane Hunter is not a dead legend. She has carried on for thirty-five years, but she is starting all over again now. The need, since she started, has grown and she is overwhelmed by the conviction that she must grow and build with it. That is the reason for the Jane Hunter Appreciation dinner, not simply to pay tribute to Jane Hunter whose true tribute lies in what she has built and in the character of the girls and women she has helped, but to help her in her new great effort. This time, she is asking her friends of her own race to give her $50,000 before she seeks the help of those other friends. I do not know how much of that fifty thousand she has. I know that the dinner brought her nearly thirteen thousand and that when she mentioned the fifty thousand she didn't seem no ways doubtful. I can't even tell you how big her new enterprise will be. But I do know that her present enterprise is truly arresting in its proportions. I can therefore guess at the magnitude of the coming undertaking.

I hope she will succeed. I believe she will succeed.

One final word. The doers always make enemies as well as friends. It is in the nature of things. While she has been building and making friends, she has made enemies. My final word is for some of them. I saw one of Jane Hunter's friends hurt at her dinner. She did everything in her power to keep that friend from being hurt. But it was simply beyond her to prevent what happened to this, her friend. I know that she was hurt more than he. She will probably tell him so.

Negro Firms To Be Requested To Sponsor Dinners

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Tues. 9-17-46

Members of the Executive Committee for the Negro Division in the 1946 Community Chest Campaign held a preliminary meeting Monday to work into final form the details for launching the 1946 drive and to explore the possibilities of making this crowning year of achievement in fund - raising among Negroes.

Fred Toomer, this year's General Chairman for the Negro Division, expressed the desire to have the message of the Community Chest to all Negroes in the Greater Atlanta area. In addition to the regular publicity director of the campaign, Mrs. Alice Holmes Washington, Society Editor for the Atlanta Daily World, was drafted to do a series of human interest stories, in which she will interpret the work and service of each of the 15 or more social agencies among Negroes, which participate in the Community Chest annual gifts.

W. L. Calloway, Vice-President of Alexander and Company, along with Walter Park, President of The Parks Shoe Repair Company, and V. W. Hodges, Associate Editor of the Atlanta Daily World, were named to a special committee for the purpose of securing committments from the more substantial Atlanta business organizations and leading restauranteurs in the hope that they will volunteer to underwrite the cost of the dinner-meetings, which will be held in during the course of the campaign. Warren Cochrane, General Secretary of the Negro Division, explained to the Committee members that this move is made necessary due to the fact that Fund officials, at their General Planning Meeting, decided to continue their regular dinner features in connection with the meetings, but not from the Treasury of the Community Fund. Instead, business firms like Rich's, Davison and Paxon, Georgia Power and other leading business organizations among the whites, will be called upon to finance the cost of dinners for the white Division. It is hoped that the Calloway Committee will be able to secure similar committments from a sufficient number of Negro firms.

Chairman Toomer commended the wisdom in following such a course but instructed the committee to make it clear to the businesses volunteering to sponsor these luncheons that this is being requested as an added feature to their gifts, rather than have these dinner offers take the place of their regular contributions.

Negroes Raise Funds

The Constitution 11-12-46

GRIFFIN, Nov. 11—Spalding County Negroes have turned over $534.30 to the Community Chest and promised to raise more. The money was raised by a committee under the direction of A. C. Touchstone. *Atlanta, Ga. Tues.*

Birmingham, Ala. Age-Herald Sept 14, 1946

NEGRO IS NAMED TO CHEST POST

Virgil L. Harris, president, Protective Industrial Insurance Company, young Negro business man, has been appointed public relations chairman to head the Negro contributions campaign in the forthcoming Birmingham and Jefferson County Community Chest appeal. William J. Cabaniss, general chairman of the drive, announced yesterday.

It was decided in response to the request of the Negro Advisory Council of Birmingham and Jefferson County Community Chest, that the Negro Division be eliminated as part of the appeal organization and that the position of public relations chairman be created to stimulate contributions in all divisions where Negroes are involved, Mr. Cabaniss said.

Chairman Harris, a native of Birmingham, a graduate of Talladega College and Ohio State University, has been in the insurance business 12 years, six years as secretary of his present company. He became its president eight months ago. He is a member of the Church of the Immaculate Conception and has been active in many patriotic and civic campaigns.

"It seems to me that our Negro citizens are more and more appreciating what the Community Chest means to them, and they will more readily respond to the call of the annual appeal," the new public relations chairman said.

"They realize that the work of the chest has already done much to reduce juvenile delinquency, reduce criminal records and aid Negro boys, while the Children's Hospital and other agencies have provided much needed medical care. The success of the appeal depends largely upon the realization of the Negro's responsibility to this call, for now is the time to show their appreciation of what the chest has meant to them."

Headquarters of Chairman Harris will be located on the third floor of the downtown chest office. A Speakers' Bureau is headed by the Rev. John W. Goodgame, Jr., pastor of the Sixth Avenue Baptist Church. A banquet on Oct. 3 and a rally on Oct. 8 have been arranged.

Virgil L. Harris Named To Lead Drive For Chest Among Negroes

The News Birmingham, Ala. Fri. 9-13-46

After careful consideration and in response to the request of the Negro Advisory Council of Birmingham and Jefferson County's Community Chest, the Board of Directors of the Chest has eliminated the Negro Division as a part of the Chest Appeal organization, William J. Cabaniss, general chairman, announces. *Fri. 9-13-46*

Instead, the position of Public Relations Chairman for Negro Gifts has been created, which position is primarily designed to stimulate giving in all divisions where there are Negroes involved, according to Mr. Cabaniss.

Virgil L. Harris, president of the Protective Industrial Insurance Company, an active young Negro business man, has been chosen public relations chairman under this new set-up.

* * *

CHAIRMAN HARRIS, a native of Birmingham, a graduate of Talladega College and Ohio State University, has been in the insurance business 12 years, six years as secretary of his present company, before becoming its president eight months ago. He is a member of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, and has been active in many patriotic and civic campaigns.

He was chairman of the campaign for the Negro USO in 1943, last year assisted Robert Reed in the Red Cross campaign, and the Rev. J. H. Hunter, chairman of the Negro Division in the Chest Appeal. He has also aided leaders of previous Chest appeals.

"It seems to me that our Negro citizens are more and more appreciating what the Community Chest means to them and they will more readily respond to the call of the annual Appeal," said Chairman Harris.

"They realize that the work of the Chest has already done much to reduce juvenile delinquency, reduce criminal records and aid Negro boys, while the Children's Hospital and other agencies have provided much needed medical care. The success of the Appeal depends largely upon the realization of the Negro's responsibility to this call, for now is the time to show their appreciation of what the Chest has meant to them."

* * *

HEADQUARTERS OF CHAIRMAN HARRIS will be on the third floor of the downtown Chest office. A Speakers' Bureau is headed by the Rev. John W. Goodgame, Jr., pastor of the Sixth Avenue Baptist Church. General publicity plans have been worked out by Chairman Harris. A banquet on Oct. 3 and a rally on Oct. 8 have been arranged.

Practically all of the colored churches here have promised to cooperate, and will observe the Sunday preceding the campaign as "Community Chest Sunday."

The slogan will be "Everybody Benefits—Let Everybody Give" and all will be urged to aid in raising the quota of $730,810.01 for this Annual Chest Appeal.

"I believe if we all pull together we will do it," Chairman Harris declared.

$5,000 Charity And Welfare Goal Set By Negro Citizens

The Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. Thurs. 10-3-46

Negro citizens of Montgomery have set themselves the task of raising $5,000 for the Charity and Welfare Campaign, after rejecting a proposal from Howard Morris, Jr., that $1,500 should be their objective.

This offer was made at a meeting called to discuss ways and means for the Negro residents to participate in the drive, and was attended by many of their leading members.

The meeting was addressed by Mayor John L Goodwyn, who was supported by Bert Evans, this year's general chairman, and Howard Morris, Jr., chairman of the general solicitation.

Mayor Goodwyn, on being introduced by Howard Morris, said that the purpose of the meeting was to solicit the aid of the Negro citizens in the forthcoming campaign. He said he knew there was no need to stimulate their interest, because they were all aware that they shared equally in its benefits. Many of their children were Scouts, and scouting required funds in order to be maintained.

The mayor also pointed out that figures for last year proved that two-thirds of public assistance given to Montgomery citizens by the Department of Public Welfare had gone to Negro citizens. Also, that 112 of the 212 patients admitted to the Tuberculosis Sanitorium last year were Negroes.

Howard Morris suggested that the meeting might consider the best method of organizing their campaign would be to duplicate the system employed by the white citizens. If this was acceptable they would need to appoint one of their members to act as the general chairman, and two others as special gifts and general solicitation chairman. There would also have to be a women's committee and several steering committees. *Thurs. 10-3-46*

The suggestion was adopted and Richard A. Carter was unanimously appointed general chairman, with Prof. J. M. Reynolds, of the Alabama State Teachers College, and J. C. Howard, as chairman of the special gifts and general solicitation, respectively.

There Morris suggested that a sum of $1,500 might be made their objective, but to this suggestion there were a number of dissentient voices claiming that this amount was too small. Robert L. Battle, president of the Civic League, pointed out that all Negro citizens, fully realizing the benefits obtained from this annual campaign would consider such a sum unrepresentative. They wished to contribute officially a higher sum than that.

In his first public pronouncement, the general chairman, Richard Carter, said that $1,500 would be too small a target for them to work for; it would not leave them room for striving. He advocated that the objective be set at $5,000, and this suggestion was endorsed by the meeting.

FOR LACK OF A PLACE TO GO

Claxton Prepares To Remedy An Embarrassing Situation

Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.

By BILL BORING,
Constitution Staff Writer.

CLAXTON, Ga., Feb. 16.—Claxton is fixing to build that brick comfort house you've been hearing about all your life.

As plans now stand, ground-breaking ceremonies are to be held July 20, the town's 56th anniversary, and Gov. Arnall will be invited down to say a few words.

I ran across this news, and being an old courthouse habitue who always wanted to do better, came down to inquire if in some small way I could make a contribution toward the house's construction. Maybe buying a brick, or something.

"I am sorry," said Bob Majors, editor of the Claxton Enterprise and chief promoter of the project, "this thing has been noised about quite a bit, causing lot of people to write in and express a wish to help, but we want to do the job ourselves."

SOLDIERS OFFER AID 2-17-46

Majors said that only recently he had to turn down an offer for aid from a group of soldiers in the Aleutians. The boys, who like many another Army group, got onto the news through Majors' paper, wrote that Army life had provided them a keener appreciation of the simpler things of life as well as caused them to evolve a set of definite ideas on how a comfort house should be built. They wanted to know if Claxton had gone ahead and built. If not, they wanted the job.

Majors, about two years ago, rocked this little town on its heels with a front-page editorial entitled, "When Nature Calls."

"What happens in Claxton when some of our customers have to answer the call of nature?" he wrote.

"Is it right that no provision is made to take care of mothers and their children who are here on shopping expeditions? They spend money with us, but we make no provision for their comfort.

"It seems to the Enterprise that it is high time we spend some money—a lot of money, if need be—to provide a place where a mother, white or colored, could take her children and minister to their needs in comfort. It is a pressing need. . . ."

The editorial received quick response. Farm folk by the hundreds wrote in expressing appreciation to Majors for bringing the subject to light, for championing their cause.

For lack of a place to go, some of them wrote, their days in Claxton were actually painful. Mothers of babies told of their embarrassment in having to ask the barber if they could use his room to give the baby a change.

It isn't easy for a shy country woman to ask something like that. And Negroes—well, they said they had to find accommodations in the swamp. 2-17-46

Armed with this ammunition, Majors struck out again, this time under a heading, "Constipated Customers."

"The ideal customer in Claxton," he wrote, "is the constipated customer. The only restroom facilities available are privately owned and in many cases use is begradgingly permitted."

UNMENTIONABLE AIRED

Majors kept up his front-page drumming and soon the whole town was talking about the comfort house. What at one time had appeared an unmentionable subject, now took on new aspect. People were discussing the subject from a standpoint of health and public convenience. Merchants and city officials got behind the idea. They hadn't realized, they said, just how inconvenienced the public had been.

So Majors' dream for one of the nation's finest comfort houses for Claxton, an attractive structure sitting in an attractively landscaped tract of ground, with geraniums growing along the walkway; and with lounges and washrooms and a diaper-changing compartment inside, will come true this year. He has this assurance from Mayor Lambert Williams, and the idea is solidly backed by the city councilmen.

Majors thinks that every community should follow Claxton's example. The people who support a town, he says, deserve clean, well-kept rest rooms.

Better Rest Rooms

atlanta Ga Daily World 2-19-46

Thanks to the efforts of the Better Films Committee, an organization headed by Mrs. J. R. McKinney, Negro women patrons of the Davidson-Paxon department store are assured that they will be provided with better rest room facilities in the future than in the past. The assurance is one long overdue. For this condition of affairs, not only at this store but at a goodly number of other leading Atlanta stores as well, has been the subject for much comment and complaint in the various civic groups and women's organizations. Indeed, several groups have, on occasions, named committees from their organizations to call upon the management at the particular stores in question with a view that changes might be effected. Tues 3-12-46

It is good to know, therefore, that at least one store had moved to correct these evils. It is not only the duty but the moral obligation as well, of the stores to provide adequate and wholesome rest room accommodations for their patrons. The great sums of money that Negro housewives and other women spend annually in Atlanta should be sufficient argument enough to persuade store managers to provide for their convenience and comforts of whatever reasonable nature. To do less is to give the impression that Negro patronage is neither welcomed nor appreciated.

THE GOLDEN RULE

The Montgomery Advertiser

Editor, The Advertiser:

I have read with pleasure, and thankfulness to God, your articles and editorials relative to the proposed Negro Community Center for Montgomery. It is gratifying to note the attitude taken and the support assured by various organizations and the City Commissioners in the matter of this worthy project. Sun. 2-24-46

As a subscriber to, and a reader of your paper, it is pleasing to commend you for the positoin you are taking in matters so pregnant with goodwill and demonstrative of the Golden Rule given by our common Lord and Master. Certainly we can more authoritatively preach democracy abroad when is practiced by us at home. Ala.

A. C. LIVINGSTON ARBOUIN,
Minister, Dexter Ave. Baptist Church.
Montgomery, Ala.

MONDAY COURT IS EMPTY

Negro Teen-Canteen Opened; Now No 'Messing Around'

Atlanta Constitution, Ga.
Sun 4-14-46

Constitution State News Service.

STATESBORO, April 13—The PTA of the Statesboro High and Industrial School became alarmed. And so an investigation was made. And when all the facts were in and conclusions were drawn the Negro youth of Statesboro had a "Teen-Age Canteen."

Back in August, 1944, J. Griffin Green, a young Negro man, handicapped by the loss of one hand, was principal of the Statesboro Negro school. A graduate of Knoxville, Tenn., College, he came to Statesboro after he had completed his work at Atlanta University on his masters' degree in education, but before he had done his thesis for his degree.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

When the Negro school PTA became alarmed, he began work on his thesis and launched his investigation for material. His searching led him into the problems of juvenile delinquency among the youth of his own race. He talked to young Negroes in and out of school—teen-agers—and found they gave as the reasons for delinquency a lack of adequate, wholesome recreation facilities and opportunities and the non-enforcement of laws on the part of adults.

Going to the 1940 census he found that of the 26,010 people in Bulloch County, 9,841 are Negroes.

Breaking his figures down into the teen-age groups he found that in 1940 there were 1,965 Negro youth between the ages of seven and 13 in Bulloch County. Of this number, 1,363 or 69.4 percent were attending school. He found 593 Negroes in the 14-15 age group and of these 321 or 54.1 percent were attending school. In the 16-17 age group he found 171 out of 605 or 28.1 percent attending school. It was in the 18 to 20 age group that he found only 61 out of 823 or 7.4 percent attending school.

SHARP DECREASE

These figures show that beginning with the ages of 14 and 15 there is a small decrease in the number and percent of the Negro youth attending school. Then he came up against the sharp decrease in attendance of young Negroes between the ages of 18 and 20.

Green states in his thesis that his investigation leads him to the conclusion that it is in this 18-20 age group that the numerous delinquency problems are found among the Negro youth of Statesboro.

DANCING ONLY AT SCHOOL

There are no places in Statesboro for the young Negro to give vent to his surplus energy. The two theaters here allow Negroes in the balconies. There is a city ordinance which prevents Negroes dancing anywhere except in the schools and the church people frown on that. Too, the buildings were closed at the end of the school day.

And so the larger Negro boys of the community gathered in the afternoons and evenings on a street known as "Blue Front," where they met the boys who work in Statesboro and the older men who work in Savannah. Their entertainment included beer and general "messing 'round."

THE PLAN WORKS

Three thousand dollars was raised by the Negro youth of Statesboro. Under the direction of young Green, the coal cellar and dimes. Benny Goodman was of the Negro high school building was cleaned up.

is open to every Statesboro, whether school or is not in

are no Negro streets of Statesboro are no cases be- when he holds his Monday mornings.

One evening three weeks after a storm. the opening of the canteen, more The canteen is open to every Negro youth in Statesboro, whether in school or is not in teen. Three girls were back of a soda fountain dishing up ice cream and popping the caps soft drinks. Counters held sandwiches, crackers and the things for which youth spends its nickels at night. There are police court on Monday mornings. numerous couples were dancing up

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 98

YOUNG WHITES CAN DO IT

Miss. Bigots May Topple

By VENICE T. SPRAGGS
(Defender Washington Bureau)

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Mississippi is not all Bilbo, Rankin, and Eastland.

In that state, long held up to the world as a sterling example of social backwardness and racial reaction, a small element of progressive leadership is gradually raising its head. The triumvirate of Bilbo, Rankin and Eastland may yet waken to find themselves crushed into political oblivion by the Frankenstein of racial bigotry which they have studiously created.

This new leadership was pertinently demonstrated at the Seventeenth Annual Convention of the Young Women's Christian Association meeting here recently, when among the first to take the floor in support of the broad interracial program adopted by the convention was a young white woman, delegate from Mississippi.

Her resume of the sound and basic steps which a small group in Mississippi is taking toward establishing a pattern of community relationship aimed at intelligent understanding between the races, evoked favorable comment in wide quarters throughout the convention.

A native of the state, and identified with the public life of her home city, the young delegate described these as among the steps which already have been initiated by the Mississippi District YWCA, which is a state-wide organization, the State Federation of Women's Clubs, both Negro and white, and the Mississippi Code Committee.

To Have Rural Branches

The Mississippi District YWCA which functions within the purpose of the association has assumed the responsibility of taking the YWCA to the rural areas. Only about 12 or 15 local associations operate on this basis, I was informed.

Located at Jackson, where the board operates under Mrs. R. E. Middleton, of Wesson, Miss., president, the program is designed to meet the needs of the several small rural communities throughout the state, too remote to benefit from activities of the local association otherwise. Although the program has so far functioned for white adults and younger persons, steps toward the inclusion of Negro groups are steadily being made. This is demonstrated in the fact that for the first time in the more than 20 years of YWCA activities in Mississippi, two Negro women, Mrs. Arenia Mallory, president of the Saints Industrial School at Lexington, Miss., and Mrs. Ruby S. Lyle, president of the State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, and librarian at Jackson State College, were appointed full delegates to the YWCA Convention, with status equal to that of the five white delegates. Steps have also been taken to appoint a paid Negro YWCA program secretary for field activities.

Two years ago, when the National Board YWCA submitted the 35 point interracial program to some 435 local associations for study, Mrs. Middleton appointed a five-member committee from the Mississippi District Board to review the recommendations made by national for initiation of the program, and to report their conclusions to the local board and thereon to the National Board.

5 Negroes Included

The first recommendation made by the five-member review committee was that the committee be augmented to include five Negro members, and that a white and Negro co-chairman be named.

The young delegate said, "The purpose of the interracial program was accepted by the association, and we began to try to determine how we could put it into effect. We agreed to be honest with ourselves, and began to educate ourselves as to what whites and Negroes in Mississippi think about problems of race, and what we could do abou them."

To date the Interracial Committee has in less than a year set up a library committee, and built a bibliography on literature about the Negro. The committee has read and reviewed such books as: Gunnar Myrdal's "An American Dilemma," Rayford Logan's "What The Negro Wants," and Carey McWilliams' "Brothers Under The Skin."

"It was the interracial study done by the National Board, YWCA, which led us to take the first step toward achieving the goal of the Interracial Charter (adopted unanimously by the convention)—to try to learn each other [illegible] informant explained.

"We are trying [illegible] an experience about which [illegible] whole world is concerned to [illegible] present members of the interracial committee, and to afford a new experience for new members. Our next step is to give the whole board (composed of some 25 members) these experiences."

In addition, she disclosed, the Interracial Committee endorsed in writing, and the Mississippi District YWCA Board ratified, recommendations for improving the educational opportunities for Negroes in Mississippi, drawn up by the Mississippi Association of Teachers in Colored Schools.

Ask Equal Salaries

Among the stipulations in the recommendations which the committee endorsed were the following:

"We recommend that the existing differential between the salaries of equally qualified teachers in Negro and white schools doing similar work be completely eliminated.

"We recommend that the law establishing an eight-month school term for Mississippi schools be made operative for Negro schools by providing sufficient funds for an extension of school terms and making it mandatory that these funds be used for this purpose only."

With respect to certification of teachers, the recommendations called for, discontinuing the practice of hiring teachers below the level of high school graduation; that all teachers in public high schools of the state shall not have less than two years of college training. The association went on record as "definitely opposed to a special certification law for Negro teachers."

Finally, the recommendations provided that "definite provisions be made in the next legislative session for graduate work for Negroes."

Another project in Mississippi which was set into motion by the State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, later assisted by the State Federation of Women's Clubs (white) was the matter of providing detention facilities for juvenile delinquents.

Through the combined efforts of these groups, the State Legislature in its last session established an institution for juvenile delinquents at Oakley Farms.

Add Vocational Training

Prior to this, all Negro juvenile delinquents, no matter what age, were committed to the state penitentiary, state prison farms, or to the chain gangs.

While the existing facilities and staff at Oakley Farms are inadequate, housing only 40 youth, the present session of the State Legislature has approved $60,000 for the next biennium in order that staff and housing space be increased, and that facilities for vocational training, other than farming be provided. The governor of the state has recommended sufficient funds to take care of 300 youths.

Oakley Farm operates under the supervision of the Division of Child Welfare, Mississippi State Department of Public Welfare. Mr. G. W. Williams, a Negro, is superintendent; and Mr. P. H. Eason, state supervisor of Negro education is secretayr of the board of trustees. The staff has one trained social worker, Mrs. Lucile Price.

Finally, another step in community progress, from which all children will reap benefits, is going forward under the direction of the Mississippi Code Committee, appointed by the governor. Composed of representatives of both public and private agencies, the Code Committee is concerned with the promotion of child welfare; studying conditions affecting children; and, facilities furnished for child care. The Code Committee is at present reviewing legislation pertaining to child welfare looking toward the early repeal of obsolete and conflicting laws, and making changes in and amendments to present inadequate laws with the view of developing a children's code which will be unified and integrated legislation. On this committee have been appointed two Negroes, Supt. Williams, and Mrs. Price, both of Oakley Farms.

HARLEM MOTHERS FIGHT DELINQUENCY

Volunteers Keep Eyes on the Youngsters in Own Blocks in Neighborhood Campaign.

By CATHERINE MACKENZIE

The first "within-Harlem" movement to stem youthful delinquency is getting under way under the leadership of the newly formed block Mothers of Harlem, Zora Neale Hurston, novelist, disclosed yesterday. Volunteers who are now keeping an eye on the youngsters in their own blocks are demonstrating the Negroes' need "to do things for themselves," as well as the uses of games and trips and adult oversight in bringing up good citizens. "If you don't head them off when they're young you can't head them off when they're older," she said.

Stemming from the single-handed efforts of Mrs. Grace Davis at 425 West 124th Street, two women volunteers in each of five adjacent blocks are giving some part of every day to the play activities and general supervision the children need, she said. Every Sunday brings an excursion of some sort. One hundred children are now under the wing of the Block Mothers.

The informal group, so far without headquarters, operates in the area between 127th and 131st Streets.

Program's Importance Stressed

Miss Hurston stressed the importance of the grass-roots features of this new program, and Harlem's responsibility for its own boys and girls. She said that her own interest in it has been the outgrowth of her work in the Grant Reynolds campaign, as a member of Republican Women of the Arts and Professions, a subcommittee of the women's auxiliary of the Republican county committee.

Out of this campaigning experience she found conditions new in Harlem since her student days at Barnard.

"When I went to school here white people came up freely," she said. "Now they are afraid to come up."

She feels strongly that bad housing and low incomes do not account for all of Harlem's widely publicized troubles.

"Slums are people," she declared. "You don't have to throw trash on the street just because you haven't much money; and you don't have to stay drunk on the little money you have." Hearing of "Elder Davis" and that her successful shepherding of the children in 124th Street included training in picking up papers and rubbish as well as promotion of outlets for young energies, Miss Hurston has lent her efforts to "spark-plug" the program. She hopes that the Block Mother idea may spread to every block in Harlem.

What children need is someone to take an interest in them, as Mrs. Davis sees it, someone to guide and "correct" them, as well as someone to give them companionship and affection. She sees these influences leading to "happier homes and lessening of crime." Sharing the interview with Miss Hurston, Mrs. Davis, once a voluntary deputy probation officer in the New Orleans juvenile court, said that many mothers merely "snatch the child around and yell at him."

She views the Block Mother's function as correcting little girls when they "get fresh," answering children's questions, as well as in encouraging singing games and acquaintance with the Zoo. She would like the children to have places for indoor play, to date, she said, "there is no place except the street."

In her own block, its freedom from rubbish is a point of pride with Mrs. Davis. She winds up the play activities by distributing printed cards containing the Ten Commandments, the Lord's Prayer, and selected scriptural texts.

Amusement Center Plan Is Opposed

Henrico Zoning Board Recommends Rejection

A five-acre Negro amusement center in Ziontown, just west of Richmond, between Patterson Avenue and River Road, requested by Mathew Thomas, Negro, was opposed yesterday by the Henrico County Board of Zoning Appeals.

After hearing opposition voiced by representatives of five surrounding white residential areas, the board recommended unanimously that the request for a residential to business rezoning be denied at the October meeting of the County Board of Supervisors.

Residents of Glenbrook Hills, Rollingwood, Westham, University Heights and Spottswood Park opposed any business development, white or Negro, in the area.

Thomas alone supported his plea.

Hearing Is Set

Two business rezonings, one in Sandston and one on Staples Mill Road, were advertised for a public hearing at the October meeting of the zoning board.

They are Mrs. Adele C. Genesse's request that two parcels of land fronting on the Williamsburg Road in Sandston be rezoned from residential to business and C. B. Sweeney's request that a tract of land on the west side of Staples Mill Road be rezoned from agriculture to business.

A single industrial rezoning, requested by W. C. Reese, was opposed by the board. Mr. Reese asked that a tract on the north side of Williamsburg Road west of the Larchmont subdivision be rezoned from residential. The zoning board recommended that the request be denied at the October meeting of the supervisors.

A business request from Johnnie Blanton for three lots in Shirley subdivision was recommended for disapproval by the supervisors. Mr. Blanton wishes the area rezoned from residential.

Other Pleas Listed

Five other pleas, including four business and one residential, were recommended for approval. They are:

A request from J. W. Perry to rezone a tract on Kingston Road from agriculture to business.

A request from L. E. Harvie to change Buena Vista subdivision on Oakland Road from agriculture to residential.

A request from E. M. McClure, representing S. M. Grubb, to extend the business zone in Virginia Heights, fronting on Route 60.

W. O. Roach's request to change from agriculture to business all of Virginia Heights subdivision not now zoned or recommended for business.

T. O. Campbell's request to rezone Lot 1, of Overbrook Park subdivision, from residential to business.

Medical Opportunities For Negroes Urged

The Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky. Sat. 11-9-46

Future medical opportunities for Negroes in Louisville depend on the integration of Negro doctors and nurses in the full health program of the City-County Health Department, it was declared yesterday at the Louisville Community Clinic at Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

The lack of opportunities for professional improvement for Negro physicians at General Hospital and the lack of a nurse training program for Negro women in Kentucky were discussed in a report on health conditions of Negroes by Mrs. Hortense Young.

Over 100 Attend Clinic.

Recommendations on the report of Mrs. Young's study committee will be made at today's closing session of the two-day interracial, interfaith, community clinic, which is presenting a program for community self-analysis.

The more than 100 persons attending the clinic, sponsored by 27 agencies, also will make recommendations on a recreational report by James M. Brown, a housing report by E. E. Pruitt, and an employment report to be given this morning by Mrs. Anna H. Settle.

Mrs. Young noted that because there are no first-class hospitals where Negro physicians may get additional professional training, Louisville and Kentucky does not attract new doctors. Her committee believed the situation might be remedied if the Negro doctors and nurses were integrated in the program of the City-County Health Department with the General Hospital and the Medical School of the University of Louisville.

Psychiatric Aid Lacking.

It also was stated that Negroes do not have access to psychiatric clinics or facilities in Louisville. With men in the armed services requiring psychiatric treatment, "it seems highly desirable that Louisville would offer this specialized service to Negroes," the report asserted.

Brown's committee on recreation believed that both public and private recreational facilities should be extended. Parkland, the lower West End, and two central areas require facilities for Negroes, it was noted. Increased appropriations, greater use of existing facilities, and payment of higher salaries to attract qualified personnel were recommended.

Dr. George E. Haynes, New York, executive secretary of the department of race relations of the Federal Council of Churches, described the clinic as an attempt to provide local solutions to community problems through local effort.

Negroes Fight Liquor Store Construction

About 200 negroes living in Coconut Grove made a formal protest Saturday against construction now underway at 3704 Grand avenue, of a new bar and package store.

Petitions sponsored by the Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance and carrying the signatures of the negro residents of the area were mailed to Earle Robbins, CPA director; James Vocelle, state beverage department director, city and county commissions.

The action followed earlier similar steps by negroes in the main colored district of Miami, also in protest against opening of additional bars and package stores.

The Coconut Grove petitions protested construction of the new bar when there were already "more than enough" bars in the negro section and during the current shortage of building materials.

NEAR CHURCH

A letter accompanying the petitions stated that the new bar would be "in close proximity to St. Paul A. M. E. church" at Thomas avenue and Douglas road.

School children pass by the location for the new bar, it was added, and it would "create a menace to the morals of our children, also the danger of them being interfered with by drunks that would ordinarily hang out and around such a place."

Liquor Store Licensing In Negro Area Criticized

Miami, Fla. Herald
Sept. 6, 1946

The City of Miami is using "every legal means" to control liquor establishments in its negro sections, Assistant City Attorney Franklin Parson asserted Thursday.

Parsons made the statement after a letter of protest on location of stores in the negro areas was sent to Mayor Perrine Palmer, jr., and other members of the city commission. The letter was signed by Sam B. Solomon, editor of a negro weekly newspaper.

"Frequently we have been approached on complaints from the citizens of this area as to the establishment of liquor stores close to churches, schools and in some instances acros the street from each other," the letter said.

CLOSE TO CHURCHES

"Being well acquainted with the laws governing the issue of permits and licenses to sell liquor, we can see no justifiable reason why this should be permitted . . .

"In driving through the white residential or business areas of Miami, we find that liquor stores are so placed as to completely comply with the law, but it seems, that in this section any white man who wishes to establish a liquor store may do so without the law in any way applying . . ."

Leon Lewis, managing editor of the negro paper, said that one liquor store at 1402 N. W. Third ave., is located less than 50 feet from St. James Baptist church. Another, the Shehan store at 1327 N. W. Third ave., is directly opposite the St. John Baptist church.

ORDINANCE ATTACKED

A city ordinance requires liquor stores to be 2,500 feet apart in residential areas and at least 300 feet from a church.

The city's right to enforce the ordinance will be argued before the state supreme court on Oct. 2, Parson said, in a case involving the Shehan store. The city has appealed a decision of Circuit Judge George E. Holt compelling the city to issue the license.

The ordinance has been attacked as invalid, Parson explained.

"If we are successful in getting it upheld in this case, I am sure a lot of other places will feel the effects," the attorney promised.

61b 1946

The Family

Look 2-5-46

MEET THE PEOPLE

How Many Children Do You Plan to Have?

LOOK interviews members of Planned Parenthood Federation, finds they plan their families as carefully as their budgets

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Thompson

Lawrence: "I plan to have four children—if they can be spaced in a manner so the budget, and the wife, can afford to have them. Otherwise, the two children we already have will make an ideal family group."

Katherine: "I also favor a family of four. Then, if we are fortunate enough to have two boys and two girls, the children will benefit from companionship with children their own age, will lead happier lives."

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Holmes

Walter: "I'd like four planned children, planned so that they aren't hard on my wife's health or personality. I'll change my mind, however, if I find it isn't possible for me to give them every opportunity."

Lillian: "I agree with Walter. Families, like everything else, are most successful when one builds them carefully. We want only four children so that we may be sure that we can give them every advantage."

A/T and Mrs. Lloyd Barenblatt

Lloyd: "It depends on the future, but I think three would be an excellent number. Then we'd have all the advantages of a big, old-fashioned family, and yet escape the well known disadvantages of one."

Nona: "It depends entirely on how long we have to wait before we start. If we begin right away, I'd be happy with four or five, but if we have to wait a few years, I think we could do better with two."

Clement Family With "Mother of the Year"

Journal and Guide, Norfolk, Va.

Sat. 5-18-46

High honor has come to an American family because of the unselfish and motherly attributes of the living head of the house of Clement. Mrs. Emma Clarissa Clement, mother of seven and widow of a bishop of the AME Zion Church, has been named 'mother of the year" by the Golden Rule Foundation. Members of the family are, left to right, seated: Mrs. Emma Clement Walker, member of the English faculty at Tuskegee Institute; Mrs. Clement, "mother of 1946"; Mrs. Abbie Clement Jackson, financial secretary of the Woman's Home and Foreign Mission Society of the AME Zion Church; and Mrs. Max Bond. Standing Chaplain James Clement of the U. S. Army; George Clement of the American Red Cross in Italy; President Rufus E. Clement of Atlanta University; and Fred Clement of the faculty of West Virginia State College.

Sat. 5-18-46

President Truman Endorses Family Week

Gittelsburg, Pa. Courier

CHICAGO—Peace has responsibilities of equal importance with the victory of arms, President Harry S. Truman declared in giving his endorsement to the interfaith observance of National Family Week, May 5-12, throughout the United States and Canada.

This was expressed in a letter to Dr. T. T. Swearingen, director of adult work and family life of the International Council of Religious Education, and secretary of an interfaith committee planning the observance. Other members of the committee are the Rev. Edgar Schmiedeler, Washington, D. C., director of the Family Life Bureau of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, and Rabbi Ahren Opher, New York, assistant to the President of the Synagogue Council of America.

PRESIDENT STRESSES VALUE OF HOME

Asserting that the home must be maintained or our democracy will perish, President Truman expressed his belief that the finding of homes is one of the paramount problems facing the returned veterans.

Sat. 5-4-46

"I have therefore appealed to the churches and synagogues which administered so faithfully to servicemen and women during hostilities to continue their efforts now that the fighting is over," he said. "Representatives of Catholic, Protestant and Jewish faiths agreed to cooperate in this laudable purpose and a nation-wide "Share the Housing' effort was launched in aid of our veterans.

"I hope this campaign will be given added impetus during the observance by our Jewish brethren and Protestant and Catholic Christians of National Family Week. I can think of no more practical exemplification of our faith in that grand old institution, the American home."

Quads increase family to even dozen

REIDSVILLE, N. C.—Bouncing quadruplets, who made their appearance within 13 minutes of each other, last week increased the family of Mr. and Mrs. James Fultz here to an even dozen. The six other children of the couple were born singly. Fultz is 54; his wife 36.

Bi-Racial Committee Named For Social Agencies Task

Times-Union Jacksonville, Fla.
Mon 8-19-46

Group Will Draft Program for Solving Problems Noted in Survey.

Appointment of a 21-member bi-racial committee to implement the Council of Social Agencies' recent study of Jacksonville's negro population was announced last night by Council President Chester Bedell.

The committee has Elliott Adams as chairman and Richard P. Daniel as honorary chairman. Daniel, prominent local attorney, was chairman of the council committee which directed the study which has received national recognition.

Other white members of the implementing committee are F. W. Brundick, W. Fred Cobb, former Judge J. Ollie Edmunds, former Judge George Couper Gibbs, George W. Simons Jr., James R. Stockton, Mrs. Frances A. Ewell, who co-ordinated the survey, Mrs. Walter S. Jones, Mrs. Downing Knight and Mrs. Thurston Roberts.

Negro members of the committee are L. I. Alexander, Chester Cowart, Joe S. McLane, Dr. J. P. Patterson, D. W. Perkins, Ethel Powell, Wilhelmina Rutledge, Nellie Lewis and Eartha M. M. White.

Bedell said a meeting of the committee would be called by Mr. Adams shortly to discuss "carrying into effect the recommendations made in the survey," which is titled, "Jacksonville Looks at Its Negro Community."

The council, composed of 52 health and welfare organizations, is a Red Feather service of the Community Chest.

Bedell pointed out that the study, which took four months to complete, was made "under the direction of the council by a committee composed of white and colored citizens." It was prepared, he said, "free from emotional bias, merely reporting the facts concerning a number of conditions affecting our negro population. It made recommendations with reference to health, sanitation, safety, housing, transportation facilities, schools, recreation, law enforcement, and community welfare agencies."

Committee Well Chosen.

Bedell called attention to the fact that for the implementing committee he had selected men and women who have lived in Jacksonville "all or the greater part of their lives and are thoroughly familiar with local conditions." Their "good judgment and sense of justice," he added, "can be relied upon to work for a program that will benefit the entire community—white and colored."

The study which was completed early this Summer is believed to be the first of its kind ever prepared in the South. Two hundred and twenty white and negro volunteers assisted in preparation of what has been termed a "community self-analysis."

Mon 8-19-46

John Temple Graves, well-known Southern editor, recently wrote in his column "This Morning," appearing in newspapers throughout the South and West:

"There is light, for fine example, in my old home city of Jacksonville. In it a wondrous look has been taken at the whole scene as concerns the 35 per cent of its residents who are colored. 'Jacksonville Looks at Its Negro Community' is the title of a report just published by a survey committee of 'the Council of Social Agencies.' This committee is no group of professional reformers or social workers. It is nothing from outside. It is a cross section of the leadership and power of Jacksonville . . .

With professional assistance from consultants of the Southern Regional Council (itself composed exclusively of Southern civic leaders) the committee members divided the task among themselves and have now produced as comprehensive and objective a 'look' at the condition of the city's negro people as was ever taken in the South . . .

"The great present point of it (the survey) is that it has been made, that Southern people have had the will and the science to look, and look straight."

Negroes Vote Against School And Sewer Bonds

Albany Ga. Herald May 14 1946

Despite an extremely heavy Negro vote against it, a $600,000 municipal bond issue was ratified by a small majority here Monday when 1,325 voters cast ballots in the election.

The vote:

For $450,000 in storm sewer improvement bonds, 874; against, 388.

For $150,000 in Negro school construction bonds, 726; against, 503.

Of the total votes cast, 566 were cast by Negroes, who dominated the ballot casting throughout the morning. At 2 p. m. Monday, an estimated 63 per cent of the votes cast had been by Negroes.

Whites Swing Election

Thereafter, a stronger turnout of white voters obviously swung the election in favor of the bonds.

A contract for the construction of the Negro school, to be located at the intersection of Whitney Avenue and Monroe Street, will be awarded May 20. Construction work on the storm sewers is expected to begin within a few weeks.

The bonds had been auctioned three weeks ago by the City Commission, the Albany Clearing House Association bidding them in for a premium of $44,700. Last legal step to be taken in the issue is validation of the 600 $1,000 bonds by Dougherty Superior Court.

Separate ballot boxes were used for Negro and white voters in Monday's electon, thus enabling an analysis of the vote.

The turnout of Negroes here was the largest in modern times. Of the 1,180 registered, 569 voted. Of 3,549 whites registered, only 756 voted.

A complete analysis of the vote by wards:

WHITES

Sewer Bonds	For	Against
Ward 1-3	106	6
Ward 2	67	5
Ward 4	342	10
Ward 5	173	4
Total	688	25

NEGROES

Sewer Bonds	For	Against
Ward 1-3	15	91
Ward 2	27	42
Ward 4	41	38
Ward 5	103	192
Total	186	363

WHITES

School Bonds	For	Against
Ward 1-3	92	9
Ward 2	57	14
Ward 4	292	48
Ward 5	123	21
Total	564	92

NEGROES

School Bonds	For	Against
Ward 1-3	10	96
Ward 2	30	43
Ward 4	21	71
Ward 5	101	197
Total	162	407

Lions Credited With Saving Life of Negro

Quick action on the part of the local Lions Club has probably saved the life of a young colored woman here this week.

Publicity given to the Lions Help The Handicapped program was responsible for the woman being sent to Lion President Owen J. Adams, An examination by a local physician disclosed a fibroid tumor and dangerous anemia Mr. Adams telephoned the Macon office of the Vocational Rehabilitation Service and arrangements were made for immediate service. On the following day the woman was in a Macon hospital preparing for several blood transtfusions which were needed to build her up for surgery.

All of her expenses are paid by the Georgia Vocational Rehabilitation Service — hospitalization, survey, treatment, even her expenses to and from Macon, and when she has recovered she will be given aid in locating and training for a suitable job through cooperation with the United States Employment Service.

"We have had eight cases referred thus far in the campaign" the Lion President stated, "Two tubercular cases, one arthritis, three paralysis cases, one eye defect case and this fibroid tumor case. Our campaign ends this week, on October 12 and we are anxious to have others referred to us who are in need of this service. As a matter of fact," Mr. Adams continued, "We know there must be many, of our people who could be benefited by this service if only we could reach them and put them in touch with the Vocational Rehabilitation agency."

A representative of the Georgia Vocational Rehabilitation Department will be in the office of the U. S. Employment Service, 208 W. Main Street on Wednesday, October 9 at 10:00 o'clock, to arrange aid for all those who have been referred by the Lions Club.

Newnan Negroes Organize Club

The Constitution
Atlanta, Ga. 61

Constitution State News Service.

NEWNAN, Nov. 30—A group of Newnan Negroes have launched an organization to be known as the Newnan Colored Citizens' Liberal Democratic Club. The Club, according to its charter, was organized "to perfect community activities and for inter-racial relationship for cultural, public welfare, public improvement and public health ventures."

Sunday 12-1-46

Officers are W. M. Gordon, Chairman; Tom Hunter, Vice Chairman; Merril White, Publicity Chairman; W. A. Sellers, Chairman of Registration; Mrs. Octavia Jenkins, Treasurer; Mrs. Currie Mae Jackson Gordon, Secretary, and the Rev. W. M. Parks, Chaplain.

Housing For Negro Veterans

Birmingham, Ala., News

Announcement last week that one Birmingham home-building company was beginning construction of 40 homes for Negroes in the western section of the city is good news indeed. 2-5-46

Still better is the fact that this same firm plans building 340 housing units, 200 of which are scheduled to be completed this year. Already in addition to construction of the 40 houses, work on laying sewers, installing light and water facilities for 100 lots has been initiated.

The firm believes that "there is a definite field for better-type homes for Negroes." We agree—there is such a need, and there has been for a long time. These houses are to be sold at prices ranging from $4,250 to $5,000. This is a high price for many Negroes. It can be afforded by a sizable number, however, who likely will welcome the chance to buy good homes that will last for many, many years. 2-5-46

At the same time, builders in Birmingham should begin making specific plans for further housing developments in a lower-cost field for Negroes. Everywhere now one meets the housing need, but certainly no one needs it more than do Negroes, who too long have been living in substandard dwellings. We have emphasized, many times, the fact that home conditions have a direct bearing on health standards for our city—that disease and crime which emanate in substandard dwelling areas know no color line.

HOMES FOR NEGRO VETERANS BEING COMPLETED—Above are shown some of the homes being built for Negro veterans in the area between 15th Street and Second Avenue, West, and Lomb Boulevard, in the western part of the city. Twenty-three of the homes have been completed and nine are nearing completion. The builders—Dean-Wainwright, Birmingham—plan to sell the units to returned Negro veterans at a price ranging from $4,700 to $5,750. The completed home includes a 20-gallon automatic hot water heater, six-foot mechanical refrigerator, 36-inch gas range, gas floor furnace, plastered walls and hardwood floors.

Homes For Negro Veterans Planned

The News
Birmingham, Ala.
Thurs. 9-5-46

TUSCALOOSA, Ala., Sept. 5—Ground will be broken next week on a new subdivision for Negro veterans here, and contract for construction of 66 duplex dwellings and a store on the site will be awarded next week, John Leland, Tuscaloosa real estate man, announced today.

Cost of the project, which has been approved for financing by the Federal Housing Administration, was set at approximately $550,000.

Some of the buildings will be sold, but the majority will be rented, the rental ranging from $30 to $35 a month, according to the owner.

The buildings will be of concrete block construction, with two families living in each building. Some of the homes will be offered for sale for $7,750 each.

Paving of streets will start next week, Mr. Leland said, adding that the subdivision would be "one of the finest for Negroes in the entire South." Thurs. 9-5-46

The property is located near the A. G. S. Railroad Station, and in front of the riding academy on Hargrove Road.

Burnham, Echols & Smith, Birmingham, are architects for the job.

450 Apartments Rising

The Advertiser, Montgomery, Ala.

I took a ride Wednesday with State Housing Expediter Haygood Patterson to see what new housing was going up in Montgomery—that is—emergency housing. I found 350 white units rising rapidly on the Mobile highway considerably west of the Atlantic Coast Line Railway. These units are being moved from Mobile and other points.

Just east of the St. Jude Catholic School on the Mobile highway 70 Negro units are being placed in position. Each of these units, both white and black, will take care of two families and their construction will be completed within 30 days. They are strictly temporary but will serve to help take care of those families in Montgomery having no place to live. Thurs. 9-19-46

Dr. Patterson Defender Evolves New Home Building Plan

Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 12-23-46

BIRMINGHAM — Proposal for low-cost hygienic housing for rural farm families in the South, wherein families undertake most of the construction themselves, is currently receiving attention from architects and builders here.

Advanced by Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, the idea stems from his realization that agricultural workers could make use of the idle time between planting and picking seasons to build better quarters for their families.

Housing technicians are already trying to translate the idea into effective practice, by devising some kind of acceptable house which could be built, as much as possible, by the labor of members of the family. Two main points have to be considered. The cash outlay must be small, and building processes must be so simple that even children could join in the work.

To support his idea, Dr. Patterson has already built a house on his farm, using large concrete blocks for everything but the roof. This part of the building is of lumber, which represents the principal cash expense, along with plumbing.

Equal Housing Promised Vets

No Color Bias In Program; Wyatt

WASHINGTON — Negro wa veterans were assured by Wilso W. Wyatt, National Housing Expe diter, last week that their colo would not deprive them of equa benefits under the Veterans Emer gency Housing Program.

Before a gathering of some o the nation's leading Negro pres representatives, Wyatt declare that his agency would continue t follow a policy granting both Ne gro veterans and civilians a fai percentage of U. S. housing.

In his statement regarding vet erans, the administrator said: "Th Veterans Emergency Housing Pro gram is for all Americans, regard less of their race, color or nationa origin."

Wyatt made the declaration at the annual dinner of the Capital Press Club in the Willard Hotel here. He also stated that the same fair policy would apply to the labor force needed to carry out the gigantic building program.

Wyatt stated that he was increasing the number of racial relations workers in the field. He paid special tribute to Dr. B. T. McGraw and Dr. Frank Horne, his racial relations advisers.

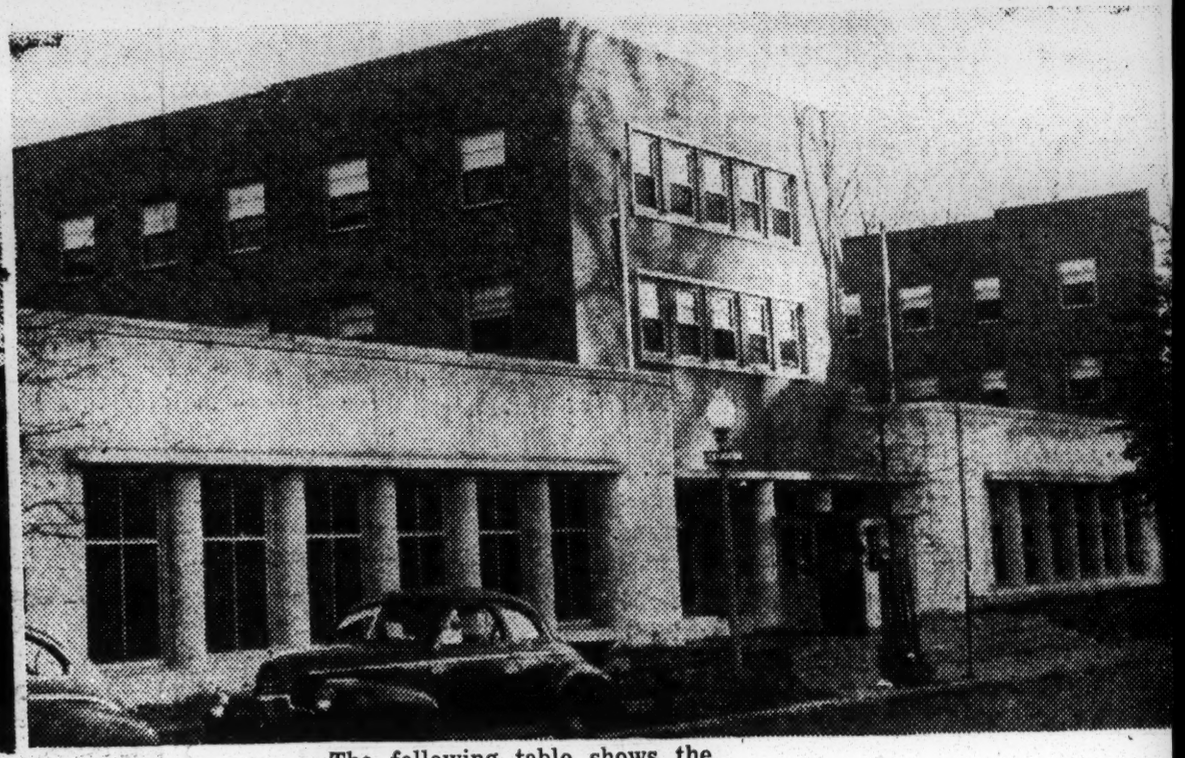
NHA Has Experience

"The National Housing Agency already has had some experience in the matter of providing or stimulating the provisions of dwellings for minorities," the expediter continued. "The demand of war for workers could not be denied and war workers had to be housed no matter what their race.

"Private industry, acting under war priority programs, built some 15,000 new homes for Negro war workers. This served as a laboratory for developing the methods the federal government must use to accomplish results in this field."

That some privately-financed minority housing is now being constructed for the first time during peace marks another gain, he added. Wyatt warned that both the emergency and long-range housing programs depend for their success on passage of the General Housing Bill, commonly known as the Wagner-Ellender-Taft Bill, "designed to make possible more housing at lower costs, and its immediate passage means that veterans will get more for their money in the homes built for them during the next two years."

Washington's Dormitory Showplaces to be Under New Ownership



GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER HALL

The Tribune Washington, D.C. Sat. 8-10-46

Contrary to a previous published commitment by the Defense Homes Corporation that the Lucy Diggs Slowe and George Washington Carver Dormitories shown above for women and men, respectively, would not be sold, the corporation announced that the structures had been purchased by Chicago business men, Maxwell Abbell, Julius Epstein and David Janis. In a story which appeared in the Washington Tribune May 7, 1946 issue, the Corporation announced, "the two dormitories will continue to be operated by the Federal Government . . . . the decision was made after the Defense Homes Corporation was urged to retain the properties because of the unusual public service they rendered to colored people . ." David L. Krooth, president of DHC, stated concerning the recent purchase, "It is to be required as a condition of sale, that until December 31, 1947, present tenants shall be undisturbed in occupancy except for cause and that no increase in rents shall be made except with the approval of the DHC. Rents and occupancy, of course, will continue to be subject to regulations of the District Rent Control Administration as long as such regulations remain in force." Lucy Diggs Slowe Hall, built in 1942 for single women, is a four-story brick building with 299 rooms and arrangements for 322 residents. It is located at Third and U Streets, N.W. George Washington Carver Hall, completed in early 1943 as a residence for single men, consists of 117 rooms in a four-story brick building at Second and Elm Streets, N.W. It has accommodations for 260 men.

SLOWE HALL

Sat. 8-10-46

The following table shows the units and status of temporary housing allocated to Eastern educational institutions, as of Oct. 15, 1946:

Name	Allocated	Begun	Comp.
Total	6,159	4,611	1,528
DELAWARE			
Del. State	111	74	37
PENNSYLVANIA			
Lincoln University	48	32	16
NORTH CAROLINA			
Johnson C. Smith	54	—	54
Elizabeth City	36	36	—
A. and T.	200	200	—
Fayetteville	22	—	20
Livingston	22	22	—
SOUTH CAROLINA			
Benedict College	72	72	—
Voorhees	40	40	—
S.C. State	275	275	—
VIRGINIA			
Virginia State	190	190	—
Va. Union	40	—	40
OHIO			
Wilberforce	200	138	62
WEST VIRGINIA			
Bluefield	50	40	10
West Va. State	155	130	25
GENERAL FIELD OFFICE			
Howard Univ.	317	—	317

5,000 College Vets Get Temporary Housing Units

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 11-16-46

52 Institutions Have More Than 1500 Homes, Howard, With Record Enrollment, Gets 712

WASHINGTON — Temporary housing accommodations for more than 6,000 veterans attending colleges and universities are being provided under Title V re-use housing as a part of the Veterans Emergency Housing Program, Housing Expediter Wilson W. Wyatt announced recently.

Fifty-two institutions of higher education, practically all of them in the Sourth and Southwest, have had their housing facilities for student veterans enlarged through conversion and re-use of surplus war housing and military structures.

Of the total number allocated to colored institutions, more than 1,500 were completed and ready for occupancy by Oct. 15, while more than 4,500 are still under construction and are being rushed to completion as rapidly as possible.

Howard Gets Most

Howard University in Washington has the largest number of temporary accommodations of any of the universities. A total of 712 units have been made available to the school, all of which are now occupied by student veterans.

In Washington, D.C.

Chicagoans Purchase Slowe, Carver Halls

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat.
8-10-46

BY ALBERT ANDERSON

WASHINGTON—ANP)—Slowe and Carver halls, the two ornate dormitories erected in Northwest Washington by the Government to house Government workers, are in process of being sold.

Three white Chicagoans, Julius Epstein, Maxwell Abbell and David Jannis, are the purchasers of the buildings. They also bought the Meridian Hill Hotel, another Government owned housing unit which was occupied by white girls. They are reported to have paid $4,750,000 for the three properties. The sale has been approved by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and is now being reviewed by the War Assets Administration.

NEGRO PATRONS

Epstein operates hotels through the Julius Epstein Hotel Corporation, with principal offices in Chicago although none of the hotels which he manages is located there. Neither has any of his hotels been for Negro patronage previously. It is understood that Slowe and Carver, located in totally colored neighborhoods, will remain for colored patrons and that Meridian Hill Hotel will continue to serve whites. Abbell is head of a law firm and head of an accounting organization as well. Jannis is a financier.

Sale of District Dormitories Hit

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON — (AFRO NATIONAL BUREAU)—A formal protest against the sale of Carver and Slowe Halls to a white Chicago concern was filed with the War Assets Administration by Norman McGhee, Cleveland attorney, Aug. 2.

Mr. McGhee, acting both as a private citizen and as an alumnus of Howard University, demanded that confirmation of the sale be withheld until it could be determined whether Howard University could bid on the properties.

Sat. 8-10-46

By obtaining the property, he pointed out Howard could solve its own veterans' housing problem and insure that the buildings be permanently operated in the interest of the colored community.

H.U. Officials Held Derelict

Mr. McGhee also accused Howard officialdom of being derelict in not exhausting all means to examine the possibility of acquiring the property which is practically in their backyard.

In his letter to the war assets Director, McGhee said:

"This sale means that the operation and control of these properties will in all probability soon pass completely out of colored

Epstein, Maxwell Abbell and David hands, despite assurances that colored occupancy and management will continue and the agreements of sale provide against changes of this nature until Dec. 31, 1947.

"However, it seems that the colored community has moral and social (if not claims legal), to these properties, and the agency having to do with the sale might have made certain that these properties would remain under the control, management and occupancy by the colored community.

Afro-American

Cites H.U. Needs

"It seems to me that Howard University, a quasi-public body which apparently could well use additional dormitory facilities should have been considered as the logical new owner of these properties.

Baltimore, Md.

"The basis of my apprehension lies in the fact that any private interests that may come into ownership of these properties can only give assurances which by the nature of things are temporary.

"An institution like Howard with perpetual existence and organizational setup which give place for constant public review of its policies of management and control, can make certain the use and maintenance of these properties upon high standards."

Asbury Purchases $250,000 Bldg. To Help Housing

Washington Tribune, D.C.

The Asbury Methodist Church, 11th and K Streets, N.W., performed another of its multiple community services this week when it was announced by the pastor, the Rev. R. M. Williams, that the church has just purchased an apartment building costing approximately a quarter of a million dollars. This is the first step in the institution's plan to buy $1,000,000 worth of apartment houses. Plans are to have interracial occupants if possible.

The Rev. Mr. Williams told newsmen at a press conference in the spacious offices of the Thos. W. Parks Realty Company, which handled the transaction, and turn the present Center over that the church also intends to convert the parsonage into three small apartments and the Community Center into two small apartments. The Rev. and Mrs. Williams plan to move into the new building. Efforts are being made to purchase another building soon. 5-14-46

and Community Center. The Trustees plan to bring the Community Center from 3209 Georgia Avenue to this new location to families in need of housing. The church will then be operating three apartment houses in the interest of easing the housing situation in the city.

Mr. Williams said that it is his philosophy that the church should help the community in every way possible. It is now operating a Community Center with a paid staff and volunteer workers for the children and adults in the northwest section.

The Center operates a Sunday School and a full recreational program, study groups and classes for adults.

In this new apartment house, the pastor said, they plan to have a doctor's office and a dentist's office and a beauty parlor for the convenience of the occupants and the surrounding neighborhood.

He said that he looks forward to the day when Asbury Church would operate a hospital for the people of Wasington as some white churches are doing now throughout the country.

Asbury Church is the largest church in the Central Jurisdiction with a membership of 4,000. Dr. Williams is closing his 15th year and is attending the Annual Conference in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

The pastor also said that the Asbury Church would be completely air conditioned by June 15 to be the first colored church in the District with such conveniences. Tues.

The approximately $250,000 six-room apartment house the Rev. Mr. Williams revealed is considered one of the finest and best built buildings in the city. It is located just off fashionable 16th Street, has 38 units and can accommodate 200 people. There is elevator and switchboard service. The floors are marble.

As soon as the church can gain occupancy, the veterans will be given preference in renting living quarters, the Rev. Mr. Williams said.

The pastor revealed that the church bought the apartment house to help the housing condition in Washington.

The basement of the apartment will be remodeled and used as a Child's Day Care Center

3 Get Placement on Housing Staff

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON — (NNPA)— The National Housing Agency, Oct. 19, announced the appointment of three new members of minority groups to its race relations staff.

Donald W. Wyatt, former American Red Cross worker in North Africa and France, was named a specialist to study the racial relations aspect of labor recruitment and training. A Philadelphian, he is a Lincoln graduate. Sat. 11-2-46

Douglas Rosenbloom, white, a graduate of New York City College, was attached to the racial relations staff as a research man. Edward Rutledge, white, former regional director of the Northwest region for FEPC was appointed regional relations adviser for NHA.

Barry Farms Dates Back to 1663

By W. E. WASHINGTON
Guest Columnist

Washington Tribune

(Editors Note: Mr. W. E. Washington is project manager of the Sypax, James Creek, Anthony Bowen, Mobile Houses in Southwest, Carrollsburg and other properties under the supervision of the National Capital Housing Authority.)

When Captain John Smith explored the tributaries of the Chesapeake Bay in 1608, he came upon the eastern branch of the Potomac. Believing it to be the main branch of the Chesapeake he landed upon the south bank which is now Anacostia.

In 1663 George Thompson received a proprietary or royal grant from Lord Baltimore to a tract of the land called St. Elizabeth's. A family named Barry owned an extensive part of the St. Elizabeth's tract, that part being named Barry after its owners. 6-4-46 Tues.

Barry Farms, as the place was known, figured greatly in the settlement of Negroes immediately following the Civil War. During the Fall and Winter of 1865-1866 nearly all of the southern legislatures enacted laws, later known as the "Black Codes," to check roving, freed Negroes and hold them to settled abodes. As a result Congress created the Freedmen's Bureau.

WALTER E. WASHINGTON

Major General O. O. Howard was appointed head of the bureau.

Guardian

Washington, D.C.

The bureau, set up as guardian for the race, attempted to remove Negroes entirely from local legal control of the southerners by placing them in settlements administered by the bureau. In 1867 David Barry, trustee of Mrs. Julian Barry, sold to John R. Elvans of Washington 374 acres of the St. Elizabeth tract for $52,000.00 The land was conveyed to Samuel Pomeroy, senator from Kansas and General Howard, as trustees. Part of this land was surveyed in 1867 and subdivided under the name of Barry Farms.

This was beginning of permanent settlements of colored people beyond the Anacostia river. The Barry Farms tract was divided into lots of one acre and sold to Negro refugees for home sites for $200.00 on easy terms and included enough lumber for a two room shanty. The first lot was sold to William Hunter, a carpenter. Subsequently additional land was acquired and divided into lots.

1st Demolition

One of the first demolitions of any size in this area occurred when NCHA cleared the site of Barry Farms dwellings and started a new building project. Several beneficial conditions and facilities have resulted.

Many new dwellings have been built and a giant shopping center has been set up. 6-4-46-Tues.

A new 9-room annex to Birney school has been constructed for elementary children of the community. Improvements to the Barry Farms play ground and field house which have been in operation for 30 or 40 years were developed into the coordinated recreational facilities for the community, which included the playground and the National Capital Housing Authority Community building.

Larger water lines have been installed in the neighborhood and an extra pumping station located on Nichols Avenue between Barry Farms and the Nichols Avenue housing project has been constructed. Extra storm sewers have been installed and roads have been generally improved. Streets have been resurfaced.

Washington, D.C.

Facilities

The Barry Farms area has every type of facility that can be found elsewhere including churches, stores, schools, doctors, dentists, barbers, beauticians, druggists, restaurants, valet shops, tailors, laundries, coal, wood, and ice, shoe repair and the undertaker.

There are two civic associations in the community. They are the Hillsdale Civic association and the Barry Farms Civic association, both striving to maintain the progress the community has made and continue to work for a still better Washington.

For Your Information

Chicago Defender

WASHINGTON has inter-racial housing that doesn't get in print. On swank 16th st. in the 1700 block there is a 48 unit apartment building operated by an inter-racial board. Two of the 48 families are colored, and more will be moved in as vacancies occur. (Dr. Eugene Holmes of Howard U. is a tenant.) There are two smaller buildings in same area with similar policies, and a large apartment bought by a colored church will become interracial as soon as a few of the white tenants can be persuaded to move. And half the white tenants in the Portner Apartments at 15th and U are still there although this was "taken over" by colored more than a year ago. Everybody's happy.

Washington Moves East

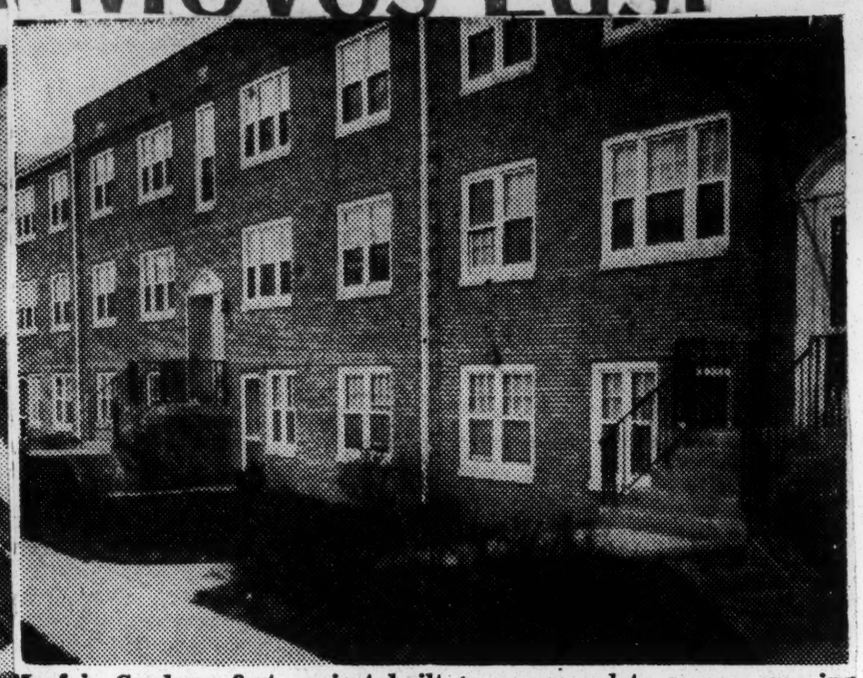
Mrs. Inez West, manager of a co-operative grocery store on Bennings Rd. in Washington rings up a sale on a busy day. The co-ops in this area are unable to handle the volume of business which pours in.

A bus loads at Minnesota Ave. and Bennings Rd. in Northeast Washington. Usually the only white faces on buses leaving this terminal point belong to the drivers.

By ALVIN E. WHITE

Washington's colored population is moving, moving out of overcrowded northwest to other sections on the rim of the town where there is more room. New settlements are springing up in hitherto undeveloped areas in the Northeast and the Southeast, furnishing homes for Washington's huge colored population. To get an idea of the total number that has moved out of the crowded mid-city section, visit the bus terminal on Bennings Rd., Northeast, just this side of Minnesota Ave. any morning or evening.

It looks almost like a "colored Times Square" with a few whites mingling in. The hustle and bustle of new residents is giving a new life to the Bennings area—once famous for its old race track and fast horses. Now motor cars, buses, street cars clutter up the place carrying crowds back and forth as they shuttle in and out of the open-air terminal.



Mayfair Gardens, first project built to accommodate persons moving out of the Northwest Washington district to eastern areas.

It is reliably reported that over 3,000 housing units of all kinds have been erected in these two areas in the past few years. They accommodate more than 10,000 persons!

Apartments, duplexes and single, entire houses, all newly constructed are popping up out of woody areas, behind hills, across roads and beyond cemeteries.

Most are of war-time construction, afflicted with all of the shortages and "shortcuts" that the war brought the building industry—but they spell "home" to hundreds who otherwise would be without accommodations — or herded together animal like elsewhere.

From this Benning bus terminal, a maze of buses shuttle out to Bennings, Bennings Heights, Capital View, Sheriff Road and other spots, while street cars continue on to Seat Pleasant, Kenilworth serving other sections where colored families reside.

Government Buildings

Among the older pre-war projects, DePriest, Capital View and Suburban Gardens are the best known. Then there is the Deanwood area, also served by transportation from this area.

Closer into the city are the Langston Housing project and buildings erected a few years back along Bennings Rd. and its side streets.

Even the Government joined the trek to this section and erected temporary dormitories for girls and further out on the actual site of the old race track, homes for defense workers.

Later developments include Benning Heights, which is furthest out and served by its own bus line, and East Hills, in the Southeast area, with Mayfair Gardens also occupying a part of the Benning race track.

In the Langston area where the schools and theatres are located, a white firm is opening up housing units as fast as they can be thrown together. The waiting list already exceeds the supply.

Creating new commercial life in these sections, residents are flooding the stores with money. On Minnesota Avenue, which is the shopping center furtherest out, chain food and drug stores are reaping a golden harvest.

In another section of the Southeast, Anacostia, apartments and houses have been going up steadily and many families, drawn to Washington by the magnet of war employment, plan to stay.

They have moved out to these quiet neighborhoods, building new settlements and reviving old ones.

It is interesting to note that on certain buses leaving the Benning terminal, the only white face on it is the driver.

Spot for Experiment

Would this be a spot for an experiment with colored operators and drivers if the Capital Transit Company would consider the innovation?

White passengers ride the buses that go down Minnesota Avenue headed to Pennsylvania Avenue.

The chain food and drug stores and the stores owned privately by whites, welcome the influx of tenants — they spend money freely for food and drink.

Dairies busily canvass new tenants in the settlements, delivering milk, butter and eggs right to the customer's door, with super-polite service.

White newspaper boys call on new residents to build profitable paper routes.

Practically all the projects are owned by whites. Two or three have efficient colored resident managers; but the Stuart Proctor group—the largest holdings in the section, does not have a manager on the premises.

All transactions are handled through the K Street office in mid-town by two flippant white girls —who handle immense sums of money monthly.

The firm asks personal questions and requires that they be answered—for instance, "How much money do you have in bank? How many war bonds do you own?"

Other managers ask more indirect questions—such as "do you have a bank account? if so where?" which is not quite as personal nor as insulting.

Two co-operative stores owned by colored stock holders operate in the vast area. One on Alabama Avenue, Southeast, and the other in the 1800 block of Bennings Road, Northeast, but they cannot handle the huge volume of business which pours into these stores.

People have to ride distances to do their shopping and attend to other business in chain stores for the most part, which do not hire colored workers.

Establishing Pattern

Laundry service is sorely needed. Physicians are scattered through the areas and churches and schools are found here and there.

Washington is establishing a definite pattern in housing. While it is deplorable from one viewpoint, it offers relief from slum areas and congestion.

While not overly spacious as to room-size, the modernly constructed buildings utilize every inch of space. They have plenty of light, air areas and window space—plus good heating in most of them.

Former mass construction did not consider window space, air ventilation and light important.

Laundry rooms for the family wash are provided in some of the houses, where machines run by electricity are operated on a slot machine basis.

In the new settlements, all tenants are given instruction sheets, telling what is and what is not permitted. Lodgers, animal pets are taboo.

The ruling against animal pets helps keep the communities clean and reduces health hazards since some animals are disease carriers.

Pest extermination is also given in many projects. The rule against lodgers helps keep the communities free of certain evils which usually befall families taking in lodgers.

In New York, in a survey of a thickly populated slum area, it was proven that the taking in of lodgers tended to increase certain types of juvenile delinquency—also that family overcrowding in

10,000 Washington-colored citizens, unable to purchase homes, are enjoying new homes and better living—even if it is in a segregated area.

Thus far, builders contributed to this apartments evil.

These new communities avoid mercial, will prove to and contractors that colo-zens are entitled to better Once they are given the this, since the applicant must state how many persons comprise his family. Then the resident manager decides what type of apartment and how many roomsance and maintenance. are needed, provided the applicant can pay the rent.

Besides offering tenants most modern and advanced ideas, homes, they lower health and disease ratios and give citizens an opportunity to lead wholesome, healthy lives.

Better Living Conditions

Conducive to better living, these developments, while purely com-

61b 1946

Housing (Florida)

Orlando, Fla., Morning Sentinel
November 24, 1946

THE NEGRO HOUSING PROJECT

Orlando Shows Way To Entire Nation In Non-Profit Deal

Successful culmination of several years' struggle to provide adequate Negro housing facilities in Orlando will be outlined at a mass meeting to be held here shortly when officers and directors of Washington Shores, Inc., will describe to Negro citizens a residential plan to go into effect here—a plan found to be the only one of its kind in the United States.

Time and place of the meeting, which will be attended by M. M. Parrish, Florida district director of the National Housing Agency of the Federal Housing Administration, or one of his representatives, will be announced later.

Officials of Washington Shores, Inc., a non-profit corporation behind the development southwest of present city limits of a project large enough to house all of Orlando's Negro population, announced yesterday that the FHA, through Mr. Parrish, has indicated every co-operation in making loans to assist immediate construction of 100 or more residences in the subdivision, located southwest of existing city limits.

John Graham is president of the non-profit organization sponsoring present establishment of 1,500 lot project; Lloyd Gahr is secretary and Herman Langford is treasurer. Beside Graham and Gahr, directors of Washington Shores, Inc., are S. C. Battaglia, Bob Carr, Dr. Marshal Dendy, Jack Fosgate, Raymer Maguire, R. D. Robinson, N. P. Yowell, George Sipple and Mayor William Beardall. All are prominent in civic and business circles of Orlando.

In announcing that a mass meeting of Negro citizens will be called, Pres. Graham and Sec. Gahr said Washington Shores, beside being the only project of its kind in the nation, and the subject of inquiry from such centers as Atlanta and West Palm Beach, is the only area in Orlando restricted to Negroes which has the opportunity to benefit from FHA loans.

"This is not a real estate exploitation," they said. "The non-profit corporation sponsoring it is interested in providing homes for our responsible Negro citizens."

A statement received from FHA Director Parrish said:

"The forming of the corporation, Washington Shores, Inc. and the attempt to provide a modern, well planned, well improved area for the Negro citizens of Orlando, Florida, has been closely followed and watched by the Federal Housing Administration.

"We have given every assistance possible to the officers of this corporation in helping to plan out the best utilization of the land involved in order to create an outstanding residential area to be occupied by the Negro citizens of Orlando.

"Our Land Planning Division has been consulted and has approved the general layout of the property. We have made suggestions in connection with deed restriction that have in most instances been followed by the corporation.

"We are now ready to negotiate with reputable contractors who are interested in building houses for rent or sale to the Negro veterans of World War II in the Orlando area.

"It is our opinion and hope that the originators of this plan will follow it through to conclusion, and the development of this highclass Negro residential area will be so outstanding that it can be used as a demonstration for other communities in our State and in other States, and we hope will be followed by many of them for we are interested in improving the living conditions of all American citizens, regardless of race, color or creed."

Under the plan for development of Washington Shores, the officials pointed out, purchasers of lots in the subdivision are not required to finance the construction of house through the FHA or any other agency.

"We have learned, however," they said, "that when FHA financing is obtained, it will be possible to construct a $3,000 home at a cost of about $20 per month, or at a figure of $6.33 monthly per thousand dollars of loan, and the builder will own his own home in twenty years."

About 120 lots will be placed on sale in the near future, the officials pointed out. These will be the higher priced lots, ranging from $400 to $1,500 for homesites located on Lake Mann, and each will have from 75 to 100 feet frontage.

These lots will be sold to Negro purchasers who plan to start home construction at once. A second section will be offered for sale later, but not until 100 houses have been built in the first section of 120 lots. But prices in the second section will be lower than in the first because of lack of lake frontage.

Negro Real Estate Men To Act

Officials of Washington Shores, Inc., said all real estate transactions in connection with the housing project will be handled by Jennings and Strong, Negro real estate brokers, who are to be bonded and who will act under advice of the corporation.

A permanent committee of Negro citizens will be selected to act as a board of advisors, With the assistance of the Washington Shores corporation board of directors, in matters of policy and administration. The committee will be named as the mass meeting to be held shortly.

Corporation officials said a contract has already been let to Langston-Hubbard, Orlando contractors, for clearing, grading and drainage of the subdivision and that this work has been started.

Contracts for paving of streets and laying of sidewalks will be let as soon as grading, clearing and drainage is finished.

The Orlando Utilities Commission, officials continued, has promised to sink a well for water to supply the subdivision until materials are available to hook the water pipes of the section up to those of the city. Immediate shortage, utilities commission engineers said, is in large pipe.

The story of Orlando's three year fight to provide adequate housing and residential facilities for a population of more than 15,000 Negroes bears the hallmark of the highest type of civic pride and energy.

How the Whole Thing Started

The venture that is shortly to culminate in the establishment of an ideal living section for Negroes—starting with 1,500 residential and business lots located just southwest of Orlando's city limits—had its inception in a conversation between an Orlando employer and one of his Negro employes.

As John Graham, tile manufacturer, assembled his workmen one Saturday night to pass out their pay envelopes, one of them asked Graham to hold out part of his money.

"I want you to do this once a week so I can save money to buy a good house," the Negro said. "I want a house that's a decent place to live in, so I can live right, and have something to live for. I want to get away from drinking and gambling, and lead a good Christian life."

Graham offered to help his workman save for a home and over a short period saved $200 from the Negro's weekly pay. At the Negro's request, Graham tried to buy a house and lot in the Negro section with the $200 as a down payment.

He ran into a blank wall. All property in the area was rental property, owned by white landlords who refused to sell because of high rental incomes. Graham offered to trade valuable lots that he owned in Orwin Manor for a lot in the Negro section, but was refused.

He attempted to arouse interest of various individuals and groups in the city toward providing sanitary, healthful quarters for Negroes who wished to obtain them.

Mayor Names Committee of Four

After giving the matter careful thought, Mayor William Beardall appointed Graham and four other prominent citizens as a committee to solve the problem. The many white people not directly

connected with the congregation of Negroes in a suitable housing settlement of their own."

The various committees, with Graham as their leader, continued their efforts, but changed tactics. For the new attempt, they called meetings of prominent citizens—ministers, physicians, attorneys—and presented a new type of plan.

Whites Asked to Help Program

This plan asked the interested white citizens to become members of a non-profit corporation to be formed for the express purpose of providing Orlando Negroes with a modern housing project. The plan of the project would enable Negroes to buy or build, and to live in their own homes as self-supporting individuals and families.

Subscriptions were asked—and in four days' time $55,000 was received—from the assembled citizens on the basis of promissory notes payable to the corporation only after the group was officially granted corporation papers by the State and was able to raise $50,000 seen necessary to finance the project.

Enthusiasm for the scheme was at a pitch that brought $35,000 of the needed $50,000 into the committee's hand in 15 minutes.

Donations of $1,000 were sought to begin with. In some cases, $5,000 investments were recorded from men who, Graham said, obviously had only the interest of the Negro and his problem at heart.

Graham's group, meanwhile, had been in constant contact with Negro leaders, seeking the viewpoint of the prospective home owners.

The plan veered from the ordinary as soon as the corporation's charter was granted and its $50,000 for starting business was in the bank. The committeemen, instead of telling the individual Negroes where they could live, asked their help in selecting a site.

The site now ready for work to be started was selected southwest of the Orlando city limits. It was large enough to care eventually for the entire Negro population of Orlando.

But because of lack of funds, and other restrictions on building, only enough of the site to build 1,500 homes was selected at first. Fears of both Negroes and whites that the project might overrun into existing white residential sections was allayed by the fact that the Negro project can be extended almost indefinitely westward into grass and timber lands, and away from present heavily populated areas.

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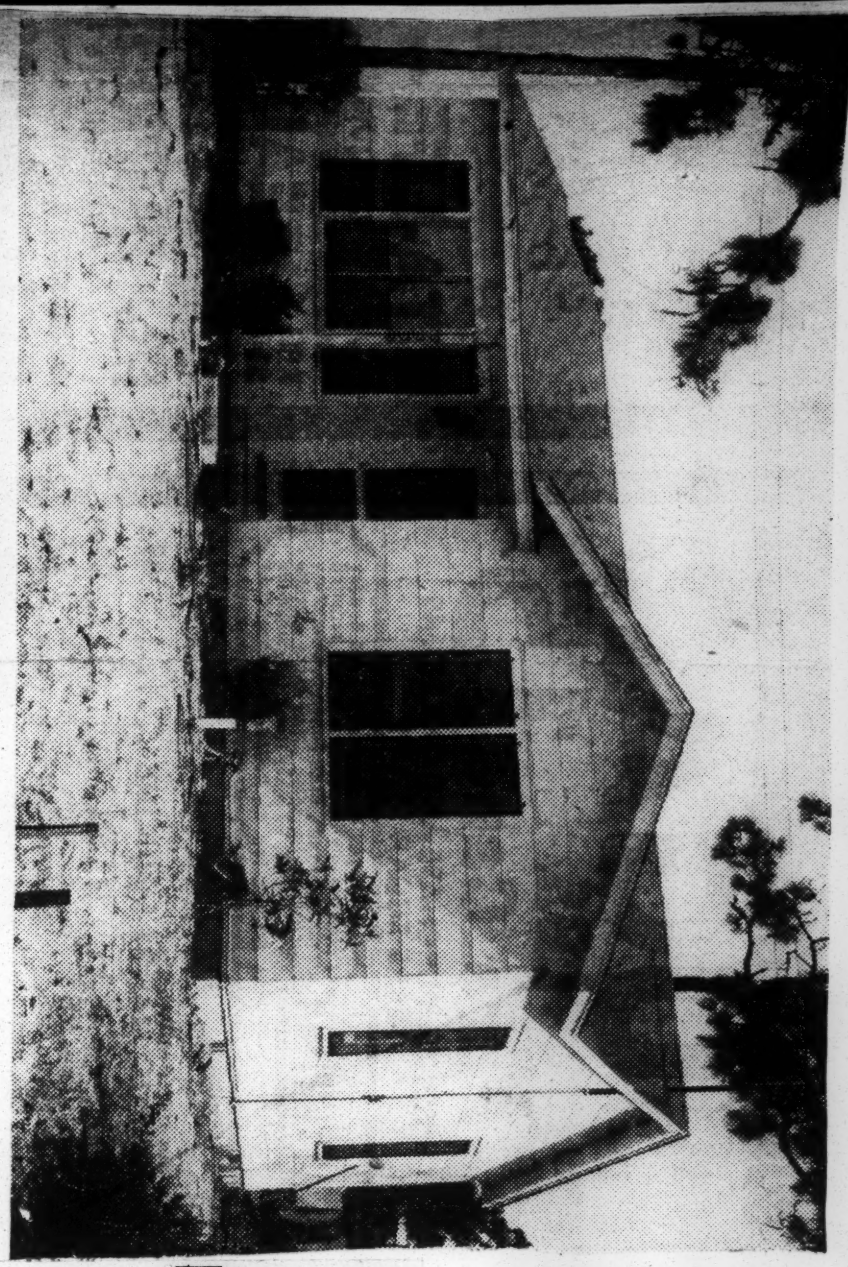
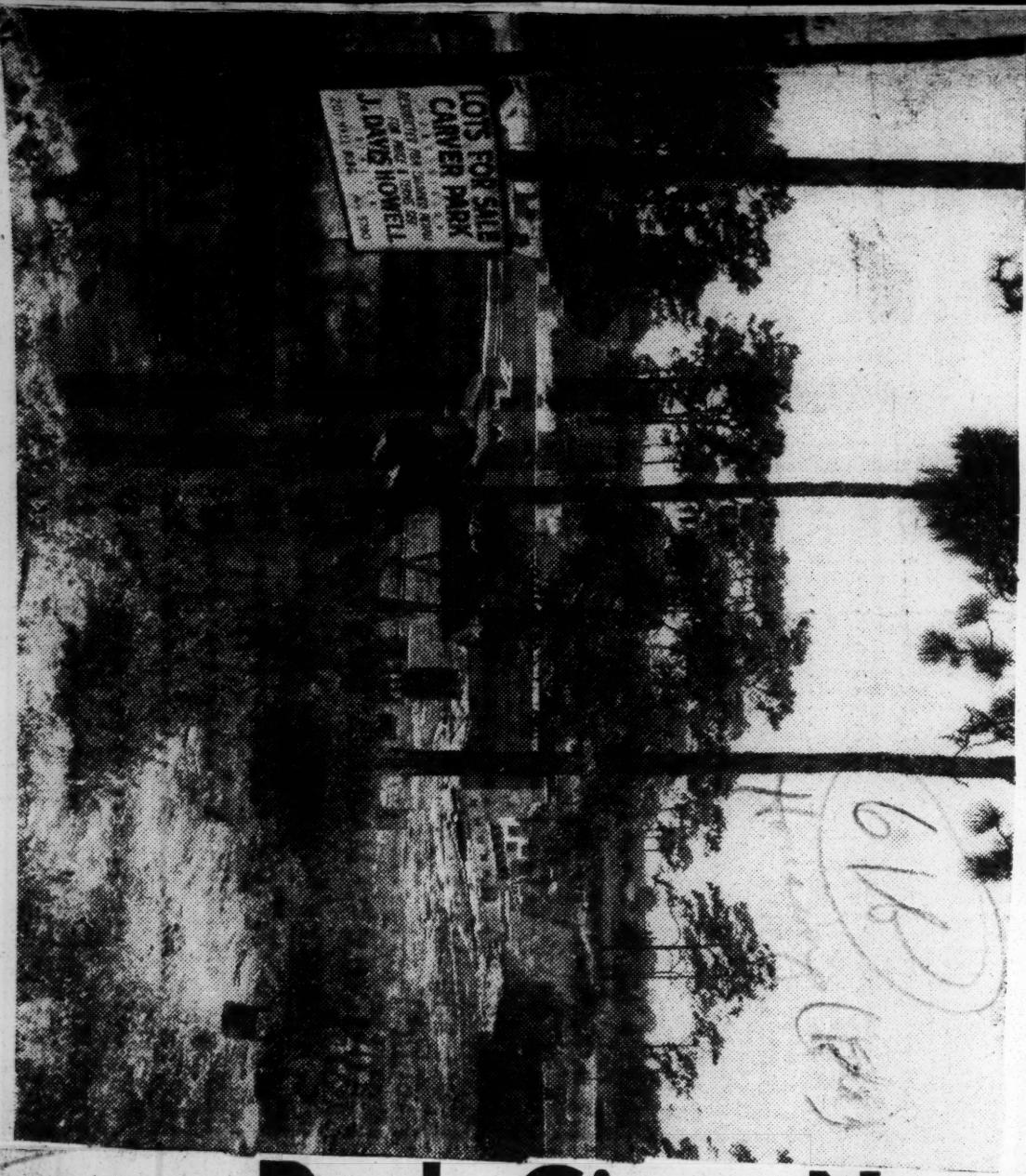


First Residence—Owned By Cecil McDonald



Carver Park Looking South From Jordan Park

Carver Park Gives Negroes First Restricted Residential Area Here

St. Petersburg, Fla. Times
June 23, 1946

By STAN CAWTHON

St. Petersburg's first restricted Negro subdivision may provide solutions to some of this community's inter-racial questions.

Carver Park, a 93-lot development immediately south of the Jordan Park housing project, will do much to resolve the dilemma in which a Negro wishing to build a good home now finds himself.

At present, a Negro planning to build a house costing more than $2,000 has two undesirable alternatives:

1. He can try to build it on the fringe of a white neighborhood. His white neighbors know that his house will depress the value of theirs, so they immediately make it known he is not welcome. By attempting to locate in or near a white neighborhood, he has provided a source of continual friction.

2. He can build it in one of the city's Negro neighborhoods—virtually all depressed areas—and suffer financial loss before the house is even finished. It is axiomatic that realty values in a neighborhood seek a common level. His home might raise the value of some of the shacks around it but those residences will certainly depreciate the value of his.

But since no home costing less than $3,000 can be built in Carver Park, it will provide a Negro area in which medium-priced residences can be built without risk of financial loss resulting from lower priced structures in the neighborhood.

Developers of Carver Park—J. Davis Howell, William J. McLeod and Walter A. McLeod Jr.—admit quite frankly that their principal objective is to make money. If social benefits accrue to the community the developers are happy about that, too, but such questions are definitely secondary.

THIS ASPECT of the project probably will be highly encouraging to Negro leaders here—they long have wanted a chance to demonstrate that housing conditions can be improved for some Negro families without government subsidies or philanthropic assistance.

Many Negro leaders say they favor segregation of racial residential areas but they complain that in most cases municipal improvements such as paving, lights, sewers and water end where the Negro area begins. This objection has been met at Carver Park—streets in the area are paved and all other municipal services are available in all the lots.

Sponsors of the development hope it will become a stable community of the more responsible Negro families.

One house already has been built. It is the property of Cecil McDonald, a Pullman porter and a veteran, and his wife, Idella. Several other lots have been sold, mostly to Negro veterans who contemplate building under the G. I. bill of rights.

THE McDONALD house cost $6,000 to build. Others planned for the immediate future will cost from $6,000 to $10,000.

Two veterans, Columbus Wilkinson and Waler Barnes, already have started building residences. Wilkinson operates a drug store and a billiard hall and Barnes has a radio store.

Carver Park is named for Dr. George Washington Carver, famed Negro scientist. It is bounded on the north by Thirteenth avenue south, on the west by Twenty-fifth street, on the east by Twenty-second street and on the south by an alley between Fourteenth and Fifteenth avenues south.

Developers of the project purchased and razed several small dwellings that had been occupied by white families.

Orlando, Fla. Morning Sentinel
June 20, 1946

Sale of Negro Homesites Set

Pres. John Graham of Washington Shores, Inc., the non-profit organization formed to develop a negro residential area on the Lake Mann area, yesterday indicated sale of homesites in the new area would begin in the near future.

Graham said sale of sites to prospective negro residents of the area would begin as soon as Federal Housing Administration approval of the area is received. He expects the approval "very soon."

Blueprints of program set up by the $50,000 organization were forwarded the Atlanta regional FHA office about three weeks ago.

The FHA evidenced such interest in the character of the project, which is backed by many of the city's most active civic leaders, that FHA executives were sent here to inspect the layout.

Graham said the Atlanta FHA office had held up the plans for the project a little longer than usual, but they did this to make a few minor changes in plans and to reproduce the plans as a pattern for nation-wide usage.

The FHA hopes, he added, to adapt the Orlando plan for use wherever there is a need for a similar negro residential area in the United States.

FHA approval of the area as a negro residential section was sought, Graham explained, so that individual negro citizens might be in a position to obtain an FHA loan if they so desired in building a home.

"Right now," he continued, "there isn't an area in Orlando available to negroes which has been approved by the FHA."

Graham said if Washington Shores, Inc., approved the minor changes made by FHA in the plans, then the sale of homesites would get under way without further delay.

Negro Housing Sites Inspected

Courier Journal *Louisville, Kentucky*

Sites in the West End for 50 Negro housing units to come from Standiford Field and Jeffersonville Quartermaster Depot were inspected yesterday by Nicholas H. Dosker, chairman of the War Housing Committee, and D. D. Meredith, Cleveland, project engineer. *2-7-46*

Dosker explained the Negro units will be removed from their present locations as soon as a site is available although the 300 white housing units, soon to be ready for occupancy, will remain at Bowman Field.

The suggestion that 400 "hutments" near Charlestown, Ind., be located in Louisville was deemed "impractical" by Dosker, who pointed out that sewers and other equipment would have to be installed at great cost.

Colleges Get 409 Home Units

Chicago Defender

18 Negro Schools Given Housing Aid

WASHINGTON — (NNPA) — With over 75,000 of the 100,000 emergency housing units in the nation already allocated, 409 units last week were allocated to 18 colored colleges, the Federal Public Housing Administration announced Friday. *Saturday*

Tuskegee topped the list of colored schools receiving the temporary structures getting 75 units while Florida A. and M. College received the second highest being allocated 40 units. *2-16-46*

Other colleges allocated units were Morehouse College, 20 units; Morris Brown College, 20 units; North Carolina A. and T. College, 35 units; Fayetteville State Teachers' College, 10 units; Johnson C. Smith University, 15 units; North Carolina State College, 15 units; Fisk University, 15 units; Bluefield State College, 10 units; West Virginia State College, 25 units;

Kentucky State College, 14 units; Wilberforce University, 30 units; Bethune-Cookman, 25 units; Lincoln University (Pa.), 15 units; Florida A. and M. College, 40 units; South Carolina State A. and M. College, 15 units; Atlanta University, 10 units, and Fort Valley State College, 10 units.

No Breakdown on Figures

A breakdown showing the number of houses allocated to municipalities for occupancy by colored people was not available.

The FHA stated that regional offices making the allocations had failed to indicate in their reports how many of the temporary structures were for colored occupancy and that it would be unable to give this figure until the houses were actually ready for occupancy.

The FPHA is supposed to study the needs of minority groups before making allocation to any educational institution, municipality, or local community.

Officials indicated that before the end of the week the entire 100,000 temporary structures will be allocated.

HOUSING SLATED FOR NEGRO VETS

Birmingham, Ala. *Age Herald*

Plans for three projects, providing 340 dwelling units for Birmingham returning Negro veterans, were announced yesterday by Dean & Wainwright, a local building concern. Provided the necessary materials can be secured, 200 of these units will be completed this year, Walter K. Dean, member of the firm, asserted. *2-2-46*

Construction recently has begun on 40 of these homes, located on West 15th Street, Second Avenue, West, and Lomb Boulevard. This is an area lying between Rickwood Field and the State Fairgruonds. Work already has begun on laying sewers and installing electric and water facilities on 100 additional lots in the Goldwire Street and Sixth Avenue, South, area.

Mr. Dean also announced plans for the construction of a 24-apartment building for white tenants in Mountain Brook. Work will start on the building as soon as material can be secured, he said. *2-2-46*

The third Negro project will be located in St. Mark's Village, two blocks north of the present project at Smithfield Court. Mr. Dean said 200 lots had been purchased for the project but that work could not be started immediately because of the shortage of materials.

Canada Lee in Film Short On Rent Control

WASHINGTON. — Canada Lee, stage, screen, and radio star, is featured in a movie short on rent control, soon to be released for national distribution, the Office of Price Administration has announced. The film, **Ask the OPA** was produced by a news reel company for OPA and details the steps tenants may take to get relief from exorbitant rents in areas under the agency's rent control.

Screened primarily for Negro audiences, it will be of particular interest to veterans and the public generally in all housing-shortage areas.

A resident of the Harlem section of New York City for most of his life, Lee knows what it means to live in a congested district where there are not enough houses or apartments to meet the demand. He knows personally many families who pay almost half of their income for rent. He was, therefore, enthusiastic when approached to participate in the film.

"No group in America needs rent control more than members of my race in our large cities," he said. "It is vitally important that we understand our rights under this program and if I can do anything to help educate the public in this matter, I'm only to glad to do so."

"Ask the OPA" will have its first showing the week of Jan. 2. Local theatres may be checked for the exact date.

The film may also be rented in 16 mm size for showings before school groups, at churches and other small gatherings. These 16 mm films are obtainable through the district information offices of the OPA.

CITY TO SUPERVISE HOUSES IN HARLEM

Saxl Says He Will Get Tenants to Maintain Cleanliness if Owners Clear Up Sites

4-16-46

Dr. N. Thomas Saxl, Commissioner of Housing and Buildings, told a group of Harlem building owners in the Municipal Building yesterday that if they cleaned up their properties he would assume the burden of getting the tenants to keep them clean.

The landlords had blamed the tenants for most of the building violations found by inspectors in the block bounded by Fifth and Lenox Avenues and West 117th and 118th Streets. The city is examining this block as the start of a city-wide tenant-landlord cooperation campaign to improve substandard dwellings.

Thirty-two owners were represented at the two-hour meeting, which will be followed by another conference between Dr. Saxl and the tenants. Fifty-four individual interests own property on the block. Deputy Commissioner Morris C. Comar commented that "twenty-two owners didn't see fit to come here."

The landlords complained to the Commissioner that they repeatedly had spent money on improving and maintaining apartments, especially painting, but that the tenants had persisted in improper use of facilities. In response to a suggestion that they press charges against certain tenants in Magistrate's Court, one owner said he was "afraid" because of the criminal element in the neighborhood.

A representative of the Harlem Taxpayers Association suggested that property owners receive permission from the Office of Price Administration to evict "undesirable" tenants. One building owner told his colleagues they must educate superintendents and asked them to take a "more intelligent and sympathetic approach."

A manager for one of the buildings who said he was present as "an observer for the New York Real Estate Board" but that he did not "speak for them" said the owners were willing to cooperate with the city in the clean-up drive but objected to the way it was being handled. He felt that the city should have conferred with the owners before "resorting to violations."

Mr. Comar said elimination of the violations was the responsibility of the owners, no matter whose fault they were.

"If you are an owner and collect rents, as far as this department is concerned the responsibility is yours," he declared. "If you're asking our cooperation to overlook your violation, that's not cooperation."

He said the block in question would be reinspected in ten days, by which time "work ought to be in progress."

Dr. Saxl told the owners that he was not interested in handing out summonses, but he named major offenses such as inadequate stairways and broken plumbing as conditions that could not be tolerated.

New Negro Development

(From The MACON (Ga.) NEWS)

Atlanta Ga Daily World

The Macon Colored Homes Corporation is the name of a new organization composed entirely of members of the Negro race. It has purchased a large tract of land on the Miller Field Road and Sunday will dedicate the new enterprise with appropriate ceremonies. *4-2-46*

The ambitious undertaking gets off to an auspicious start. Eighty-four home sites have already been sold and there are many applications on file for additional lots. Engineers' drawings show a circle in the center which will contain a large two-story community house and around this there will be located 20 business houses, a theater, churches, etc. All of the businesses will be owned and operated by Negroes. The community center itself will be owned by the corporation and offices will be located there.

The Macon Colored Homes Corporation is paying as it goes and grows. It owes no money. Engineers and surveyors, architects and builders will be paid as work is completed.

The idea it seems to us is a splendid one. From this may well evolve similar plans in many other Southern cities. *Jan. 4-2-46*

White friends of the organizers and officers of the new development will speak at the formal opening of the sub-division Sunday afternoon. It is an enterprise that deserves the praise of the whole community.

Housing Authority Cuts Unit Quota For Negro Vets

Chicago Defender *Chicago, Ill.* *Sat 3-23-46*

WASHINGTON — (NNPA) — Of the 36,830 temporary housing units for veterans allocated to 549 educational institutions by the Federal Public Housing Authority as of March 1, colored institutions received a total of 740.

The 740 units were distributed among 19 schools as follows: Livingston College, 20; Tuskegee Institute, 100; Bethune-Cookman College, 25; St. Augustine College, 30; Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College, 40; Atlanta University, 20; Morehouse College, 30; Morris Brown University, 30; North Carolina College for Negroes, 24; Johnson C. Smith University, 24; Fayetteville (North Carolina) Teachers' College, 20; North Carolina Agricultural and Technical College, 35; Fisk University, 24; Prairie View University, 20; Howard University, 167; Kentucky State College, 22; Wilberforce University, 30; Virginia Union Theological Seminary, 14; South Carolina State Agricultural and Mechanical College, 30; Houston (Texas) College for Negroes, 25.

Requests Denied

Although allocations for these housing units have been made by the FPHA, many of the schools have not yet signed contracts for the houses. Some are awaiting selection of suitable sites on which to locate the projects.

FPHA records fail to show any colored school as having received the total number of units requested. Tougaloo College at Tougaloo, Miss., requested only two units, but was denied them. Tuskegee Institute requested 500 units, but was alloted only 100.

Negroes Build Homes

ROCHELLE, March 21 — Rochelle Negroes are solving the housing shortage on their side of town and several have completed homes built largely from lumber salvaged from houses that had lost their usefulness. Practically all of them have been equipped with water and electric lights. *3-25-46*

Don R. Bonaparte Named To City Housing Post

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill.

Don R. Bonaparte Jr., Housing Manager of the Ida B. Wells Homes, has been named assistant general housing manager for all of the Chicago Housing Authority's low rent housing developments at the Central Offices of the Chicago Housing Authority, and has been replaced by Howard Shaw, Chief Engineer, who will manage the Ida B. Wells Homes.

Bonaparte, who succeeded Oscar C. Brown as manager of the Ida B. Wells Homes in February, 1944, when Brown was appointed as manager of the Altgeld Gardens, has long been active in public housing and social work. He has also been active in community work, serving as chairman of the Social Research Committee for the Chicago Branch of the NAACP, and as chairman of the Douglas-Pekin District Community Commission of the Chicago council of Boy Scouts of America. He has been connected with the Ida B. Wells Homes since 1940, both in tenant selection and management positions.

Shaw was appointed as plant superintendent at the South Side housing development in the fall of 1940, and has been in charge of the maintenance and heating operations of Chicago's largest housing development ever since. Having received one of the highest scores on the competitive examinations given by the Chicago Housing Authority in 1940 to select the manager of the project, Mr. Shaw was given top consideration for that position as well as the one of plant superintendent along with Mr. Brown, who was subsequently appointed as Wellstown's first manager.

4-12-2-46

Before he came to the Chicago Housing Authority, Shaw was supervisor of mechanical and electrical maintenance with the Pullman Company for the New York Central Lines. He holds an engineering degree from the University of Michigan and took post-graduate work at the University of Chicago and Illinois Institute of Technology.

In another promotion, Edward Pate, assistant manager at the Ida Wells Homes, has been appointed manager of the Wentworth Gardens, the Chicago Housing Authority's new low rent development at 39th and Wentworth ave., which is scheduled to open its doors to the first tenants this spring. Pate, who has been the assistant manager since July, 1944, came to Chicago Housing Authority from Kansas City, Mo., where he was business manager of the Wheatley Provident Hospital. Prior to his work at the hospital, Pate taught school in Kansas City. He holds a master's degree in Business Administration from the University of Chicago.

Slowe, Carver Halls Will Not Be Sold

Washington Tribune

Lucy Diggs Slowe Hall and George Washington Carver Hall, government dormintories, will not be sold by the Defense Homes Corporaation, although bids on them had been received, it was authoritatively learned last Monday.

The two dormitories will continue to be orperated by the federal government. 5-7-46

The decision was made after the Defense Homes Corporation was urged to retain the two properties because of the unusual public service they rendered to colored people. Tuesday

If the two dormitories fell into the hands of private interest and were converted to other uses, it was pointed out, government employees and visitors to Washington might experience difficulty in finding suitable living quarters due to the acute housing shortage and lack of adequate hotel accommodations.

Ask Continuation

Frank Stanley, of Louisville, Kentucky, president of the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association, first made the request that the government continue operation of the two dormitories when a group of publishers held a conference with Wilson W. Wyatt, federal housing expediter, here in March.

Detroit And Ohio Vets Get Housing

The Defender
Chicago Ill.

CLEVELAND — Some further slight relief for the Midwest's critical housing shortage was seen last week as federal housing authorities here announced temporary accommodations for the families of 100 veterans were on their way to Springfield, Ohio, and 98 prefabricated units were being rushed to Detroit. Sat. 7-12-46.

Twenty-five single story frame army dwellings from Camp Davis, Holly Ridge, N.C., are being moved to Springfield and converted by the federal government. They will be located on two sites, the first to include 14 one-bedroom, 28 two-bedroom, and 14 three-bedroom apartments and the second 10 one-bedroom, 24 two-bedroom, and 10 three-bedroom units.

At Detroit 49 packaged prefabricated units will be converted into 98 two-bedroom houses to be placed on eight separate areas.

Negroes Begin Work on Own Subdivision, Self-Financed

Atlanta Constitution, Ga.
Tues 4-2-46

Constitution State News Service

MACON, April 1—More than 500 Macon Negroes and a group of their local white friends gathered here Sunday for ground-breaking exercises for the new Negro subdivision, Marshall Heights.

Exercises marked what is believed the only venture of its kind ever undertaken in the South exclusively by Negroes.

The subdivision is being planned and operated by Macon Colored Homes Corporation, non-profit organization formed by a group of enterprising Macon Negroes who were guided by the thought: "Better Homes Make Better People."

The Negroes purchased a 64-acre tract of land on Miller Field Road, Northeast of Macon for $7,000. They started grading and zoning streets, roads and lots and have been given full co-operation of the Federal Housing Authority.

L. Marshall, editor of the Negro newspaper, The Voice, said Sunday that FHA had approved loan fo rthe first 40-house unit and has agreed to finance a community center.

Marshall said that by the time 40-house unit had been approved more than 80 Negroes had bought lots and filed for loans. He explained that many of the homes are for veterans and pointed out that one of the major purposes of the building program is to create homes for returning servicemen.

The new Negro company is fully bonded and protected and meets all requirements of law. Thus far, more than 100 lots have been sold in the subdivision. Negroes are buying lots as fast as they can select them, Marshall said.

Plans for the subdivision were made by the best engineers available in this section. All lots are uniform in size and costs for homes range from $2,000 to $5,000.

Streets for the project are named for outstanding Negroes. Located in center of the subdivision will be the large community center. Surrounding the center will be Negro business houses, churches shops, stores and amusement buildings.

Among principal speakers at the dedication were Macon's Negro business and professional leaders, and the following white men, W. C. Turpin, Jr., attorney; Hugh Fleetwood, FHA representative; Ed Massey, manufacturer; W. P. Kennard, consulting engineer and architect; Mike Ross, of the CIO.; W. R. Smith, editor of The Macon News and Frank Hubbs, of Radio Station WMAZ.

City Selects Locations For New Homes

Advertiser
Montgomery, Alabama

White, Negro Veterans Will Live On Sites Chosen Here

6-5-46

According to plans announced yesterday by the Montgomery City Commission, tentative sites for emergency housing units have been set. Wed.

Two hundred and seventy housing units for whites are to be located on 30 acres of land belonging to the Westcott Estate on the Mobile Road, just out of the city limits.

Location of the Negro housing, totaling 80 units, would be on 10 acres belonging to the St. Jude Catholic Church on Malvern Street between Holt and Oak Streets.

The city is to furnish the sites for the housing units, to be occupied by veterans, and the Federal Public Housing Authority will supply the buildings, to be shipped in sections and assembled here, Commissioner W. A. Gayle explained.

The only consideration governing allocation of Negro and white housing units was the proportionate number of Negro and white applications, Commissioners Screws and Gayle reported.

Charles Rogers, manager of the Montgomery Housing Authority, will administer the units and decide on priorities in occupation, it was stated. 6-5-46

Sites are to be leased for five years, with an option of cancelling the lease after two years.

Commissioner Gayle disclosed water and sanitary facilities are already installed near the sites and the city has only to extend the facilities into the dwellings.

The FPHA anticipates ending of the housing emergency in two years time, Gayle said. When the project is concluded, the city must remove the buildings.

City application for the Federal housing aid specified two bedroom units with bath upstairs and a living room, dinette and kitchenette downstairs.

FHA Head Sets Up Minority Service

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat.

Frank Horne Heads New Agency for Housing

7-27-46 WASHINGTON

Wilson W. Wyatt, housing administrator, has recently established a service to assist in housing minority groups under the direction of Frank S. Horne, as assistant to the Administrator-Expediter, and B. T. McGraw, as deputy assistant.

They will assist in the formulation and executive of the basic policies and operations of the National Housing Agency and its constituent units so as to assure equitable participation of minority groups in all programs of the agency.

Dr. Horne, who has been in the Government service for the past decade, is from New York City, while Dr. McGraw, deputy assistant, is a native of Georgia with doctorate degree in economics from Harvard.

Other Personnel Included

Other Washington personnel included in the newly established service are M. Franklin Thorne of FPHA. and Corinne K. Robinson of NHA. and in the regional counterpart of the new service are the following members of the FHA regional offices:

...ce R. Johnson, Region ...ork City; George B. Nes... ...on III, Chicago; Albert ... Thompson, Region IV, Atlanta; A. Maceo Smith, Region V, Dallas; Bernard Ross, Region VI, San Francisco; and DeHart Hubbard, Region VIII, Cleveland. William Dabney, Region I, Boston, is the first new appointee.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 98

Negroes Succeed In Georgia

Edgar C. Blackshear—A Splendid Example of What a Hard Working Negro Can Be and Do In Savannah—He Directs Fellwood Homes—Day Nursery.

BY BENJAMIN F. HUBERT

Most right-thinking people fully realize that there is still much unexplored opportunity for a man to achieve, regardless of his color, here in the South. Negroes, like people of other groups, will find constant and encouraging evidence of friendly recognition from all other groups when they evidence sincerity and the will to work assiduously and efficiently without too much complaint against other men and women. Edgar C. Blackshear, superintendent of Fellwood Homes federal housing project in West Savannah, is an example of what a man, without a great deal of formal education, of the underprivileged group, can do right here in Savannah.

Edgar Blackshear

Edgar C. Blackshear, the only colored man directing a federal housing project for colored people in Savannah—Fellwood Homes—is widely and pleasingly known for his fine personality, his unusual courtesy, his politeness and willingness to help other men and women less able than himself. He and his high type service and splendid qualities make square-dealing men and women proud of the race he represents. He is above all a real gentleman. His sincerity, honesty and faithfulness to any public trust is conceded by all who have had the high privilege of doing business with him.

Edgar Blackshear is largely a self-made man. Born in Macon, Ga., he came to Savannah when a very small boy. After finishing from West Broad Street School, he found it impossible to obtain further formal education at the time for himself. While still in the elementary grades, he had to help support himself and his family. For considerable time he was a sidewalk salesman for a green grocery on West Broad street, which store later became the Grocerteria on Barnard near Congress street. After finishing West Broad Street School he immediately began work as a presser in a ladies' furnishing store. Later he became office boy for the Guaranty Life Insurance Company where he worked himself up to chief clerk. He resigned his position with the Guaranty Life Insurance Company to accept a clerkship with the old Wage Earners Savings Bank located on West Broad and Alice streets. As evidence of the confidence and faith that the Guaranty Life company had in him, he was left in complete charge of the whole company during the absence of the president of the organization on an extended vacation.

In the old Wage Earners Savings Bank, Blackshear received several promotions. He soon became assistant cashier and was finally assistant to the president, at the time of the bank failure in 1927. When the bank's affairs were taken over by the State Banking Authority, Blackshear's personality and record of faithful performance of duty so commended him to the liquidating agent that he was employed for fifteen months as assistant. After leaving the bank, Blackshear found work as bookkeeper for Floyd and Company. He was later employed by the Bankers Fire Insurance Company of Durham, N. C. For eight years he was special ordinary representative of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company. He resigned from this position to accept the superintendency of Fellwood Homes.

Fellwood Homes

Fellwood Homes, the first federal housing project built for colored folks in Savannah, provides homes for 176 families. Most of the families privileged to occupy these houses show by their good citizenship practices that they deserve much at the hands of Savannah. The interior and exterior of the homes evidence what good environment can and will do for human beings. The records of Superintendent Blackshear's office indicate that the inhabitants of this family housing project are also setting a record in the prompt payment of rental charges. There is an unusually large waiting list of families now living outside of the project who would like to make their homes in this community.

One of the most interesting and potentially helpful and progressive programs going forward in the Fellwood Homes is the Day Nursery School. Here many small children are placed under the care of competent trained personnel who care for them, supervising their activity, rest, and meals, during the whole day while their mothers are at work away from home. The major part of the funds available for the carrying forward of this day nursery are contributed by colored people of Chatham county. This nursery, provided for in quarters made available by the Housing Authority, gives General Superintendent Blackshear opportunity to exhibit in a most helpful way his lively interest in little children. Most of the children in the project know him and wave to him as he passes through the buildings and grounds. There should be more day nurseries for colored children, who do not have the care of their mothers and wholesome environment during the day.

Atlanta, Ga., Constitution
Aug. 19, 1946

Service Expe[illegible] For Negro Vets

In a move to expand service to Negro veterans under the Veterans' Housing Program, Regional Housing Expediter Clarence N. Walker has added the post of Racial Relations Adviser to his National Housing Agency staff here.

Effective immediately, Albert L. Thompson, Racial Relations Adviser, will be transferred from the Federal Public Housing Authority's regional office to NHA, where he will contact all NHA constituents, including the Federal Housing Administration and the Federal Home Loan Bank Administration.

Thompson's major duties will involve co-operation with communities throughout this region in providing homes for Negro veterans under the program.

Prior to his employment by FPHA as Racial Relations Adviser in 1942, Thompson was employed for more than two years by the Memphis Housing Authority.

Atlanta, Ga., Constitution
Sept. 27, 1946

Mayor Favors BetterHousing For Negroes

New Negro residential areas will be planned around Negro schools and parks, Mayor Hartsfield said in a discussion of a long range program to take care of Atlanta's growing population, both white and Negro.

Speaking yesterday at a meeting of leading Negroes and a committee of white persons who met at his office to discuss encroachments, Hartsfield said some general agreement must be reached by which Negroes can expand to new sections of Atlanta and even to suburbs.

"By establishing schools and parks for Negro use we can by mutual understanding generally set the pattern for future expansion by the growing Negro population," Hartsfield said.

"These institutions will encourage expansions in the area in which they are built. It is my belief that suburban expansion could be provided in the general area of Simpson Street without too much deterioration of property values already established as white sections.

"Park funds authorized in the recent bond issue will help do this and will work to the advantage of the Negro and towards perservation of existing white segments. We are going to build some Negro parks, and should begin at once to settle on the locations."

Hartsfield and members of the Negro Committee, composed of educators, pastors and others, expressed a belief that tension in the Sells Ave., S. W. section as a result of reported encroaching will be relieved after committees now working on the problem have completed their studies and file their recommendations.

The Mayor said "it is time to we realized that there has been incipient unrest as a result of the encroachments, but we are thankful that no violence has resulted." He expressed the hope that "hot heads" will not precipitate "unpleasantness."

Good Suggestion in Atlanta

The News and Courier Charleston, S.C.

A conference of leaders of the white people and the colored people was held in Atlanta that considered the housing shortage and the suggestion was made that a company be organized which would buy a tract of land upon which colored people would build homes. The plan proposal was acceptable to the colored people, though it is not said that for the present it can be carried out. White people who have means should be willing and eager to assist colored people who are willing and eager to help themselves and the Atlanta plan contains sound principles that would tend to allay "race friction" and improve the position of both races. Fri. 10-11-46

61b 1946 Housing (Illinois)

S. I. Hayakawa

Defender

Second Thoughts

Spearheading for Other Negroes

WHEN A NEGRO family, spurred on either by moral conviction or by desperate need decides to take a chance on moving into a white neighborhood or a new housing project into which the Chicago Housing Authority hopes to integrate white and Negro families, they are understandably excited by the tense and dramatic possibilities of the occasion. Will a white mob try to run them out of the community? Will it be necessary to have police protection in order to move in? Will neighbors throw bombs in the windows?

Such are the questions one inevitably asks oneself, for, in spite of all our talk about being a peace-loving nation, the basic smbols of our civilization are warlike, and we tend automatically to think of friction in terms of violence, of violence from others in terms of violence in return.

Consequently, when a Negro family moves into a white community and there are rumors that the white community isn't going to like it, the friends of the Negro family are likely to say, "We'll go with you as a bodyguard. If they try to keep you out, we'll fight with you."

So off they are likely to go, to "fight for their rights," their hearts full of that deceptive moral self-approbation that will enable them, should the occasion present itself, to whack their fellow human beings on the head with baseball bats while congratulating themselves on the rightness of their cause. The occasion might present itself, too, as it did at Airport Homes, because there are sure to be equally vacuous muttonheads on the other side.

Chicago, Ill. Sat. 12-21-46

The War-like State of Mind

THIS PATTERN of reaction seems well-nigh inevitable in our civilizaton, since the entire vocabulary in which we state our aspirations is war-like, "fighting" for justice, "struggling" for rights, "smashing the forces of evil," and so on. But, as Negroes who have successfully moved into integrated communities such as Sauganash Project know, it is just this pattern of reaction that MUST be avoided.

The goal, mind you, if you are a Negro family moving into all-white territory, is not to "force" people to accept you. You can't force anyone to be your friend. You can kill him so he won't molest you any more, but you can't make him love you by threatening to punch his nose in.

As Negroes who live in integrated communities will tell you, merely to think of the job of moving into your new home as part of a "fight for rights" is to get started on the wrong foot. You make friends, if you make them at all, because Mr. Crawley appreciated your willingness to push his car when his battery died, because Mrs. Fanning's children like to come to your house after school for cookies, because Mrs. Hedstrom appreciated the chicken soup you sent over when she was ill, because the community knows that you can be counted on to serve faithfully on the church bazaar refreshment committee and to address the announcements for P.T.A. meetings.

You make friends, not because the Chicago Housing Authority and the Mayor's Commission on Human Relations and the entire police department have helped to establish your right to live there, but because you are a friend to everyone in the community.

Expanding the Living Area

TO CONQUER by love—one has heard the expression so often in the meaningless babble of self-promoting preachers that we forget that it has operational significance as a technique in human relations. Simple, realistic analysis of ordinary community life in those many areas in Chicago where whites and Negroes live peaceably together indicates that, if Negroes are to expand their living area, they will be much more likely to achieve it by returning love for hate, kindness for unkindness, than by following the primitive war-like reflexes of the raised fist and the clenched jaw.

If you are a strong enough man to love your neighbor as yourself, even a prejudiced white neighbor, you are ready to move out of the ghetto. Not the least important consideration is the fact that your prejudiced white brother needs your help to lead him out of his darkness.

Grad Gets Housing Post

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md. 7-13-46 Sat.

CALVIN W. BECKETT, 1940 graduate of the Atlanta University School of Social Work, who has been appointed assistant manager of the Ida B. Wells Housing Project in Chicago. Previous to this appointment, Mr. Beckett was employed with the Chicago Welfare Administration, the National Catholic Community Service.

Housing Projects Give 85 Vets Chicago Homes

Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 12-28-46

Veterans projects homes here have provided shelter for 85 Negro ex-servicemen and their families, according to an announcement last week by the Chicago Housing Authority.

A total of 1,311 dwellings are now occupied by veterans in the emergency housing program, said Miss Elizabeth Wood, CHA executive secretary, who added that veterans are assigned homes without regard to race or color.

While the Federal Public Housing Authority allocates 10 per cent of publicly constructed veterans' homes to Negroes, Miss Wood cited a state law, chapter 38, section 128K of the criminal code, which provides that no officer of a municipal corporation shall refuse its accommodations to any person on account of color, race or religion.

"Any white families who apply for dwellings in an area predominantly settled by Negroes will be accepted provided they are in line for housing," the CHA secretary said. "Leases are assigned in the order of emergency need and of the length of time since application was made."

She denied that the percentage requirement of the Federal Public Housing Authority means a quota system is applied in leasing the dwellings in the various projects, nor are all the 85 Negro families distributed in the various projects in a 10-1 racial ratio.

Thirteen Negro families are included among the 180 in the Foster Avenue projects; 22 are in the 183-unit project on Kostner ave.; two are in the Airport Homes project; 24 are in the Lafayette and 57th st., project and 24 are in the 24-unit project at State and 96th st.

The N. Y. Public Library system reports that in its 51 branches, Negroes are employed in all grades of positions in 27 of them. There are two Negro head librarians in the system.

61b 1946

St. Louis Veterans Get Housing Units

ST. LOUIS — (ANP) — Twelve housing units for Negro veterans and their families in the Kinloch suburb have been approved by the St. Louis County court and will be ready for occupancy by Christmas.

The 200 by 200 foot plot, selected by George Nesbit of the Chicago office, was originally dedicated as a park, but was never used as such. Presiding Judge Luman F. Mathews stated that the county court is already negotiating with the St. Louis Water company for extension of all public services.

Tenants Get Together, Landlords Come Across

Daily Worker
New York, N. Y. Sat. 12-7-46

By Louise Mitchell

The Irish, Jewish and Negro tenants of 14 W. 107 St. are making their landlords eat their words. "If you don't like it, move out," is what the landlords are saying these days. Not only have the tenants licked three eviction notices, won a signed contract to paint and improve the apartments, but they are making only partial rent payments until things get done.

It all started at the beginning of the month when some of the 38 house tenants refused to pay rent because elevator service had practically stopped, heat was on the chilly side and halls and staircases continued to be filthy. Tenants Emanuel Pollock, Mrs. M. Robinson and Joseph Spencer immediately received dispossesses from landlords Walter McCorey and Edward Shaw.

One of the tenants immediately contacted the law firm of Jones & Friedberg at the Woolworth Building and was instructed to form a house tenant committee. The rent was collected by the committee but withheld from the landlords.

It wasn't hard to get the house 100 percent organized. For years there had been complaints about rundown conditions. But the tenants were particularly incensed when a crippled tenant had to flee from a fire on crutches because the elevator wasn't operating.

The three eviction cases were tried Thursday before Judge Charles Schweitzer, at the Municipal Court at 54 St. Tenant lawyers Tom R. Jones, Negro, and Jacob Friedberg, and dozens of tenants, appeared in court. When the judge insisted the landlords appear, and their lawyer asked for adjournment, he threw the case out.

The tenant lawyers immediately suggested that the landlords and their attorney meet with the tenants' committee that night and settle the matter.

Tenants and landlord sat across the table in one of the tenants' apartment and battled and battled until an agreement was worked out. It provided that:

A painter is to appear on Monday and continue to paint until all apartments that have to get painted are done.

All broken plaster is to be fixed.

The elevator is to work from 7:30 a.m. to 1:30 a.m.

HEAT

Heat is to be provided in accordance with Health Department rules.

Hallways and stairs are to be kept clean. All repairing is to be done, like fixing leaking faucets, replacing old window blinds, installing weather stripping. The front door is to be closed and all tenants provided with keys.

In negotiating the contract, the landlords sat opposite two tenants whom they tried to disposses because Pollack is treasurer of the tenants committee and Mrs. Robinson is secretary. Bruce Samuels is chairman. The contract benefits every tenant.

After the pact was drawn up and signed, the landlord asked for the rent. But get this. The tenants' lawyers handed over $250 and promised that on Monday, when the painter appears on the scene, another $250 will be forthcoming. The rest will be handed over in like fashion. 12-7-46

Jones said yesterday that only the 100 percent organization of tenants made the victory possible.

REHABILITATE 7 EAST HARLEM BUILDINGS FOR RELOCATION

Daily Worker New York, N.Y.
Wed. 12-11-46

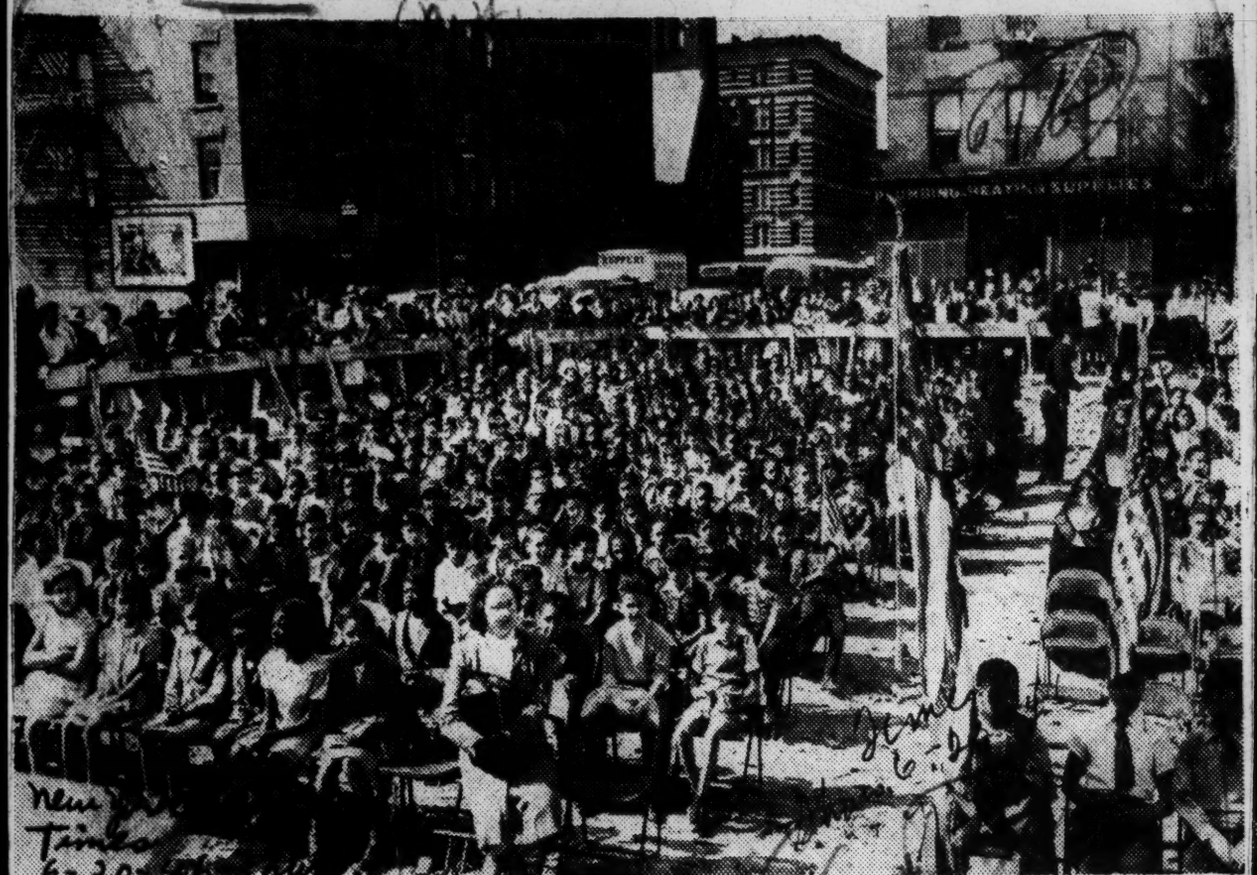
Rehabilitation of seven boarded-up buildings in East Harlem by the New York City Housing Authority started yesterday, it was announced by Edmond B. Butler, Authority Chairman.

Money for the rehabilitation came from a $6,000,000 program recently approved to provide housing for families who must be moved off the sites of State-aided permanent low-cost housing projects Butler stated.

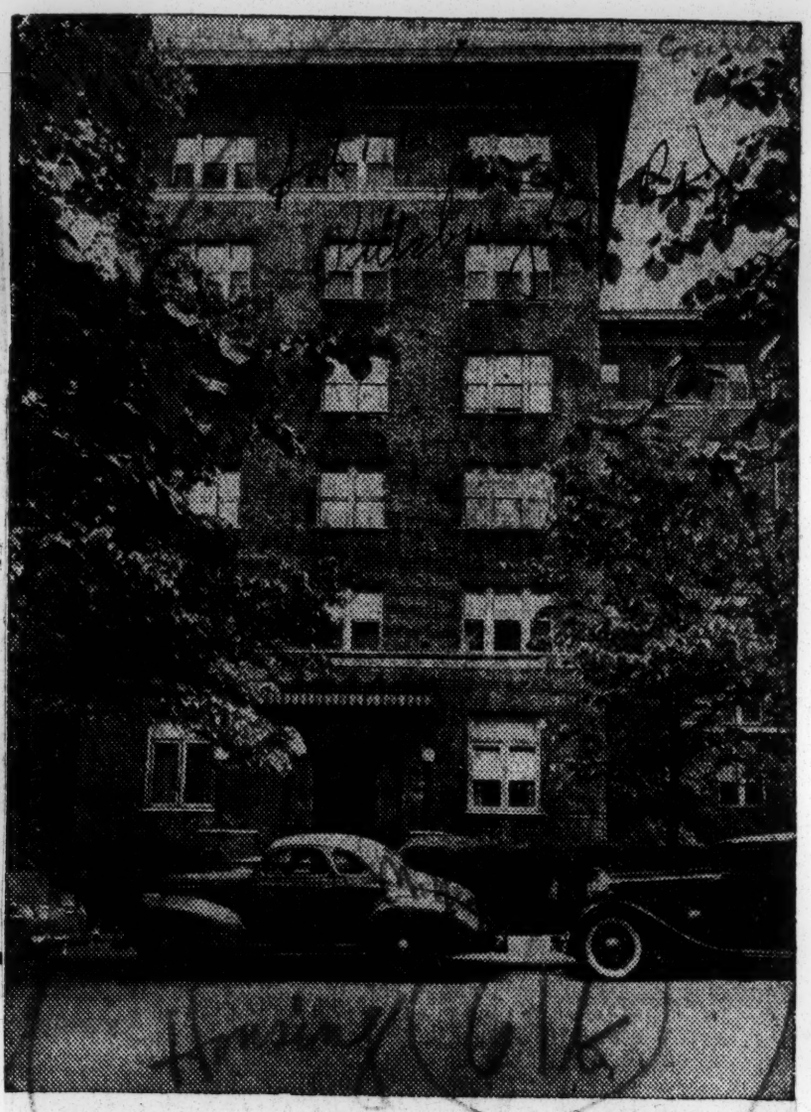
The seven houses will be used primarily for families to be displaced from the site of Amsterdam Houses, a project located between West 61st and 64th Streets. They will provide 118 apartments, and should be ready in 90 days, said Butler.

Also on the Authority's program are rehabilitation of 11 boarded-up buildings for families living on the Lillian Wald Houses site in the lower East Side; 30 buildings for families on the Gowanus Houses site in Brooklyn; and 32 buildings for those on the Morrisania Houses in the Bronx.

A NEW HOUSING PROJECT STARTED ON THE UPPER EAST SIDE



Children of the neighborhood attending the ground-breaking ceremonies for the James Weldon Johnson Houses at the corner of East 112th Street and Lexington Avenue.



PROGRESS—The Roydon Apartments, recently purchased by Asbury Methodist Church of Washington, D. C., at a cost of $200,000. It has thirty-nine units, and the only apartment house in Washington owned by Negroes with switchboard service. It is six stories high and has elevator service. Rev. Robert Moten Williams is the pastor.

Mayor William F. O'Dwyer, Commissioner Herman Stichman, E. B Butler, New York Housing chairman, and Gov. Thomas E. Dewey digging up the first spadesful of earth. The New York Times

11 Harlem Slum Owners Fined

Eleven owners of 15 Harlem slum tenements were fined a total of $1375 yesterday on pleading guilty to permitting insanitary conditions, and Chief Magistrate Edgar Bromberger warned that jail sentences will be the penalty for persistent violations.

The tenements are in the 62-building block recently chosen as a test demonstration.

Landlords of one building waived examination for trial, three other cases were postponed until tomorrow, and one until July 10.

Deputy Housing Commissioner Morris Comar said the block will be inspected again, with stiffer fines or jail sentences to be asked if necessary, and with similar action planned in other areas.

HARLEM APARTMENTS INVITE APPLICATIONS

The ——— Times

Persons who wish to be considered for apartments in the Harlem housing development that the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company plans to open in the fall of next year may now make first applications, it was announced yesterday.

A postcard with name and address, sent to the Riverton Development Corporation, 2222 Fifth Avenue, is all that is necessary right now.

All applicants will be invited later, in turn, to personal interviews.

Steelwork for the Riverton development already is high above neighboring buildings in the area between 135th and 138th Streets, and Fifth Avenue and the Harlem River. The plans call for seven thirteen-story buildings containing 1,232 apartments. Units will be of three and four rooms, including one and two bedrooms, respectively, besides kitchens, dining foyers and living rooms. Rents, which will include gas and electricity, will range from $44 to $57 monthly for three-room apartments, and $52 to $66 for four-room units.

While the project is in a neighborhood occupied mainly by Negroes, no discrimination based on race or color will be exercised in the selection of tenants. Such discrimination is forbidden by laws under which the houses are being built.

Veterans, however, will receive preference in the assignment of apartments.

UNAVA Wins Contab with City Heads on Harlem Housing

Daily Worker New York, N. Y.

Wed. 12-4-46

By Michael Singer

Harlem's desperate veterans won a major victory yesterday in their fight for homes. Organized by the United Negro and Allied Veterans of America, a 20-man delegation won from Mayor O'Dwyer a conference scheduled for today to take up its seven-point program.

The meeting at City Hall was an hour and a half session. Delegates, representing Negro and white veteran groups, the CIO, churches and the NAACP's, presented Mayor O'Dwyer with a vivid picture of the housing crisis in Harlem.

After reading their proposals, Miss Kay Overton, State Service Officer of UNAVA, told the Mayor unless they are acted on immediately, "there is no doubt there will be severe disturbances by veterans desperately in need of homes."

It was Councilman Benjamin J. Davis who electrified the session a minute later by hammering away at a potential upheaval in Harlem unless something is done quickly. The Communist Negro leader praised the efforts of UNAVA and its slogan of "housing by Christmas." The crisis is desperate for both Negro and white veterans, he said. "but Negro vets have a special problem."

"They live in the most miserable sulms in the city. They are confined to Negro communities exclusively in seeking homes. They are barred from apartments in other white sections of New York."

The Mayor had been listening attentively, but he stiffened perceptibly a second later when Davis said:

"A very high temper exists among the Negroes, Mr. Mayor. We don't like disturbances. We are sharply opposed to violence. But the crisis has been going on for a long time and after a while you can take just so much."

The Mayor explained he was aware of the crisis and that there was a $6,000,000 rehabilitation program of which $3,000,000 went to the Housing Authority for vet homes only. It was dubious, he added, whether "this $6,000,000 will be enough," but he cited his helplessness to go beyond the city's debt limit and the 125 percent increase in housing construction costs since 1939.

"You can't build homes with match sticks," he asserted to underline the material priority difficulties faced by the city.

"What about the non-housing construction going on?" Davis asked. "What about the Park Ave. movie theatre, the Best store, the Macy building and all the rest of the non-residential materials being used?" 12-4-46

"I have no control over that," O'Dwyer replied. "That rests in the hands of the Civilian Production Administration. I wish I could stop that. I'm against that kind of construction but I have no power to prevent it."

The Mayor suggested the committee meet with his administrative secretary Paul Ross and "give him specific places, specific lists, tell him what houses can be rehabilitated, how much it will cost and what are the problems in building them."

But Davis asked for more "concrete support" from the Mayor. "We ask from you a realistic perspective for the Negro veterans in the next few days." He again warned of the "drastic steps these homeless vets may take."

The Mayor, stung and obviously angry, retorted that he hoped violence in Harlem "never happens."

"I know it is a tense situation," he said, "but if this is an implied threat of violence, I will know how to meet it."

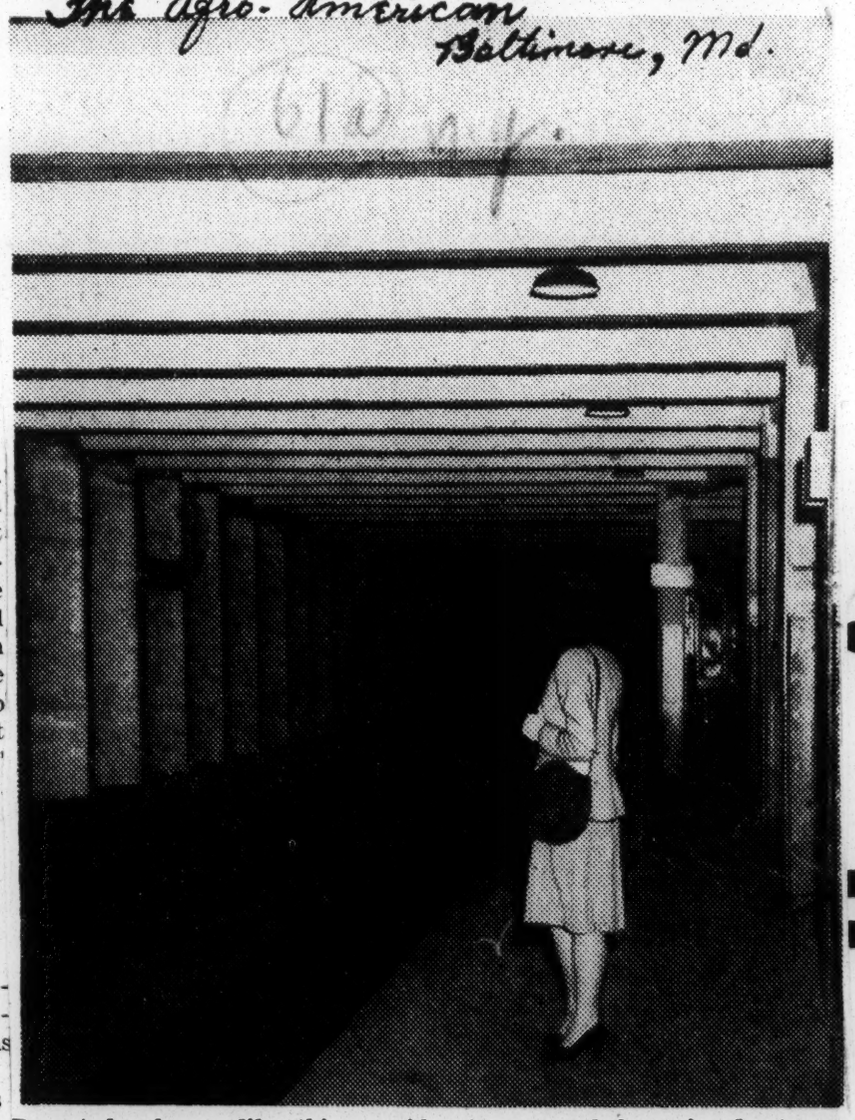
"The violence comes from the other forces," Davis shot back, "like the landlords."

"We have inherited them," the Mayor answered, "and we can't solve injustices that have existed over a hundred years. We must be calm, we must calmly study the situation." 12-4-46

He promised his full cooperation "if you will do your part." He said he would give his answer to their program "in a few minutes after you and Ross submit your report."

Deserted Subways Crime Centers

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.



Deserted subways like this provide ripe ground for crime-bent men who molest women in early morning hours, Alvin White says in the accompanying article. Sat. 11-30-46

Harlem Vet Housing Plan Offered Mayor

Daily Worker New York, N. Y.

Sat. 12-7-46

By Michael Singer

Taking up Mayor O'Dwyer's suggestions, a delegation of Harlem leaders and veterans yesterday submitted their housing program to Paul Ross, the Mayor's administrative secretary. A 20-man delegation, organized by the United Allied and Negro Veterans of America, had last Wednesday presented to the Mayor a heartrending picture of Harlem's critical housing shortage.

Communist Councilman Benjamin J. Davis at that time had warned an immediate solution was imperative to avert social upheavals in Harlem.

Yesterday the delegation submitted some results of its housing survey, as follows:

- There is one house owned outright by the state of New York which is boarded-up and which can be immediately rehabilitated for occupancy.
- There are three boarded-up homes owned by the city of New York which can be renovated for 26 new apartments.
- There are five houses, all boarded-up, and all from four to 13 years in tax arrears. These houses can be foreclosed by the city and made available for tenants.
- There are 40 houses privately owned which are boarded-up, containing apartments. They are owned by banks and large realty companies and have changed ownership constantly.

Addresses were given of all houses referred to.

- Though the population of central Harlem has increased 51 percent since 1930, no new homes have been built, except for the Harlem River Houses in the past 16 years.

The UNAVA delegation, in asking for immediate rehabilitation of 1500 apartments, urged funds be obtained from the state and federal housing agencies. It proposed a new bond issue and use of the $6,000,000 emergency fund for displaced persons.

It asked the city to foreclose on vacant, tax-arrears buildings; to take over, after conferences with private owners, boarded-up buildings; to renovate immediately boarded-up houses owned by the city and the state; to set aside restrictive laws barring such rehabilitation; to give veterans priority in new apartments, and to guarantee veterans occupancy without discrimination. 12-7-46

CLEVELAND SEEKS TO LIFT NEGRO LIFE

Times-New York, N.Y.

Its Leaders Call for Wider Training in Industrial Work and Improved Housing

5-30-46

By GEORGE STREATOR

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CLEVELAND, May 29—This city's problem of training thousands of its young Negroes for its expanding machine industries and the need for thousands of new homes for those workers were discussed today in interviews with civic and labor leaders.

Charles J. Stilwell, president of the Warner & Swasey Company, urged better housing for underprivileged groups, saying:

"I think it very important to this area that people have better houses to enable them to live more normal lives. Our plant is completely surrounded by Negroes and other under-privileged races that have lived in poor houses for many years.

Blighted Areas Considered

Mr. Stilwell said that he was banking on the neighborhood conservation project, which has recommended rehabilitation where possible, new construction, street changes, and highway development to reclaim blighted areas.

A project planned in cooperation with the City Planning Commission calls for new housing and well-planned shopping-centers which will anchor property owners closer to the heart of the city, he explained, and added:

"We have two miles of blighted areas fanning out from the site of this plant. Negroes occupy most of the properties in this area, but some of all racial groups in the city are equally at a disadvantage because of poor and inadequate housing."

Conversion of war industry and the return of veterans found Cleveland no worse off than most places, said E. E. Walker, vice president of the International Association of Machinists. He continued:

"Cleveland industries are so closely geared to the market for consumer goods that the demands for trained machinists-craftsmen, not mass production workers, is greater than ever.

"The veteran who left here with a skill will have no trouble getting employment. However, we have a problem of explaining our craft to young men who went into mass production during the war and who feel that they are not getting a break."

The machinists in Cleveland "opened their doors to Negroes during the war for the first time," Mr. Walker said, although the international ritual still restricts membership to white people.

Dissatisfaction Reported

Joseph A. Hall, industrial secretary of the Cleveland Urban League, said that training for machine industry is the greatest problem today for Cleveland Negroes. He stated:

"Negroes are increasingly dissatisfied with union and industry discrimination and believe that there is a concerted move to shunt them into pre-war occupations. The worst type of job and the poorest type of housing keeps Negroes in a state of unrest."

"Cleveland's general attitude toward Negro achievement is the distinction of which Negroes are proud," according to Roosevelt Dickey, staff member of Community Relations Board.

He listed the placing of Negro nurses and staff consultants in city hospitals as of "high inspirational value," but said that the "plight of the more than 100,000 Negroes on the working-class levels was still a problem "hardly touched."

6042 Housing Units Given in Eight Southern States

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md. Sat. 8-17-46

WASHINGTON

The following Southern States are making available for colored families 21.6 per cent of housing units planned under the Veterans Emergency Housing Program, according to a recent survey made by Wilson W. Wyatt, head of the NHA: Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Tennessee, North and South Carolina and Virginia.

Goals of new construction needs in 430 urban centers have been set through Mayors' Emergency Housing Committees, and a poll of these committees indicate a substantial percentage of such units will be available to minority groups.

Tennessee Leads in South

Memphis leads, its goal being 8,500 units of residential construction with 3,500 available to colored families. The second highest quota is in Meridian, Miss., with 2,000 units of which 800 will be for colored and Jackson, Miss., is third with 3,000 units, with 1,000 for minorities.

Through newspaper advertising and check on Selective Service records in St. Louis, a majority of veterans indicated they would prefer renting to buying and the city is erecting 92 temporary housing units for rental from $25 to $42.50 per month.

In volume of new housing planned New York City leads the country with a total of 6,172 units. Already under construction for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company are the Riverton Houses with 1,232 units, and the James Weldon Johnson Houses with 1,310 units.

Preliminary reports of Mayors' Emergency Housing Committee whose personnel includes colored show such representation in the following cities:

Chicago, Ill., Willard Townsend and R. R. Taylor; Buffalo, N.Y., Robert Burrell; Pittsburgh, the Rev. Cornell E. Talley; York, Pa.; the Rev. Thomas Montouth; Baltimore, Furman Templeton and Alexander J. Allen; Camden, N.J.; Dr. Marcus E. Wheatland and Dr. Ulysses S. Wiggins; Richmond, Va., R. J. Kenney; Roanoke, Va., George Lawrence; Burlington, N.C.; Sam Thomas; Durham, N.C., W. C. Kennedy; Greensboro, N.C., Leroy B. Russell, and Wilming-

areas were marked for Negro veterans.

With Negroes facing extreme restrictive agreements and organized community opposition, Wyatt sent direct orders to all regional National Housing Administration offices to insure Negro veterans an equitable share of emergency units under immediate construction.

Racial breakdowns are not available in most Northern areas; however Wyatt ordered NHA and kindred agencies to report on nonwhite veterans to benefit by the 166,996 federal temporary units in these communities.

Six Point Program

Following the appointment of Dr. Frank Horne, veteran housing racial relations advisor, as special assistant to the housing expediter, a six-point program was worked out:

1. Minority housing integration in every total community program.

2. Private and public responsibility for minority needs.

3. Insured minority participation in all housing developments and land assemblies sponsored or assisted by the government.

4. Maintenance of land areas and living space now available to Negroes and other racial minorities in any community.

5. Equitable employment of racial minorities at all levels of skill in the construction of off-site and on-site construction of all projects where public funds or powers are used in labor recruitment.

6. Participation of Negroes and other minorities on the 600 Mayors' Emergency Housing Committees throughout the nation.

Statistics taken by Wyatt from the 12,000,000 discharged servicemen show that approximately one-third want homes. Since Negroes comprised 10 per cent of the armed strength of the nation, Wyatt assumed that 400,000 of the 4,000,000 home-seeking veterans would be Negroes.

Memphis, Tenn., leads the nation in the percentage of such new housing units. Its goal is 8,500 units of residential construction with at least 3,500 available to Negro families. The second highest percentage quota is in Meridian, Miss., which plans 2,000 units of which 800 will be available to Negroes. Jackson, Miss., is third with 3,000 units, of which 1,000 are to be available to Negroes.

Other typical housing goals set up by local committees in the South are:

Tennessee: Nashville, 3,600 units with 700 available for Negroes; Chattanooga, 7,600 units with 1,900 available for Negroes; Virginia: Lynchburg, 2,311 units with 150 available for Negroes; Roanoke, 3,801 units with 150 available for Negroes; Richmond, 4,000 units with 1,000 available for Negroes; North Carolina: High Point, 2,301 units with 229 available for Negroes; **South Carolina: Columbia, 2,500 units with 500 available for Negroes;** Florida: Tampa, 3,894 units with 389 available for Negroes.

Allocation of re-use units for colleges in the South are as follows:

Alabama, 2,068 units with 425 available for Negroes; Florida, 1,027 units with 251 available for Negroes; Georgia, 1,940 units with 213 available for Negroes; Mississippi, 1,599 units with 132 available for Negroes; North Carolina, 1,312 units with 243 available for Negroes; **South Carolina, 1,341 units with 209 available for Negroes;** Tennessee, 1,788 units with 209 available for Negroes; Virginia, 1,711 units with 188 available for Negroes.

One of Every 5 Dixie Housing Units In Veterans Emergency Program Is Planned For Occupancy by Negroes

Columbia, S. C., State
Aug. 25, 1946

Eight Southern states are making available for Negro families 21.6 per cent of new housing units already planned under the veterans emergency housing program, according to a survey by the National Housing agency, it has been announced by Wilson W. Wyatt, expediter-administrator for NHA.

These states are Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Tennessee, North and South Carolina and Virginia.

Goals of new home construction needs in 430 urban centers throughout the country have been set by mayors' emergency housing committees, and a poll of these committees indicates that a substantial percentage of such units will be available to Negro and other minority groups.

Anti-Bias Housing Rule Scores First Success

The Defender Chicago, Ill
Sat. 10-19-46

WASHINGTON — Early surveys from recent anti-bia measures ordered by National Housing Expediter Wilson Wyatt in the housing emergency program, revealed some results last week as 10,579 of 73,586 housing units in Southern

Norfolk, Va. Pilot
July 24, 1946

310 of Negro Veteran Home Units Voted

$35,000 Appropriated By City Council to Fight Shortage

Appropriations of $25,000 from surplus for the acquisition of land and $10,000 from current revenue for engineering expenses were approved by the City Council yesterday for establishing here 310 housing units for Negro war veterans, a problem with which the council and Acting City Manager Henry H. George, 3d, have been struggling since last January.

George said he had several sites in mind for the housing units, which will be furnished by the Federal Government from demountable war housing establishments now abandoned in other localities, and will help to meet a long-felt, acute shortage of accommodations for Negro war veteran homes. Generally, each unit will house four families. The city applied for 500, but so far only 310 have been allocated.

Actually, the $25,000 will be lent by the city to the Housing Authority of the City of Norfolk, which, in turn, will dedicate to the city the amount of land space necessary for constructing streets, sidewalks, installing sewers, water mains, etc. But, also in turn, eventually, the city is to be repaid for this amount spent for land and engineering plans. The cost for constructing streets and other public necessities also must be carried by the city, but the entire project also eventually will become city property.

George said he was not in a position to discuss possible sites for locating the housing units, as he still is in the process of negotiating for them.

Under terms of an agreement worked out between George and the Housing Authority, the latter will pay the city at the rate of about $15 for rent for ground space for each housing unit. The acting city manager said that one site he had in mind would provide space for 185 units and the other for 125 units.

The 1946 General Assembly gave political subdivisions authority to lend housing authorities money with which to construct such units.

Roanoke, Va. Times
October 8, 1946

NEGRO FAMILIES MOVE INTO UNITS

Nine More Trailers To Be Placed on City Farm

Four families began moving into emergency housing units at the Negro project yesterday as city officials inspected and accepted nine additional trailers at the city farm, but occupancy of the barracks type units is being delayed because of the lack of oil heaters and cook stoves.

City Manager W. P. Hunter and other officials inspected both properties yesterday morning, accepting the additional trailers and eight more of the Negro units.

Mr. Hunter said acceptance of the barracks buildings at the city farm had been deferred until such time as stoves are received and set up. The cooking and heating equipment is expected "at any time" but there has been no definite arrival date promised, he added.

Another inspection will be made at the city farm at 9 a. m. Friday, Mr. Hunter said, but it is not known how many trailer units may be ready by that time.

Accompanying Mr. Hunter yesterday morning were W. D. Equi, Jr., manager of the emergency properties; E. F. Perkins, city building and plumbing inspector; and Fulton D. Berry, government project supervisor.

The first occupants of the Negro

Roanoke, Va. Times
Sept. 25, 1946

IMPROVED HOUSING OF NEGROES ASKED

Colored citizens committee of the Chamber of Commerce at a meeting at chamber headquarters yesterday decided to confer with local Federal Housing authority officials in the interest of improving several houses now occupied in the Negro section with the view of bettering the housing situation of some of the colored citizens.

Collection of garbage in that section has improved since the matter was called to the attention of city officials, members reported.

The group heard a report regarding the study of traffic conditions at three intersections in the colored area together with Lt. S. A. Bruce's (head of the city traffic department) recommendations, which have improved the situation.

Committee members said they would make every possible effort to assist with the Chamber's Fire Prevention Week program and Dr. A. L. Downing, chairman, said that he hoped plans could be worked out for the installation of a sprinkler system in Burrell Memorial hospital.

Seven new businesses owned and operated by Negroes were recently established, it was reported. They included five retail grocery stores and two cleaning and pressing concerns.

Three conventions of important Negro organizations will be held in Roanoke during 1947, it was announced. They follow: Lott-Cary Baptist Foreign Missions society; the National Ideal Society; and the Omega-Psi-Phi fraternity.

To Colored Veterans

South Boston Va News

I have been able to help some white veterans to get homes. I am just as willing to help colored veterans. I only ask the colored veteran to bring me a note from Charles Hamlet who works at the Post Office, or Dr. L. V. Rogland; Commander of Post 99 American Legion. Oct. 15-1946

Morell Clarke.

Vets, Tenants Buy Defender Subsistence Homes

NEWPORT NEWS, Va.—Tenants and veterans have taken full advantage of the opportunity to buy homes at the Aberdeen Gardens Subsistence Homestead project near here, and of the 159 dwellings put for sale Oct. 1, only five remain unsold, according to Oliver C. Winston, director of the general field office of the Federal Public Housing Authority. Sat.

Buyers, most of whom financed their home through private institutions, were chiefly tenants who were given prior options or veterans of World War II given first preference, among eligible applicants. Chicago, Ill.

Aberdeen Gardens, on a 440 acre tract, was first developed during the depression as a low cost housing project with small plots of ground to rehabilitate families who had lost their land or been otherwise dispossessed by permitting them to raise a portion of their own food. The project is four miles from the industrial center of this city. 12-28-46

Win Top Honors In Essay Contest

Journal Louisville, Ky. Sun. 12-15-46

How Committee Can Improve State

3 Students Proposing

The Courier

Louisville Girl Leads Entrants Of High Schools

Top honors in the Cimmittee for Kentucky's first annual students' essay contest went to Chester A. Higgins, Lexington, Miss Thelma Jean Kendall, 1716 Wilson, and Miss Wanda Smith, Lawrenceburg, it was announced yesterday.

Higgins was first in the college group, Miss Kendall in the high-school division, and Miss Smith among the junior-high contestants.

Awards to Be Made Today.

The essays, written on the question, "What Can the Committee for Kentucky Do to Improve Conditions In Our State?, were limited to 1,000 words or less and judged for sincerity and practicability. Entries were identified by code numbers and no names appeared on manuscripts.

Awards will be made to winners and their sponsors at 1 p.m. today over WHAS. Higgins, a journalism student at Kentucky State College, will receive a $150 Government bond; Miss Kendall, a Louisville Girls High School senior, a $100 bond, and Miss Smith, an eighth-grade student at Sand Springs School, a $75 bond.

Sponsoring teachers were, in order, Mrs. H. F. Holmes, Miss Alma Owens, and Miss Alta F. Hawkins. Each will receive a $25 bond.

Proposes Survey of State.

In his essay, Higgins proposed that a committee be appointed to study and make a complete report of prevailing conditions in the state.

Courthouse files would be examined; penal institutions, houses of reform, poor house, asylums, Government hospitals, farm bureaus, and such agencies would be visited and investigated. The reports would be turned over to appropriate committees for public airing and action.

Committees also would study the housing situation in an effort to clear out the slums and build more housing projects. Also something should be done immediately about Kentucky's roads, Higgins said.

CHESTER A. HIGGINS
Urges state-wide survey.

THELMA JEAN KENDALL
"Free state of chains."

WANDA SMITH
Stresses better education.

Urges New Constitution.

One of Kentucky's most urgent needs is a new Constitution," writes Miss Kendall. Kentucky needs a Constitution that provides for changes, one that will free her from her chains.

Miss Kendall suggests another way to improve our state is through improvement of our farms, crops, and livestock. There should be classes to teach farmers how to improve the soil, to instruct them in the kind of crops best suited to their locality, and to tell them how to breed livestock to produce the best results. 12-15-46

A research into Kentucky's economics should be made to determine upon what industries to place the most emphasis. Unnecessary destruction of our forests should be stopped and State-U. S. fire protection should be extended to the many counties now completely uncovered.

Stresses Better Education.

Miss Smith said also that a new Constitution is the major issue if conditions are to be improved in Kentucky. However, her essay dwelt more on educational development.

Our people should be educated to want to be progressive, she said. A progressive population will solve its own problems. If politics were withdrawn from the educational field, our progress would be more rapid.

Our schools could help their students by providing a more practical curriculum. Teach them in elementary schools to be a carpenter, paper hanger, typist, or whatever the individual wishes to learn.

Urges Heath Clinics.

All counties cannot aford health doctors, therefore, there should be more State health clinics.

Second-place winners were Jesse Crawford Crowe, Owensboro, Western Kentucky Teachers College; Miss Bertie Lou Rankin, Henry Clay High School, Lexington, and Miss Margaret McClure Wolfinbarger, Irvine Grade School, Irvine. Each received a $50 bond.

The third-place group included George A. Frazier, Kentucky State Colege, Frankfort; Miss Mary Carolyn Harrod, Bald Knob High School, Frankfort, and Francis Weiss, St. Joseph Preparatory School, Bardstown. They will be awarded $25 bonds.

Ten awards, each of $5 in Government Savings Stamps, will be mailed to contestants winning honorable mention.

Judges Listed.

Judges were Miss Lois Rammer, Kentucky State Federation of Labor; Gordie Young, assistant superintendent of public instruction; Wendell Howard, field director, Kentucky State Farm Bureau Federation; Pete French, WHAS radio commentator; Miss Ethel Lee, director of Woman's Programs, WGRC, and James W. Armstrong, director of Community Organization, Committee for Kentucky. Sun. 12-15-46

Harrison Colson, public relations director for the organiza-

61b 1946 New York

Society Quits Harlem

New York Amsterdam News.
New York, N.Y.

By BILL CHASE
(Society Editor)

Harlem Society is spreading out. Just as the local population is bursting at the seams and overflowing to Washington Heights, the Riverside section and upper Bronx, so is its social life finding new fields to conquer. Sat - 5 - 18 - 46

Gone is the day when formals and dances were relegated solely to the Savoy Ballroom and the Renaissance Casino, or the several smaller stomping grounds for dancing feet. Harlem society seems definitely coursed for the downtown sector where people of color were previously seldom seen unless the occasion happened to be a special testimonial interracial dinner of some kind. Of late Mr. and Mrs. Harlem have been seen entering and leaving the swankier hotel dining rooms and ballrooms as often as you please, and they're just as much at home as though they were revolving through the portals of the Hotel Theresa.

At the moment, society is being booked so solidly in downtown hostelries that the prevailing problem of social-minded folk is transportation. It's not every day that the average "cabbie" is willing to take a fare south of Central Park, and as for coming uptown to Harlem—never! And what socialite rides the subway in evening gown or tails? It is definitely NOT in Emily Post's book of the correct thing to do. Not only is it not "de rigeur", it's downright embarrassing should you be seen by your friends who are guilty of committing the same faux pas.

Sat - 5 - 18 - 46

Goodbye Packages

Of course, this migration has more than one thing in its favor. It is slowly, but surely eliminating that practice of bringing in packages of food and liquor—a precedent peculiar only to Harlem whereby guests stuff themselves very much as if they were at a church picnic. The average invitation to downtown formals will invariably carry a little typewritten or printed note to the effect that "no packages" will be allowed. Whether that will revive the old "hip flask" custom of the late 20's is something else again, but it ought to be good for the bar concessions.

So far, there haven't been any squawks from local ballroom owners who seem to be booked to capacity these days. People are merely making up for the war-time inactivity, and the emphasis now is on fun. More clubs have been formed and more people have returned to the old scene, which, of course calls for more reunions. People are glad to shelve their defense plant clothes in favor of frilly evening gowns, tuxedoes and tails, provided the moths haven't already got back into civilian clothes first. Sat. 5-18-46

Gay Northeasterners

Back in 1939, the very exclusive Gay Northeasterners broke the ice as the first uptowners to hold their formal at the Hotel Diplomat, in the shadow of Town Hall. This season, it was up to the new club, The Gaylords, to be the first in invading the south-of-the-park area when they threw a formal last Friday night.

Young socalites from all along the Eastern Seaboard flocked to New York for the event. On Saturday night, the Gay Northeasterners not only will carry on the tradition by staging its first postwar formal at the Diplomat, but will go one better by having its dinner meeting on Sunday at the Hotel New Yorker which once refused admittance to the late Dr. George Washington Carver.

The Phi Beta Sigmas have chosen the Grand Street Boys Club on West 55th Street as the scene for their formal on June 1st. Few dances have been held there in the past, altho it has long been the favorite spot for testimonial dinners and banquets where uptowners have been in the majority in attendance.

Webster Hall in the Greenwich Village has likewise had its share of Harlem fraternal and sorority affairs, although it hasn't been in the fore in recent years. Consider, also the cost of a taxi ride fram Harlem to the Village and back, and one may arrive at a logical reason for the reluctance in hiring that historic hall. Sat - 5 - 18 - 46

If the present trend continues it may not be unlikely that some day your invitation may read: "In the Sert Room of the Waldorf Astoria", or "in the Rainbow Room", if one's imagination is that elastic. In the meantime what's happening to society in Harlem? Nothing. It's still going its merry, hectic way. And as mehitable the cat said, "Toujours gay, Archie, toujours gay!"

61b 1946

OPA

OPA Cracks Down On Food Racketeers; Sues 41 Stores

Chiseling food racketeers were hard hit this week when the OPA filed 41 suits in Circuit Court against merchants on the Southside.

The OPA charged them with illegal price ceiling overcharges. This startling expose came as a result of a month long pre-Christmas shopping tour of the area during which time it was revealed that Southside housewives are paying one fifth of their family incomes into the pockets of chiseling food swindlers who defraud the average family of about $500 yearly Overcharges for a typical seven day shopping period amounted to more than 47 per cent of the total food bill.

James F. Riley, Chicago metropolitan area director for the OPA who led the investigation, revealed that only one out of the approximately 55 stores shopped by OPA agents was found to be selling at ceiling prices. The Southside has long been suspected of being the center of the most flagrant food violations.

Chisel 20 Per Cent

The investigators shopped for a mythical "Jones Family" of five, and products covered were representative of those essentials purchased most frequently by the average housewife. At the conclusion of the survey the week's total food bill for the Jones was $29.47 or $9.45 more than the ceiling price of $20.02. When averaged, this equals 20 per cent of the average $2,500 yearly income.

"These overcharge figures," declared Riley, "would take on massive proportions, if considered in terms of the number of persons in the Chicago area and if, unlike the dealers sued, most food dealers here were not trying to watch their ceiling prices."

The shopping tour was the first to be conducted in any one area to determine what consumers are being charged. Similar investigations will follow throughout the city.

The region covered is bounded by Halsted st. on the west, Dorchester ave. on the east, 55th st. on the south and 53rd st. on the north. Stores against which injunctions are being asked are:

Michael Barden, Quality Food Shop, 313 E. Garfield blvd.
Thomas Kostas & George Katsivalis, Hyde Park Grocery, 139 E. Garfield blvd.
Thamas Dangles, Dangles Market, 5521 S. Halsted st.
David Goodman, Dave's Quality Grocery and Market, 205 E. Garfield blvd.
Herbert Abram's Grocery & Market, 3546 S. State st.
I. G. A. Store, 5654 S. Halsted st.
Sam Kritzer, United Grocery & Market, 3848 S. State St.
Julius Arnold Thirty-First st. Meat Market, 322 E. 31st st.
Morris Sezak, Morris Market, 217 E. Garfield blvd.
Miyo Nakayama, Franklin Food Shop, 1374 E. 55th st.
Henry Houtman, Henry's Market, 908 E. 55th st.
Charles Levin, Fifty-fifth Street Market, 109 E. Garfield blvd.
Hyman Nudelman, Nudelman's Foods, 1373 E. 53rd st.

IS THIS DEMOCRACY?

To the Editor of The News:

One often has seriously to hesitate in his normal day-to-day thinking pattern to ask himself who really does run the machine of a democratic government. Theoretically, it is supposed to be the people, but do they actually have any control?

One may look at the present issue as a typical case (there are many others — poll tax, minimum wages and hours, employment, housing, etc.), that of the OPA. Poll after poll and letter after letter to congressmen have been recorded from the people, with a great majority in favor of retaining such legislation. Yet we all know what is happening to the bill.

The cartoon captioned "Maybe We Ought to Think This Over a Little More," appearing in The News April 22, summarizes the absolute denial of the rights of the electorate in a democracy.

The basic trouble is, of course, the pressure of politics: "Will I satisfy the 'big boys' who put me here, or shall I risk my seat in Congress for the sake of what I honestly know I should do for the welfare of the 'small people,' the majority?"

There is one advantage which autocracy, functional monarchy and dictatorship has over slow-moving (non-functional?) democracy — there is no worry from external sources as to continuance in power or office. Obviously, the many disadvantages—one man's and his cliche's ideas vs. the great majority's ideas—far outweigh the admitted advantages of efficient action.

But in the present issue there are some similarities at least to dictatorship. Seemingly, not the constituents, but the lobbyists and big money men, control the actions—not necessarily the ideas—of our Congress. There is no secret, or doubt, to the aims and ambitions of status quo N. A. M. with its stranglehold on practically all big business. How many persons or collection of average individuals could pool together almost $400,000 to influence just one bill in Congress?

The question comes to this: Who are the members of Congress there to protect, whom are they working for, the minuscule N. A. M.-ers and their ilk or the people who make up the majority of the country? Ultimately it is this: Do the people in a democracy (through their supposed representatives) run their government, and if so, then can we call this democracy? I for one cannot see it that way.

JAMES H. M. HENDERSON.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Negro Cafe Owners To End Tie-In Sales

ROANOKE, June 10—(AP)—Beginning today, it will not be necessary for Negro residents of Northwest Roanoke to buy a boiled egg before they can drink a bottle of beer.

Arthur E. Smith, OPA enforcement attorney, held a conference with a group of Negro restaurant and hotel proprietors and received an agreement that they would cease to violate OPA regulations prohibiting the tying-in method of making sales.

Smith said the restaurant and hotel men and had "a lot of justice on their side," for they were bothered by a great many chronic "barflies."

"I advised them," he said, "to cut out the double-charge business and told them there is no law to compel them to sell beer to people who set out to drink more than their share."

Woman heads OPA information office in Washington

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Mrs. Ethel B. Gilbert, of New York, was recently named deputy administrator for information at OPA headquarters here by Administrator Paul Porter. With OPA since 1942, she succeeds Robert R. R. Brooks, white, who has returned to his dean's post at Williams college, Williamstown, Mass.

During World War I, Mrs. Gilbert was with the Labor Dept. Once head of Fisk university's public relations division, she is reported to be the only woman ever assigned to large accounts by a radio network, NBC, in whose commercial department she worked 8 years.

FIRST BLOOD—Cornelius Piere, right, 972 E. Vernon ave., the first Negro to donate blood for transfusions in local civilian hospitals, is having coffee and doughnuts after making his donation at the Red Cross Blood Donor center, 839 S. Spring st., during the recent opening day ceremonies.

A member of the CIO Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, Local 26, Pierre gave his blood several times during the war. With him are Philip Lerman, another donor, and canteen worker Mrs. Jean Berger.

The Los Angeles RC believes it is the first in the country to inaugurate this civilian program whereby men, women and children in need of transfusions can have the whole blood—typed and tested—free of cost. At the start, blood collected here will be used exclusively at the County General hospital; later, the service will be expanded to all civilian hospitals desiring it. Appointments for blood donations may be made by calling TUcker 8955 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. daily except Sunday.

of the American Red Cross because of its anti-Negro policy, declared Sparling.

Sparling, who resigned from the now defunct Young Men's Christian Association College in protest against race discrimination, said that Chicago Negroes had withheld blood from the wartime Red Cross blood bank because of its Jim Crow blood bank.

He pointed out that Negro nurses' aides have been segregated into Negro hospitals by the American Red Cross.

Officials of the Red Cross here denied that their organizatioos had racial policies and blamed the Jim Crow blood bank upon the Army and Navy.

They declared that the policy of assigning nurses' aides to civilian hospital was decided by individual hospitals.

W. E. Reynolds, director of Red Cross personnel, said that the Chicago Chapter of the Red Cross was proud of its record in following fair employment practices.

"Of 796 staff personnel in the Chicago area, 135, or 17 per cent of our professional and clerical workers are Negroes, a favorable figure in proportion to the population," he said.

Roosevelt College Hits Red Cross Bias, Rejects Chapter

CHICAGO—Dr. Edward J. Sparling, president of Roosevelt College, said last week that the college cannot "lend its support in discrimination of any kind" because of race or color, in declining to accept a Red Cross chapter at the school.

The student council had voted earlier against accepting the chapter, and was supported by the President's statement denouncing the Red Cross policy of segregating the blood of colored people and whites.

Roosevelt College sprang out of the Central YMCA College here which Sparling headed until last April, when an attempt was made to dismiss him because he would not sanction discrimination and violations of academic freedom.

Red Cross Banned From School Until Jim Crow Policy Changes

CHICAGO — (ANP) — The ban on a Roosevelt college chapter of the American Red Cross will continue until a non-discriminatory policy is set up for the agency's blood bank, it was announced last week by the school president, Dr. Edward J Sparling. Referring to segregation of the blood of Negroes and whites by the agency, Dr. Sparling said Roosevelt cannot "lend its support in discrimination of any kind" based on race or color.

Sparling, whose stand on this matter reinforces action of the student council which voted against accepting a Red Cross chapter said: "The decision in no way negates my realization of the great good that the Red Cross has done for humanity, but there is a moral obligation upon the American Red Cross to bring its national policy into line with its deeds of mercy."

The Red Cross, which holds to its decision of Jan. 21, 1942, to process white and Negro blood separately "in deference to the wishes of those for whom the plasma is being provided," is reported to tag white blood "A" and Negro blood "B" despite the scientific view that there is no difference in blood of human beings. Ironically enough, there is said to be a general mixing in army vaies for the formation of plasma.

Sparling, who said he had refrained from denouncing the Red Cross policy during the war because he did not want to hinder blood donations, became head of Roosevelt college when it grew out of his refusal to sanction discrimination at Chicago Central YMCA college which he directed until last April. The faculty and student body supported him 100 per cent in his move.

Roosevelt College Students Hit Red Cross Bias

Red Cross color line was ripped this week by Roosevelt college-president Dr. Howard J. Sparling.

Students of Roosevelt have refused to establish a chapter

61b 1946

'EXPOSE' AUTHOR URGES HIGHER ECONOMY

The South

The Constitution Atlanta, Ga. Sun. 11-24-46

South Must Fight Exploiters, Carlson Says

Greatest need of the South today is a new economic order which would make her a queen upon her own throne, Roy Carlson, author of the two documentary exposes of un-American activities "Undercover" and "The Plotters," declared here.

Diagnosing Southern fear of the Negro's advancement as mainly "economic," Carlson said in an interview that the South, since the War Between the States, has been feeding on the crumbs of Northern bosses and industrial exploiters.

"I don't damn the South," he asserted. "I definitely disagree with the idea of the North that it's a region to be exploited. . . . I think of the South as a young woman who was wronged in her youth and ever since has had neurotic tendencies toward the Negro. Her flame of hatred lives primarily through the memory of Reconstruction days.

"If Southerners have to hate someone, why don't they jump on the carpetbaggers, not the poor Negro? Why don't they hate the ones who are really strangling them? The racketeers, the Klansmen, the political tramps like Talmadge, the Southern scalawags who permit themselves to be used by modern carpetbaggers.

NEEDS TO KEEP WEALTH

"What the South needs is a new economic order—to be self-sufficient industrially and to keep its wealth here. There's no reason why a Southern artist should have to go North to get an education . . . or a doctor. The South needs good libraries, good museums. She needs money to start her own industries. She is still slave to the North economically."

In attacking the Ku Klux Klan, of which Atlanta is considered "the Holy See," Carlson pointed out that the present organization has no real connection with the organization of the same name in Reconstruction days. He said that if he had been living then, he almost certainly would have been a member, because there was a real need for it then and it did good work.

"But now," he explained, "the Klan is made up of racketeers, shysters, drunks and persons lower than the lowest Negro. The South must choke out Klan outfits which nurture hate . . . No Klan can ever get rid of the modern carpetbaggers—the Northern industrialists—who are wringing every drop they can out of this section of the country."

During his 10 recent visits to the South, Carlson said he learned about freight rates in the South—"that monstrous system where rates on trains going North are higher than on those coming South." He called this freight rate discrimination "obviously a crooked deal."

Regarding the problem of the Negro in the South, Carlson said he believed "the solution lies not so much in giving the Negro so-called social equality as it does in seeing that he has an opportunity for a decent job—and good schools. After all, it's more important to the Negro to eat three meals a day than to sit next to a white man when he's eating them."

Carlson said that his new book, "The Plotters," has several chapters attacking the Communists "in a cold, analytical way." He said he presents the facts of what the Communists in this country are doing and also shows that the loose charges of Communism which are heaped on labor movements are "not too well founded."

JOBS, SECURITY ESSENTIAL

"The only cure for Klanism and Communism," asserted Carlson, "is jobs and security. If there is a depression, hateisms once again will flourish, using the 'Follow me and I will save you and America' line. We need security for both employers and workers, so that they can be sure that a dollar today will be worth a dollar tomorrow.

"I'm bitterly opposed to American Communism, but I don't believe in jumping on everyone who doesn't share your views as a Communist, thus waving the Red flag of hatred. . . . We shouldn't let our hates run away with us. The most powerful force in the world is mass sadism—mob hate. I believe the people in this country who preach fear are not American. The breeders of fear of Communism are trying to inject a fear into America, which is not the essence of this country. Roosevelt was right when he said the only thing we have to fear is fear itself."

Carlson said that America's future lies in making democracy work—not making our Government a mockery of democracy.

LIKES SOUTH'S WARMTH

"I have a firm conviction," he declared, "that the heart and soul of America is fine and magnanimous and brave. Because of that, I keep fighting these hate groups. After speaking to some Klan leader in Atlanta, I speak with some good people here and they re-establish my faith.

"I always look forward to my visits to the South. I love its warmth and hospitality and friendliness. When I go home again, I'm so well-behaved my friends ask me where I've been. Then after a while, my good behavior wears off, and I start to push and shove like the rest of the New Yorkers.

"I enjoy coming to the South. New York has too many people and it's like a lot of flies in a little jar, all of them buzzing and crowding. In the South, I can grow a little and let my imagination wander. . . . But the South is a colony of Northern greedy, self-seeking interests. She must become a queen on her own throne—or she'll always be a slave.

"There's one last important point I want to emphasize. The hope for Atlanta under the Talmadge Administration lies in its two wonderful newspapers. Both of them have been instruments for decency in the South. Neither of them has been bought out or prostituted by the elements which put Talmadge in power. The future of the South, in large part, depends upon the fight for decency and honor during the next four years."

Birmingham, Ala., New
July 28, 1946

The Emerging South

Quite inevitably, recent happenings in Mississippi and Georgia have drawn the reproachful attention of observers elsewhere. The election of Bilbo and Talmadge has been taken by commentators in other sections of the country as proof that Southerners are still unreconstructed." An exception to this score is *Life*, which takes a quite different view of the matter. It is a mistake, it maintains, to "focus entirely on the South's race-ridden politics" and not to "look at the whole South with unprejudiced vision." Deplore, if you will, the fact that political reform lags behind economic and social changes, but don't make the mistake of failing to recognize that changes are now part of the Southern picture.

The war brought an investment of 11 billion to the South "and a great deal filtered down through all the strata of Southern society." Much of this is permanent plant expansion, accelerating the prewar movement of industry to the South. It was only natural for organized labor to recognize this development, and the result is the current activity of both CIO and AFL, with their emphasis on higher wages and rising standards of living. If it is to be assumed that nothing is wrong with us "that a little money cannot cure," Southern economic progress is assured.

* * *

Because of industrialization and for other reasons, cotton is not likely to be the Southern mainstay much longer. "In Georgia this year the cotton acreage is the smallest since 1868. . . . Gross income from livestock sold for cash, or consumed on the farm, last year was greater in Georgia than gross income from cotton. More and wider varieties of food should, of course, mean better health in the South." This section is in the midst of an agricultural revolution. That means a great displacement of farm dwellers, most of them Negroes. If they are accepted as industrial workers, well and good. If they are not accepted, they will spill over into the North, East and West, taking their problem with them. That means that the South needs the help, not the opprobrium of the country as a whole.

* * *

But it is in the cultural field that the South is making its finest showing. "What effect prosperity and leisure have had upon the culture of the South," *Life* points out, "is for all who read to see. The flowering of New England writing followed closely after Northern industrialization. Such is also proving true of the South. It is fair to say that the South is today producing the finest and steadiest flow of creative writing in the U. S." Five Pulitzer prize winners, a long column of topnotch novelists and poets, a creditable array of liberal journalists, all help to make a remarkable record of literary renaissance. It is a far cry from Bilbo to Ellen Glasgow, but both speak for the South.

Life concludes: "Maybe the South has been ignorant or wicked or both in the past. Maybe with terrified truculence it will return to the past. But in this time of its prosperity and its social progress, and despite Bilbo and Talmadge and the political lag, the South has won the right to have us look at her future rather than her past." Well-spoken indeed, and for the benefit not merely of Yankees but also of Southerners, who insist on molding the future too much in terms of the past. If the South will stop excessive bristling at "outsiders," and if "outsiders" will stop being merely critical of the South, they will together hasten the day of this region's attainment of unprecedented progress on all fronts.

Negroes Succeed In Georgia

Opportunity for Negroes in the South? Hubert, President of Georgia State College, Said "Yes," at Columbia University in 1931! He Says "Yes," Today! W. E. DuBois Indignantly and Vehemently Said "No." in 1931. In 1946 This Same DuBois Says "The Future of the Negro Is In the South."—"False Prophets."

BY BENJAMIN F. HUBERT

While a graduate student at Harvard University in 1931, Dr. Mabel Carney, professor of rural education at Columbia University, invited Ben-

portunity for Negroes in Agriculture and Country Life."

Dr. Carney mentioned the fact with much misgivings prior to the meet-ing, that she had hoped to have Dr. H. Kilpatrick, professor of education at Columbia University to preside at the meeting and introduce with the following words: "Do you large audience. But to her honor these people' It is their son, Dr. Kilpatrick came to her President Benjamin Hubert, whom I the privilege to preside. Introduce to you."

Dr. Kilpatrick said among other things: "When I heard that President Hubert graphically presented a factual statement about the economic was to take part in this series conditions of colored people on the of lectures, I did what I think I have farms of the South. He called attenI never done before. I asked that I tin to the great need and realistic me and introduce him as the opportunity for well-trained, far-visof the evening. I did this ioned black leadership in the rural such because of any personal South. He pictured some of the inbetween him and me, but dependence, satisfactions and joys

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

that come from farming and farm life as compared with other fields open to colored people. He called for a redirection of our education with a live-at-home, down-to-earth program that will teach black folks to respect, love and appreciate land ownership, farming and farm folks, black and white. He spoke of the joys of hunting and fishing, out in the open, as compared with eking out a miserable existence in overcrowded tenements in large northern centers.

W. E. B. DuBois in 1931

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, a splendid writer and a fine man, but with little other solid, tangible achievement to his credit, lashed out at Hubert in the Crisis magazine of New York city. He was apparently amazed at the temerity and nerve of any black man who dared to come to Columbia University under the sponsorship of a friendly, native southern white professor, and declare that there is real opportunity for black folks in the deep, rural South. He went out of his way to make caustic and sarcastic misrepresentation of facts about what he termed "this astonishing speaker." He said in part in his editorial: "This is a terrible untruth and nobody knows it better than Benjamin Hubert. There is scarcely a country district in Georgia where negroes do not fear the mob from the neighboring small town. During 1930, six negroes were lynched in Georgia. Of these, three took place in towns of less than 10,000 inhabitants contiguous to country districts. The negroes on the farms in the South are not happy; they are miserable; they are crawling away where there is any prospect of work, etc., etc."

W. E. B. DuBois in 1946

Life has not gone too well with the good doctor in recent years. He was pushed out of the NAACP leadership. He came South to teach again at Atlanta University. Hubert, along with others, cheerfully and gladly contributed his $10 toward a purse for him on his seventieth anniversary. Against the wishes of his friends, the administration at Atlanta University discontinued the services of W. E. B. DuBois some years ago, claiming retirement age as the reason. Dr. DuBois returned to New York.

"Wisdom From Dr. DuBois"

A recent editorial taken from the Pittsburgh Courier, dated November 2, 1946, entitled "Wisdom From Dr. DuBois," says: "Speaking to a convention of the left-wing Southern Negro Youth Congress in Columbia, S. C., recently, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois declared that the future of the negro is in the South and instead of running away from the battle here in Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi, instead of seeking freedom and opportunity in Chicago and New York, they should grit their teeth and fight it out right here.

"These are wise words which it will be well for our young people to ponder, since it is obvious that it is impossible to run away from the color problem which presently reaches into every corner of the globe.

"Compared to young people in other parts of the world, the youngsters in the South have tremendous opportunities to advance in many directions—opportunities far surpassing those available elsewhere, and which youths in the Caribbean, Latin America and Africa can only dream about and wish for.

"Colored people in the South today can acquire skills, professions, wealth, property of all kinds and the finest schooling, and their advantages increase yearly.

"Having withstood the hard going for nearly three centuries in the South, it would be a sad reflection on the character of contemporary youth if they now gave up the battle and fled."

False Prophets

There is a superlative, imperative and crying need for far-visioned common sense, down-to-earth leadership of black folks in Georgia and the South. Teachers and leaders of colored people today should learn to respect love and appreciate the place and the people, where they live and serve in the South. Every child should be taught to understand that "one bird in the hand is worth two in the bush." Negroes who have gained friends, white and black, here in the South and have made economic progress in the ownership of homes, businesses and farms should not lend ear to Edwin R. Embree, a northern white man, president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, and other alarmists. He is reliably reported to have declared that "Negroes should keep on moving out of the South." There are other would-be authorities and so-called inteligentsia in the field of negro education who prophesy nothing but a future of misery in the South. They see nothing good anywhere below the Mason and Dixon Line.

Negroes would be much further along today if it were not for such poor advice and teaching from what I term "the false prophets."

Why not listen to George S. Schuyler of New York city, himself a black man and one of America's keenest thinkers, a founder of the Association for the Advancement of Colored People who in a discussion of the shortcomings of negro leadership writes: "And yet there are opportunities all about us. More than half of our people are connected in some way with agriculture. It is their chief means of making a living. During the past generation, negroes have steadily lost ownership of the land while mechanization of agriculture is steadily depriving others of a livelihood. Farm owners have become sharecroppers and the latter have increasingly become migrant farm laborers. So far as I know there is no program calculated to meet this problem except that worked out by Benjamin F. Hubert in Central Georgia, and a few other far-sighted souls." Negroes should make friends among white and black, and make themselves good citizens. This is the sure and only way forward!

Providence Intervenes to Correct Men's Errors

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 12-28-46

Death of Talmadge, Disgrace of Bilbo, Columbians' Trial Seen as Good Omens

By RALPH MATTHEWS

WASHINGTON (AFRO National Bureau)—The star of hope that guided the Wise Men of biblical days may still be blinking in the firament. Although 1946 was a tough year for liberalism, things picked up as the old year neared its end.

Providence, apparently tied of waiting for man to act, stepped in to correct some of the mistakes of humanity in the political field.

With bigotry on the rise in the deep South, death moved in to carry away Governor-elect Eugene Talmadge, thus removing the champion of "white supremacy" of Georgia.

Also, in that benighted State. the leaders of the infamous Columbians are under indictment; and in the Nation's Capital, the arch bigot, Sen. Theodore Bilbo (Dem., Miss.) stands thoroughly discredited as a money-grubbing, peanut politician.

Exploitation Bared

On the international front, the unrelenting fight waged in the United Nations by Mrs. Vijaya Pandit, of the Indian delegation, against the Union of South Africa attracted world attention.

The spotlights of world publicity were focussed upon the racial issue as it affected the treatment of the people of Indian blood in that Caucasian-dominated section of the Dark Continent ruled by Smuts.

As Christmas is upon the world, "peace on earth" may not have been attained: but with the cooperation of God and man, some few stumbling blocks to "good will toward men" have been removed.

The North And The South

Montgomery Advertiser, Alabama

It would be worthwhile for Southerners to remember that while there are some in the North who hold strange opinions of our region, there are also many persons who view the South with sympathy, and make great efforts to understand us and our problems. Some Southerners have given evidence of not appreciating such interest in us and our problems. Some object to "Northern interference." But the people in many organizations in the North, who have turned their atention toward the South, want no more than to see the South better itself, improve its standard of living, improve its opportunities for happiness. Some Southerners —too many—have decried such intent, have urged others to "leave us alone, we can handle ourselves." This shows a spirit of independence; but it hardly serves the cause of progress in the South, for in many ways the South is in great need of assistance.

If any one doubts the need for assistance, let him turn his attention to the general sentiment in the South in behalf of Federal aid for education. Here is one instance where it is quite plain that we need help. We have been so much afraid, some of us, that people of outside regions were coming in to "make us over" that actual support of such legislation has been long in the building. It appears almost to have been built now, for which let us be grateful. Tues 4-30-46

In the book review section of a recent issue of The Chicago Sun, attention was given to a book published not long ago by the University of North Carolina Press, "All These People," by Rupert B. Vance, a Southern sociologist of prominence, and one of Chapel Hill's industrious workers for the South's betterment. Wrote John T. Frederick: "The Southeast is the human reservoir from which a rapidly increasing fraction of the replacement of our total population is coming and will come. For this reason alone that region demands from any thoughtful American the degree of informed understanding that a careful reading of Vance's book will give." The South long has been contributing its people to activities in many other parts of the United States. Those other regions are interested in seeing that we do a better job in health, education and the general raising of levels of culture and development. Our primary interest in this certainly is not to provide better people for other parts of the country—though if we must lose them we hope that they "go out" fully equipped; what Southerners may hope is that by their own effort, and through understanding aid from elsewhere, we may develop our region and our people to such an extent that the exodus will be reduced in volume. — Birmingham Age-Herald.

WE FORGET TOO FAST . . .

Montgomery Advertiser

We Southerners have always been jealous of the South's great name, and proud of the way our forefathers battled for the cause they believed in. Yet these are fast-moving times, and many Southerners are forgetting.

Despite the faithful widows and daughters who do their best to carry on in the best tradition, Memorial Day exercises in Montgomery, the Cradle of the Confederacy, receive less attention and less attendance each year. Mont. Adv.

Today The Advertiser received a letter on this subject from Dr. John Robertson McMahon, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Wetumpka, who attended Memorial Day Services away from his home town. He writes, "I was shocked to notice the unconcern of that community. Apart from a few women and a group of young children there were no people to see the flowers placed around the monument. Everyone else was busy, of course; too busy to take time off to pay a simple tribute to the memory of those who suffered and died for freedom's cause and the things in which they believed — love, honor, liberty, all dearer than life itself.

"It ill becomes me, a Scotsman, who has lived more years in Yankee States than he has in the South, to tell Southerners what they should do," Dr. McMahon writes. "But I have lived in the North and I know that Memorial Day in such states as Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin (I have lived in all of them) is not allowed to pass with the indifference which I saw yesterday. Whereas in Northern States, weeks ahead of Memorial Day, plans for its observance are made deliberately—and business is stopped, and schools are closed—here in the South such plans as are made are made by a few people only.

"'Business as usual' is the slogan. A generation of boys and girls is growing up, and if things move as fast during the next twenty years as they have during the past twenty (I lived in Montgomery twenty years ago, so I know what I am talking about), the generation of the sixties and seventies will probably be told that the men who wore the Gray in the sixties of the Nineteenth Century were men whose names no one thinks of honoring, they were men foul, arrant, base, degenerate, men who brought eternal shame and everlasting disgrace to the South! Tues 4-30-46

"Of course I think of them as men who knew the ringing words of Barbour, 'A Freedome is a Noble Thing' (yes, freedome, the 'e' is all right). . . .

Grandma quotes at length from Dr. McMahon, for the splendid fire of this adopted Southerner should help to renew the flame of an old affection and respect that appears to be going out in many hearts.

We hold no brief for Memorial Day exercises devoted to Yankee-hating. The time for bitterness is past. Today Southerners place wreathes on the graves of Yankees, and Yankees decorate the graves of what they call "Rebels." But it is not good when people cease to venerate the greatness that went before them. If we must change—and of course we must, and we have—let it be with a loving and respectful look backward. We can build a finer South in 1946 if we remember, and show our respect for the South of 1861.

Claghorn, the Dixie Foghorn

Richmond Times Dispatch

FOR years, yes, decades, we've been battling to bring some measure of rationality into the fried-chicken-watermelon - mammy - magnolia - moonlight-mockingbird-moon-June-croon school of thinking on Southern problems, and now we've run up against the toughest proposition yet. We refer, of course, to that bombastic, bumbling, *brou-ha-ha* of the air waves, SENATOR BEAUREGARD CLAGHORN, "from the Deep South, that is," whom a writer in *Life* has just referred to as "the most quoted man in the nation." Va.

This amazing character on the Sunday evening FRED ALLEN program must have given millions in the North and West the notion that Southern Senators spend their time in making frightful puns, and bellowing "That's a joke, son!"; and in such professionally Southern deliverances as: "When in New York Ah only dance at the Cotton Club. The only dance Ah do is the Virginia reel . . . The only train Ah ride is the Chattanooga Choo-Choo . . . When Ah pass Grant's tomb Ah shut both eyes. Ah never go to the Yankee Stadium! Ah won't even go to the Polo Grounds unless a southpaw's pitchin'." Tue 3-22-46

All this is amusing, certainly, to Southerners, who know what nonsense it is. The rambunctious CLAGHORN, with his ridiculous rodomontade, is a caricature that Dixie can appreciate, because it realizes how absurd most of the "Senator's" antics are. The only disturbing thing about the business is that so many who never have seen a Southerner in the flesh will think that CLAGHORN is a typical citizen of this region, and that we all go around roaring in the CLAGHORN manner. Fri 3-22-46

It's bad enough to struggle with the periodic emanations from Tin Pan Alley which hymn the wonders of Ca'lina, Virginny, Texas, Alabam' or what not, the latest being an eruption of "Atlanta, Gee Aye" in the familiar rosies-posies-Dixie tradition. But Tin Pan Alley must now take a back seat in the presence of ALLEN'S Alley. This latter agency of enlightenment has created a character whose doings and sayings are something we haven't experienced up to now. CLAGHORN is a laughable cuss, surely, but he threatens to keep us all explaining for the rest of our lives that his outlandish behavior and his preposterous dithyrambs about the South bear no more relation to reality than MORTIMER SNERD'S obtuseness on the BERGEN-MCCARTHY program is typical of the average countryman.

We Southrons have been kept sufficiently busy asserting to our Northern friends that we aren't all morons and degenerates, a la Tobacco Road, or banjo-picking mammy-singers, a la AL JOLSON, but now we have to go around protesting that we aren't all raucous nitwits and foghorns like SENATOR CLAGHORN, "from the South, that is." Gad! 3-22-46

Notable Southern Editorial

The News and Courier

In an excellent editorial article, commenting on a recent speech of Senator Taft, with which The News and Courier in general finds itself in agreement, The News and Observer of Raleigh (former Secretary of the Navy and former Ambassador Josephus Daniels is its editor and publisher), says this:

"1. A new Force bill to take Federal control of elections, beginning with taking jurisdiction of qualifications by repealing the poll tax requirement of eight Southern States. Most Southerners like Arnall, and all North Carolina, oppose the poll tax requirement, and five Southern States have abolished it, and others are preparing to do so, but for the Federal government to undertake the control of elections and fix qualifications would be to revive the old Lodge Force bill that passed the House and was defeated in the Senate by the Silver Republicans standing with the Democrats."

The editorial proceeds to expose the uselessness and folly of the proposed "anti-lynching bill" and the FEPC, other measures which Senator Taft is not opposing:

"Experience has shown that those criminal statutes that depend on Federal courts are not better enforced than State laws enforced by State courts. North Carolina permits no poll tax requirements for voting. North Caroline has put an end to lynching. North Carolina needs no FEPC law to control employment. The same is true in each one of the 48 States, with few exceptions, and lynching is on its way out in every part of the republic, the great body of the Southern people having done more to end it than others. The poll tax requirement has been abolished in most States and should be abolished in all. Justice to the Negro prevails in North Carolina and most Southern States as effectively as it does in Northern States with large Negro populations."

In the more than probable event that "Democrats" outside of the South shall join in effort to enact the obnoxious legislation, what should, what will, the South do in self-defense? Charleston, S. C.

Will it submit to the permanent injury, or ruin, of its order and civilization, rather than desert the party clinging to the name "Democratic" and risk loss of offices and handouts?

The Northern "Democrats" as well as the Republicans court the large negro vote holding the balance of power in close contests in great cities that control great states. James F. Byrnes, when senator, said truly in 1938, "The negroes have come into control of the Democratic party", and did injustice to his understanding when later, in a state convention, he sidled away from the assertion. It was established to protect states when

What course would The News and Observer advise? "Cross that fence when we come to it?" The South has come to it. The Greenville News perceives. It advises independent voting. The News and Courier has long advised it. Sat. 12-21-46

Southern Tradition Is Being Challenged

The Courier Journal, Louisville Ky.

THERE are signs of a political and social ferment in the Southern States which is just about the most wholesome manifestation in years. While it bears undertones of racial and organizational rivalries that are bound at the start to provide fodder for the demagogues and perhaps to cause an immediate intensification of old feelings, it cannot but work out for a healthier and more alert democracy in the long run. And this is what everybody should be wanting. *Sun. 3-24-46*

We call attention to a little sheaf of simultaneous news items. The Attorney General of the United States, a Texan, asks for a federal grand jury investigation of racial conflict in Columbia, Tenn., to see if civil rights of the minority have been violated. In Brunswick, Ga., Negroes voting for the first time in a Democratic primary have cast the balance against an old administration, assuring fresh blood in local government. The C.I.O. announces plans for large-scale organization of Southern workers, with political action in the offing, and while these are belittled by the A.F.L., the latter's point is obviously self-protective and not in opposition to the purpose of creating an awareness of issues and a means of direct action to resolve them.

All these things mean that tradition is being challenged. The tradition does not fit the Atomic Age. It has not been, in many of its aspects, the best thing for the United States, because it has been reflected in restricted, casual, self-interested and non-representative voting; in local vested political interests; in control of national affairs through a technique of filibusters, trafficking with the political enemy and domination of Congress acquired through seniority rather than capacity.

It is reflected in all but automatic opposition to all proposals for improved wage standards, for example, which mean improved living standards—and through them, improved intellectual standards, incentives and aspirations. *Sun. 3-24-46*

One of the oldest Southern arguments against permitting the Negro to vote is that the Negro might come to sway, if not to dominate, elections. This, coming from a 3 to 1 majority, has always struck us as a confession of futility—a confession, in short, that there is too little effective and understanding participation in public affairs in the first place. Independent and purposeful voting by Negroes—and recent demonstrations in Brunswick and in the Atlanta Congressional election show that it is independent and purposeful—will serve naturally to stimulate larger and more discriminating voting by the white population, and better government and better representatives will be assured. This is a rebuttal too little stressed. The old-timers who are to be found in Washington opposing most progressive measures have held on too often for sheer lack of objective scrutiny and question. Creatures of, and panderers to, tradition, their days are marked when the validity of tradition itself is questioned and the motives for maintaining it are seriously examined.

These straws in the wind—the Columbia inquiry and the trade union campaign particularly—are plain indication that the eyes of the whole country are fixed on the South. The native pride of the South should be stirred to gratification rather than resentment. For it proves that the South is not only part of the nation but, to judge by the implications of traditional Southern political actions as to the welfare of all, also far from being the least important part.

RALPH McGILL

They Don't Want To See Lilies

Atlanta Constitution, Atlanta Ga.

Time was when elegant, elderly ladies and refined, retired gentlemen came to our more salubrious climes to inhale the aroma of our camellias and magnolias.

It was a sort of pinch-nosed-glasses-peering and all quite polite and genteel. *Thurs. 5-23-46*

That era disappeared. It was replaced with a horde of socially-conscious tourists all very eager indeed to see a sharecropper, his teeth, if any; to guess at his hookworm content, to see his shack you could throw a cat through, and his undernourished kids and hausfrau.

The calla lilies, the camellias and magnolias languished. Dust stirred up by the tourists bustling along unpaved roads in search of sharecroppers, men who looked like Jeeter and Dude, and women who resembled Sister Bessie, spouse of Dude, fell upon their unnoted petals.

Time was a-wastin'.

Typewriters filled the air with their tapping and clattering. The printing presses of the nation rolled off novels, "think books," articles and pamphlets about "The South."

Much of it was ridiculous. A considerable amount was dishonest. Some of it was unintelligent.

But a good, solid part of it was right-down-the-middle-facts.

What Mr. Henry Mencken wrote, wrote in acid for the Mercury, had begun with "Sahara of the Bozarts," and other similar articles, was accelerated.

The South began to examine itself.

The results were painful, but good.

Another One

I am reminded of this because we are in the midst of another invasion. Atlanta is the sounding-board city of the Southeast as Chicago is of the Middle West.

Hardly a day passes now but what two or three excellent newspaper men and women show up from newspapers and magazines of the East and West.

They are not looking for "croppers" or tenants, Dude or "Sister Bessie." Nor do they have an eye for camellias or magnolias.

They want to know about—

1—What the South is thinking about the plans for organization by the rival CIO and AFL? What will be the developments in opposing them? What are the political implications?

2—Isn't it a fact that this time the KKK is made up of a lot of second-rate persons and not seriously to be considered? Will it find any garbage in which to grow? What is the KKK strength?

3—Is it true the returned veteran is seeing through "new eyes"? This means the South is going to be examined again. The result will be good.

Answers

No one can answer all these questions and be sure of being right.

It is true, and this seems to surprise one and all concerned, that the South is being very calm about it all. As a matter of fact, the industrial South is much better organized than is generally known. The two rival groups have named textiles, lumber and oil as the three fields in which they will busy themselves. Lumber and oil are confined to special regions.

Textiles admittedly are not well organized. Textile workers and Negro workers offer about the only South-wide fields for organization.

Congressman Eugene Cox has given a possible tip-off as to Georgia reaction. In a congressional statement he has said the AFL was an American institution, the CIO controlled by Communists. In his Second District are cotton mills, relatively small timber plants and cottonseed and peanut oil plants.

If Congressman Cox says the AFL is an American organization then a good two-thirds of the owners of mills and plants will take that as direction and the CIO will find the going a little more difficult. It was important news, from the viewpoint of reaction, that he did not thunder against the entire idea of an AFL-CIO campaign. *Thurs. 5-23-46*

In Macon, the sheriff who used to see eye to eye with mill owners and who was known to have put organizers with as much as $1,200 in cash in their pockets in jail, as vagrants, has passed on. In other cities there was debate about what course to take. One city has publicly welcomed the CIO to a mill.

Certainly the main KKK strength is in California. It is composed in the South almost entirely of second-rate people, so regarded by their fellow man. This must be true of California.

No one can argue that veterans, having seen the world, are seeing their own region with new eyes.

It is an interesting time to be alive, especially in the most vital region in America.

And the one with the most interesting tourists.

The Emerging South

The Birmingham News

Quite inevitably, recent happenings in Mississippi and Georgia have drawn the reproachful attention of observers elsewhere. The election of Bilbo and Talmadge has been taken by commentators in other sections of the country as proof that Southerners are still "unreconstructed." An exception of this score is *Life*, which takes a quite different view of the matter. It is a mistake, it maintains, to "focus entirely on the South's race-ridden politics" and not to "look at the whole South with unprejudiced vision." Deplore, if you will, the fact that political reform lags behind economic and social changes, but don't make the mistake of failing to recognize that changes are now part of the Southern picture. *Sun. 7-28-46*

The war brought an investment of 11 billion to the South "and a great deal filtered down through all the strata of Southern society." Much of this is permanent plant expansion, accelerating the prewar movement of industry to the South. It was only natural for organized labor to recognize this development, and the result is the current activity of both CIO and AFL, with their emphasis on higher wages and rising standards of living. If it is to be assumed that nothing is wrong with us "that a little money cannot cure," Southern economic progress is assured.

Birmingham Ala.

Because of industrialization and for other reasons, cotton is not likely to be the Southern mainstay much longer. "In Georgia this year the cotton acreage is the smallest since 1868. . . . Gross income from livestock sold for cash, or consumed on the farm, last year was greater in Georgia than gross income from cotton. More and wider varieties of food should, of course, mean better health in the South." This section is in the midst of an agricultural revolution. That means a great displacement of farm dwellers, most of them Negroes. If they are accepted as industrial workers, well and good. If they are not accepted, they will spill over into the North, East and West, taking their problem with them. That means that the South needs the help, not the opprobrium of the country as a whole.

* * *

But it is in the cultural field that the South is making its finest showing. "What effect prosperity and leisure have had upon the culture of the South," *Life* points out, "is for all who read to see. The flowering of New England writing followed closely after Northern industrialization. Such is also proving true of the South. It is fair to say that the South is today producing the finest and steadiest flow of creative writing in the U. S." Five Pulitzer prize winners, a long column of topnotch novelists and poets, a creditable array of liberal journalists, all help to make a remarkable record of literary renaissance. It is a far cry from Bilbo to Ellen Glasgow, but both speak for the South. *Sun. 7-28-46*

Life concludes: "Maybe the South has been ignorant or wicked or both in the past. Maybe with terrified truculence it will return to the past. But in this time of its prosperity and its social progress, and despite Bilbo and Talmadge and the political lag, the South has won the right to have us look at her future rather than her past."

Well-spoken indeed, and for the benefit not merely of Yankees but also of Southerners, who insist on molding the future too much in terms of the past. If the South will stop the excessive bristling at "outsiders," and if "outsiders" will stop being merely critical of the South, they will together hasten the day of this region's attainment of unprecedented progress on all fronts.

61b 1946

THE HEALTH OF THE SOUTH

One of every two Southern youths—in the prime of life—is unable to meet the minimum physical and mental requirements for military service. While the rest of the nation furnished 65 eligible soldiers from every 100 examined, the Southern states averaged 49.6.

These figures, released by selective service, point an accusing finger at the health conditions of the South in particular and do not speak well for the nation as a whole. It has been pointed out that if our health conditions had been better in this country it would not have been necessary for the armed forces to draft married men with families or men over 35 during the war.

According to the figures Alabama is a healthier state than most of the Southern geographical subdivisions. Alabama had rejectees amounting to between 45 and 49 per cent, while most of the states in the Deep South averaged 50 per cent and up. Alabama's relative better position can be attributed largely to the fact that she is the only state in the Deep South with a full-time state health unit in every county. This can, of course, be attributed to the wisdom and forethought of the late Bibb Graves and other health-minded state leaders.

The poor general health, in comparison to the rest of the nation, can be attributed to several things, but perhaps they could all be remedied faster if we had more doctors and better hospital care. In the 13 Southern states there are 9.4 doctors to every 10,000 people, while in the non-Southern states there are 14.9. The same situation holds true of available hospital beds, in which case in the South there are 2.2 beds per 1,000 people, while in the other states there are 3.9.

Critical though the case may be and difficult though the prescription is to fill, the cure is necessary and possible. Progress is already being made in Alabama with the county health departments, the establishment of a four-year medical school by the University of Alabama and the survey of the Alabama State Planning Commission to determine the number of additional hospital beds needed in each county to furnish adequate health care. This survey, for example, indicates that Baldwin needs an additional 100 beds.

And another important step is that the Hill-Burton hospital construction bill has passed the Senate. The bill would furnish $3,000,000 each year to Alabama for the construction of much-needed hospitals. Alabama congressmen should be urged to lend Senator Lister Hill their support in pushing through this bill.

Our goal should be to secure what Franklin D. Roosevelt outlined in his economic bill of rights: "The right to adequate medical care and the opportunity to achieve and enjoy good health."—Baldwin Times (Bay Minette).

Dixie's Upward Surge

ARRESTING figures on the agricultural progress made by the South in the past decade, are contained in an article written by P. D. SANDERS, editor of the *Southern Planter*, for the January issue of *Victory Farm Forum*. A pertinent extract follows:

Income in the South from the sale of crops 10 years ago amounted to $1,182,200,000. Last year it was $3,474,100,000, an increase of 194 per cent. Income from livestock and animal products increased during the same period from $541,600,000 to $1,927,200,000, or about 256 per cent. These figures do not include the enormous quantities of poultry, eggs, milk, meat, and cheese consumed in Southern farm homes, which have added immeasurably to the dietary level. A number of tobacco and cotton counties this year will produce a million dollars' worth of milk, plus a normal income from leaf and lint.

The South again is on the march. This time to balance a lopsided row-crop agriculture with livestock, and an agrarian economy with industry.

Since the South contains more than half of all the farm people in the United States, but less than one-fifth of the urban population of the nation, the importance of a sound agricultural economy to this section is obviously great. The fact that such progress as is cited above is being made below the Potomac and the Ohio should be reason for widespread gratification, not only in Virginia but throughout the country. We are steadily getting away from the one-crop system, and are going in for diversification. Therein lies the way to a stable agricultural economy and a prosperous rural civilization for all America.

THIS MORNING

by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES

"Knowledge comes but wisdom lingers . . ."

Significant in many directions is the gift of $40,000 by the Rockefeller Foundation to the University of Alabama's Bureau of Public Administration for study of the electoral process of the South. Among the problems to be studied, President Paty, of the university, comments, is the one-party system; the system of nominations, especially the direct primary; the requirements for voting; the poll tax; the registration systems; election machinery; voter participation. The university's bureau of public administration, under Dr. Roscoe C. Martin, has won an enviable name in Alabama for scientific competence and objectivity in surveys and analysis of the state's governmental establishment and way! That it will approach this Southwide task in the same science and dispassion is not to be doubted. "The study will be a factual one from beginning to end," President Paty promises. "The purpose is not to prove that a certain course should, or should not, be followed, or that [illegible] thing should, or should not, be done. Rather it is to present a detailed picture of electoral practice in the Southern states."

* * *

Knowledge is one thing, wisdom another, just as the poet said. This is a proposal for knowledge. That is what the word "science" means. And we of the South must believe that if such science is really brought to our electoral situation only good can come in wisdom that will follow. President Paty seems to have that partly in mind with his announcement that he will appoint a Southwide commission of nine to 15 leading citizens to serve as an advisory body in planning and executing the study. Somehow we Southerners have come to fear science as an ally of those who oppose us, or are forever wishing to reform us from outside. Yet it is our contention that these outside reformers do not understand, that the situation involves matters too delicate and difficult for their comprehending. If we really mean this, we should have no fear of scientific examination if it is truly scientific and not a mere use of science's name for something else (as is sometimes the habit of these outside reformers when they use the name of anthropology in authority for contentions in which anthropology has no authority).

* * *

The happy significance of this Rockefeller Foundation gift to the University of Alabama, it seems to me, is that the foundation is willing to accept the scientific competence of a Southern organization for dealing with a Southern situation. That is a great step forward for all parties involved in this eternal national business of reforming the South. There are respects in which we do need reforming and in which we have not been scientific at all. But both the science and the reform must be our own. That is what this gift acknowledges.

* * *

It is true that the high wages this nation attained in war are things we should resolve to have some day in peace. But this should never be said in a way to encourage those who think they can keep wartime wages now. We were spending our national principle while the war was on, living on accumulated capital. Eventually we would have exhausted ourselves and had no wages at all. A day of healthy high wages is coming, if we work it right. But in the meantime we have a readjustment to make from the fever and ill-health of war. It is folly to think we can skip the period of convalescence. It is bad economics and bad psychology to tell ourselves that there is any substitute for vast production as a key to vast prosperity.

* * *

Maybe we of the other Southern states who know the whole South is hurt by having Sen. Bilbo as its often spokesman in Washington and who, therefore, devoutly wish him beaten for re-election, should keep quiet lest we antagonize our Mississippi brothers who will do the voting. But while it is easy to understand that Mississippians resent being told how New Yorkers feel against their man, I can't believe they object to knowing how Alabamians, Louisianians, Floridians, Georgians, Carolinians, Virginians and Tennesseans feel.

* * *

That was a wonderful sermon my preacher preached a few Sundays ago about fear. Agreeing that there's not to be any freedom from fear now, the Rev. John Turner, of the Church of the Advent, said there could be Godly fear as well as un-Godly, and that fear which provoked the faith, hope, courage, enterprise and contriving of which we are capable could be called Godly. He quoted some New Testament verses (2 Peter 3:10-13) which, as he said, would not have been given much thought a year ago, but are vivid now: ". . . the heavens shall pass away with a great noise, and the elements shall melt with fervent heat, the earth also and the works that are therein shall be burned up . . . the coming day of God, wherein the heavens being on fire shall be dissolved, and the elements shall melt with fervent heat . . ."

* * *

But he quoted, too, the following verse in which those possessed of Godly fear are reassured: "Nevertheless, we, according to His promise, look for new heavens and a new earth, wherein dwelleth righteousness . . ."

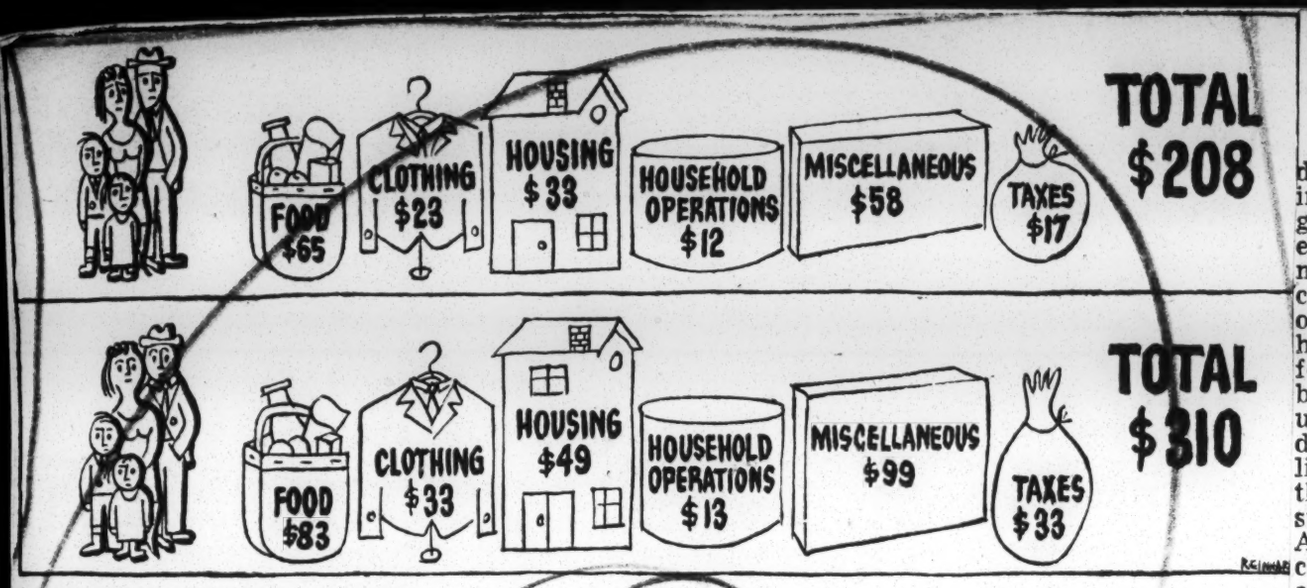
Needs Of The South

The Southern PATRIOT, organ for the Southern Conference for Human Welfare at Nashville, cites some interesting facts about needs of the South in its edition for November 1945.

The PATRIOT quotes Governor Ellis Arnall of Georgia. "The average American annual income at the time of Pearl Harbor was $604. In the South it was $314. The average Negro income was considerably lower. No plan to cure the South of its ills will succeed which does not make that differential its first order of business." Despite this candid view by Governor Arnall, the PATRIOT reports, such southern senators as Maybanks and Johnston of South Carolina; Hoey and Bailey of North Carolina; Bankhead and Hill of Alabama; Sevart of Tennessee, George and Russell of Georgia, Connally of Texas, Fullbright of Arkansas and Barkley of Kentucky have joined with senator Ellender and Overton of Louisiana, O'Daniel of Texas, Eastland and Bilbo of Mississippi and Byrd of Virginia in fighting the administration's proposed sixty-five cents minimum wage bill.

The publication points to fifty percent of southerners called for induction during the war as being rejected because of poor health. The percent for the rest of the country was thirty five. Twenty four and nine tenths of southerners were rejected for poor education; only ten percent was the experience of the rest of the country. These men had less than five years of schooling. And 50.4 per cent of southern houses lack wiring for electricity while only 18.8 per cent lack wiring in the rest of the nation.

The fight against a .65 minimum wage law is being opposed only because if passed it would lift the economic level of the southern Negro higher than it is assumed he should live The inevitable result is that the southern white worker is being penalized and threatened with insufficient income to eliminate the needs herein referred to.



Problems of the South:

Nashville Paper Says 65-Cent Pay Necessary for Southern Prosperity

Uses Figures to Prove Dixie Industries Could Boost Wages

If the South is to attain any degree of prosperity it must have at least a 65-cent-an-hour minimum wage, according to the "Freedom From Want" issue of the *Southern Patriot*, published at Nashville, Tenn. The publication, which supplied the above chart, urges all Southerners to help themselves by getting behind the minimum wage bill of Sen. Claude Pepper (D., Fla.)

The *Patriot* says Southern industries could easily afford to pay the wage boosts without increasing prices of products because:

¶ Cost to the Southern textile industry would amount to $33,000,000, and the industry's profits before taxes in 1944 were $871,000,000.

¶ Cost to the Southern timber industry would be $18,000,000, and 1944 profits were $156,000,000.

¶ Cost to the Southern tobacco industry would be $7,000,000, and 1944 profits were $154,000,000.

Far from hurting business, the *Patriot* says, the 65-cent minimum would increase efficiency and protect honest employes from sweatshop competition.

To every businessman, it says, it means purchasing power and opportunity for new industry. For the farmer, it points out, it would build a bigger market for his products and would mean more money for education, hospitals, and community service.

The *Patriot* calls upon Southern people to talk against propaganda threatening to defeat the bill by warning their friends that Southern Congressional opponents of the Pepper bill "speak for the interests that profit from the South's misfortune."

THIS MORNING

by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES

Birmingham, Ala. Herald

Farms can't employ everybody . . .

* * *

"What is the potential labor supply of this community and other Southern ones as new industries are sought? "I agree with your statement that industrial development generally creates its own supply of workers," says President Thomas W. Martin, of the Alabama Power Company (who is also founder and chairman of the board of trustees of the significant new Southern Research Institute), "The opportunity to work at productive and satisfying jobs attracts not only workers but management as well, often from a wide area. Few of our cities, and Birmingham in particular, would be the cities they are today if this attraction to perhaps every state in the union were not an established fact . Ala.

* * *

"Here in Alabama and the South," says Mr. Martin, "some of this attraction in the future will rightly extend to many workers now on farms. As an example, I recall that one Alabama county, in reporting the results of its postwar unemployment survey to the Committee for Economic Development (Ed. note: Mr. Martin is Southern regional vice chairman of this committee) found that within five years after the end of the war from 2,000 to 5,000 fewer farm employes would be needed, due to the proposed mechanization of farm operations in that county. This same county, seeing the problem, is taking steps to provide local industrial employment for some of these displaced workers through local initiative and capital. This is typical of what is going on in many parts of the state and it is an encouraging sign . . ."

* * *

"As we see it in the Alabama Power Company, the opportunities for profitable new industries in Alabama are very great. We shall continue, therefore, to advertise the state and to work hand in hand with other organizations and individuals who see in the greater industrial development of the state an increase in job opportunities and a higher standard of living . . ."

* * *

The experience of the Alabama county Mr. Martin mentions is that of this nation entire, and applies to industry as well as agriculture. Machinery and new efficiencies are making an increasing surplus of labor. According to Economist Hartley Grattan, the percentage of our total population in the United States needed for agriculture was 53.3 in 1870, 27.6 in 1920, 21.9 in 1930 and is lower yet today. And the percentage for industry is declining, too. It fell from 32.9 in 1920 to 30.9 in 1930, and may be expected to go on decreasing.

* * *

Where are the people going who drop out of both agricultural and industrial employment? They are going into the so-called service employments—infinite in possible number and variety. They are becoming salesmen, filling station operators, school teachers (let us hope), merchants, musicians, professional athletes, beauticians, bankers, mayors, preachers (let us pray), domestic servants, radio dealers, newspaper men, public servants, nurses, architects, authors, barbers, messenger boys, street sweepers, stenographers. And vice presidents of things, of course. There is always room for one more vice president.

* * *

The whole idea of civilization is that there be constantly more of these "services," that luxuries become necessities, dispensables turn to indispensables; human imagination discover constant new employments for making human being an easier, happier—and nobler—condition. In 1870 the "service" occupations represented only 24.6 per cent of American employment. In 1920 they had come to be 39.4 per cent. By 1930 they were 47.2 per cent. Today, we may be sure, they account for more than half of all employment and the percentage will increase. That is why the so-called "Anderson, S. C., Plan," described here recently by former United States Sen. Wilton E. Hall, of that city, is significant. It is directed in important part at finding "service" employment for cotton farmers who are going to be dispossessed in the coming cotton revolution.

* * *

And that is also why, as Mr. Martin agrees, the potential labor of supply of this and any other Southern community for new industries is the whole South, and more than sufficient.

* * *

This nation is not childish enough now to accept as anti-labor reactionaryism the proposal to legislate against letting management and labor tear our economic lives to pieces in quarrels which generally end just as an arbitrator would have ended them before they stopped our economic machine. What a philosophy those of us have come into who actually think it anti-labor to propose that the two most powerful elements in the nation be subject to ordinary rules of law, fair play and large-scale operation which bind the lesser rest of us? Into what place of stagnation have we been diverted when we think it a plot against labor to say it must abide by its contracts, obey the laws criminal and civil, be financially and politically responsible to the public and to its own members, agree that its quarrels with management shall not be permitted to stop all the wheels of America!

SOUTH TERMED STRATEGIC AREA

Birmingham Age-Herald

ATLANTA, March 25—(AP)—The South is a "strategic area" in the nation's approach to high level production and employment, says Rupert B. Vance, the sociologist.

The entire nation has a stake in the South's development, he adds, pointing to Leon Henderson's statement that for the South to attain the normal American standard of living would create a market worth 10 billion dollars a year to the country. Age-Herald

Dr. Vance's views are contained in a new study of the South, "Wanted: The South's Future for the Nation," published today by the Southern Regional Council, Inc., an organization devoted to economic advancement of the South and betterment of racial relations.

"The nation and the South need to agree that the region can do the greatest possible service by increasing its income and expanding its markets," he writes.

The solution to the South's "surplus" of manpower, he says, lies not only in greater industrialization but in the development of a "more complex economy." Ala.

"It is the complexity and diversity of a rich economy that the more backward states need, and the development of manufacuring appears the first logical step to the development of such an economy." Tuesday

The South's low income is a main cause of educational deficiencies, he says, adding that better education is needed to develop future trained workers for the complex economy the region needs. 3-26-46

The South, he adds, could use a million more milk cows, 2,250,000 more hogs, 23,000,000 more hen's for egg production and 2,500,000 more beef cattle to supply an adequate diet for its farm population alone.

Dr. Vance is Kenan professor of sociology at the University of North Carolina, and has written a number of works on the South. He is native of Arkansas.

Dabney on the South

Constitution, Atl

Editor Constitution: I would like to recommend the article, "Is the South That Bad?" by Virginius Dabney in the April 13 issue of the Saturday Review of Literature. It reviews the economic and political problems with which the South is confronted. Mr. Dabney holds high hopes for the future of this region and believes that it will become the most liberal and progressive section of the nation. To accomplish this very desirable goal we must free ourselves of prejudices and hate. We have seen by the experiences of other nations that misery and destruction can be brought about by race hatred and lack of sane and fair thinking. The people of our State are capable of thinking fairly, and they want good government and prosperity. 5-4-46

I would like to comment also on E. E. Buford's letter. Evidently Mr. Buford has been going around with blinders on, or he would know well enough that the races are very certainly mixed here. He has to do to verify that is to look at the number of mulattoes he will find there. Allowing the Negro the right to vote, which is guaranteed him by the Constitution and national law, is not allowing him social equality as the rabble-rousers would have us believe. If one does not think the franchise law is right, let him have it repealed fairly. Atlanta. MRS. C. CROFT.

Atlanta.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE
REEL 98

The Committee Of The South

BY DOUGLAS L. HUNT

The establishment of a Committee of the South as one of the several projects of the National Planning Association was a natural outgrowth of the NPA's interest in all economic problems affecting the nation as a whole. Last week the group of Southern leaders who make up this special committee held its initial meeting in Birmingham. The local press and radio welcomed its coming to this city and reported the day-long activities of the group with considerable fullness. But there is some historical material back of the meeting of last week, and it is the purpose of this article to explain something of the genesis of the committee and to make known clearly what it expects to do for the South.

* * *

In the first place, the National Planning Association is an organization which has been in existence since 1934. It describes itself as a "nonpolitical, nonprofit organization devoted to planning by Americans in agriculture, business, labor and government." It came into being in a year when millions of men were out of work as thousands of factories stood idle, when vast numbers of our citizens were hungry while food surpluses were rotting away because our system of distribution was working so poorly. Our system was in trouble and government had stepped in, trying to prime the pump. So a small group of men experienced in management, government and labor conceived the idea of planning ahead for better times. They believed that coasting along, as the nation had in the past, was conducive to still further difficulties, but that planning as a necessary function should not be confined to any one group in or out of government, but should be the concern of all the people of America. They succeeded in getting important persons in the fields of industry and labor to meet with men trained in government so that the problems of all groups might be thrashed out and understood. As their slogan they adopted the planning approach developed by management engineering: "State the objective, find out the facts, design the solution in the light of the facts." So these men with different points of view learned to know each other as people and thus to gain respect for each other's ideas. Very shortly they discovered the common aim of even widely divergent groups was to discover how to use the manpower of the American people, the capital and the raw materials to provide the highest possible standards of living on a continuing basis.

* * *

Out of the formation of three major committees on agriculture, labor and business came a conviction that America's economy "should be private enterprise, with private business and industry and agriculture continuing to operate as the people's primary means for providing jobs and services; with government performing its constitutional function of establishing the rules of the game, acting as impartial referee and effecting fiscal policies through taxation and expenditure programs, such as public works, that will mesh with private undertakings." That sentence is taken from a "Declaration of Interdependence" of the NPA which is signed by leaders of all three committees. On the advisory committees are men of such diverse economic views as the president of the National Cotton Council of America and the president of the National Farmers Union, as a high official of the Bankers Trust Company of New York and a leader in the United Steelworkers of America. Yet these men of different general economic opinions could join in unanimous acceptance of the interdependence of labor and capital and could recognize the dependency of both, as producers and consumers, on agriculture.

From that philosophic background grew the Committee of the South. It will be noted that its members are Southerners, its chairman is former Gov. J. Melville Broughton, of North Carolina, and its executive director is Dean Calvin Hoover, of the graduate school and head of the economics department of Duke University. The committee is made up of a cross section of Southern life: farmers, educators, business men, professional men, ministers and leaders of labor movements. As has been pointed out in relation to the NPA, the parent association, membership on the committee is held by persons of such varied economic points of view as the president of a public utility and representatives of both the CIO and the AFL. For once again the committee stresses the fact that it is interested in no inter-party or social controversy, no quarrel between capital and labor, no matter of racial discontent. The committee lists in its membership two of the South's most prominent Negro educators. Its sole reason for existence—a point stressed by Dean Hoover in his remarks before the assembled group and an explanation for his willingness to assume responsibility in the committee's deliberations—is to seek ways of bettering the South's economic conditions. For the group is convinced that the reason the district has problems that differ greatly from those of other regions is simply that it is economically poor. If the per capita income of the South can be materially increased, the Committee of the South is certain that the other problems of bad government, poor health and inferior education will be automatically improved.

* * *

Chairman Broughton points out that this is a committee of, not on, the South. It is the first time that a group of as many as 50 of the South's leading citizens have voluntarily banded themselves together to study the South's problems and find ways of relieving them. It cannot be charged that do-gooders from other sections are projecting themselves uninvited into Southern controversies or that the reforming groups are made up of radicals who wish to upset the traditions of the South. For representatives of management and labor will work harmoniously together on this committee for the benefit of the whole section, and leaders of both races will sit down together to reason out ways of procedure that will benefit both Negro and white citizens.

The committee feels that the South's future economic betterment lies in the field of industrial and agricultural research. It is convinced that the coming of mechanized agriculture in the South will transform the whole social economy of the region. Unless steps are taken in advance to cushion the shock of unemployment that the introduction of mechanical cotton pickers and flame cultivators will bring, then the South will be in for a bad time of depression. But, according to Dean Hoover and Dean Paul Chapman of the college of agriculture of the University of Georgia, also a member of the committee, there is hope in the establishing of agricultural industries and services in the rural sections and small towns. These factories will take up the slack of unemployment, provide payrolls and train workers to make a larger cash income than they ever knew when living a one-horse-plow economy on the marginal lands of the South. Any county, says Dean Chapman, which does not create its share of new jobs will lose population. Research institutes are the establishments which will help to found new industries for which there is already power in sufficient amount plus enough financing from local banks and a ready supply of labor that may quickly be trained in the necessary skills. One of the first tasks of the Committee of the South will be to tabulate all the research projects now in existence in the South dealing with production of various crops and the industrial use of what the soil can provide; then the group will begin to make available the results of research and encourage their practical use in the small industries which it hopes to see established.

* * *

The Committee of the South, then, is interested in seeing the South progress. It believes that there must be a close coordination between agricultural and industrial advances. It wants to see Southern labor remain in the South for developing Southern resources and the productive use of Southern capital. It hopes to encourage the establishment of manufacturing plants in every small community where the products of Southern soil and labor, financed by Southern money, can be made into goods for Southern consumption. If those things come about, the Committee of the South believes that the friction between races will be eased and that the understanding of the needs of labor and capital will be increased. Then with bettered incomes there will be better education and better health for all.

* * *

Dr. Paul Chapman, dean of the college of agriculture of the University of Georgia and a member of the committee, has already done considerable research in new and small rural industries recently established in the South. He points out that all the factors for success are at hand: adequate financing through the banks of the small towns of the South, sufficient power to run the mills, good transportation for the collecting of raw materials and the distribution of finished goods, and a supply of labor that is easily and quickly trained to adapt itself to the skills needed. Gov. Broughton cited the examples of two small industries established within the last several years in the South: one manufactures washboards in North Carolina and employs nearly 100 men; the other makes artificial flies for fishermen, is located in Northern Florida and employs 50 men and women. These two enterprises are of the sort which the committee hopes to foster in all parts of the Southern states. If they do not materialize, the chairman fears, the economy of the South will be seriously affected, for with newer methods of mechanized agriculture just around the corner of the future, there is bound to be a disruption of the South's traditional way of life.

It is such problems that the Committee of the South hopes to approach and solve. Its work can be very effective. The caliber of the men who are interested in its efforts is assurance that it will make itself felt as a part of Southern life.

A Committee Of The South

The News, Birmingham, Ala.

Meeting in Birmingham yesterday for its initial session, the newly formed Committee of the South brought together more than two score leaders from all fields of Southern life. There were industrial and utility executives, farmers and small business men, educators and newspaper men, labor leaders and professional men. Their purpose was not to discuss controversial subjects, such as labor-management conflicts or race relations, but to launch a study of the South's economic life with one thought in mind: to increase the South's income. Speaking to that subject, Dean Calvin Hoover, of Duke University, a man of infinite talents and a multiplicity of interests, made the point that neither he nor the committee's chairman, former Gov. Broughton, of North Carolina, had the time to spare for any organization with a special ax to grind.

* * *

Mr. Broughton, speaking yesterday morning before the committee, stressed the fact that there is a need for action now. He does not wish the committee to become simply a repository of statistical facts; he welcomes their collection, but he wants them to be translated into action at once. He suggests that one of the first jobs the committee can do is to make a tabulation of all the research projects relating to the South now under way and then to integrate that knowledge and mobilize it for use. He spoke specifically of what has been done experimentally in Southern agriculture and in textile manufacturing. But he would not have the work of his committee follow only the paths that have already been hewed out; he would have it enter definitely into experimental lines, hoping thereby to pave the way for the establishment of new industries where there was none at all to begin with.

* * *

South Retarded By Tiny Farms, Extra Farmers

The Advertiser, Montgomery, Ala. Fri. 11-22-46

Southern Group Hears Mechanization Urged By Georgia Educator

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Nov. 21—(AP)—Dean Paul Chapman, of the University of Georgia, declared today that "we have too many people on farms in the South and these farms are too small."

Addressing the newly formed Committee of the South, the Dean of the College of Agriculture at Georgia, said an additional 5,000,000 off-the-farm jobs were needed in the South.

"Until agriculture is mechanized 100 per cent," he said, "we can't reach parity of income with other agricultural regions of the Nation.

"The county seat towns in the South must establish agricultural industries and services to stop migration of workers from the South."

The region's entire occupational pattern must be changed, he added, before its citizens can expect permanent increases in its per capita income.

The committee chairman, ex-Gov. J. Melville Broughton, of North Carolina, said Dr. Calvin Hoover, dean of the Graduate School at Duke University, will direct the organization's research and survey program.

The committee was formed here today under the auspices of the National Planning Association and has as its objective the task of finding ways and means of speeding the South's development.

Its members are prominent Southern journalists, educators, labor leaders, agricultural experts and industrialists.

'Committee Of South' Blueprints For Future

The News Birmingham, Ala. Thurs. 11-21-46

Blueprint for an improved economy throughout the South was being mapped here today by a group of Southerners prominent in the ranks of labor, industry, agriculture, government and education.

Meeting in the Thomas Jefferson Hotel under auspices of the National Planning Association, the group named their organization the Committee of the South, chose M. Melville Broughton, former governor of North Carolina, as their chairman, and agreed that the South faces many hurdles in the years ahead.

Mr. Broughton assigned the organization such tasks as finding ways and means of increasing industrial expansion; the promotion of industrial research; financing of new industries; development of rural industries based on the use of agricultural raw materials; expansion of vocational, engineering and business administration training; formulating programs for absorption of workers displaced by the mechanization of cotton production.

Outlining need for such an organization, Mr. Broughton declared:

"We in the South know that our region is rapidly changing. Industrialization is moving ahead. Farmers are producing an increasing volume of food and livestock products to balance cash-crop cotton and tobacco. Indexes of per capita income and non-agricultural employment in the South show more rapid gains in recent years than other regions of the nation.

"YET THERE ARE GAPS to be filled, new developments which need to be tied more closely to each other. . . . The nation needs a strong, economically prosperous South."

Mr. Broughton asserted that cotton, the South's "distinctive" agricultural product, is "groggy, not only in the present market but with respect to its entire future. Mechanized production, substitutes and uncertain foreign markets gravely affect the welfare and standard of living of hundreds of thousands of Southern farm families, white and colored. Shall we complacently await the possible early day of doom and disaster, or shall we more thoroughly plan for preventatives and alternatives?

"Tobacco alone will probably yield to Southern farmers this year over a billion dollars. There are ominous signs of future deterioration in the price structure."

* * *

AGAIN ALLUDING TO the future possible results of price inflation, Mr. Broughton asked whether "the impact of possibly disastrous declines be softened or even avoided by intelligent study and timely planning."

Wartime experience demonstrated that cost factors, climatic conditions and improved transportation in the South make it worthwhile for management to consider a permanent program of diversification with substantial allocations or plants to the South, Mr. Broughton continued.

The war also demonstrated the South's lack of skilled labor, the committee chairman stated.

"Plants which were established in this area had to set up schools of training," he said. "Does not this situation point to the need of a broader program of vocational training and guidance in the high schools, colleges and universities of the South?"

Mr. Broughton announced that Dr. Calvin Hoover, dean of the graduate school of Duke University, will serve as director of the committee's research and survey program.

* * *

DR. HOOVER IS a recognized authority in the field of economic research.

The committee represents a cross-section of the South's top leaders, including Dr. Raymond R. Paty, president, University of Alabama; Dean Paul Chapman, University of Georgia; F. D. Patterson, president, Tuskegee Institute; Clarence Dorman, director, Mississippi Agricultural Experiment Station; Cherry L. Emerson, dean, Georgia Tech; Dr. L. P. Gabbard, Texas A. & M. College; Frank P. Graham, president, University of North Carolina.

Gov. Robert S. Kerr, Oklahoma; David A. Lockmiller, president, University of Chattanooga; Ralph McGill, editor, The Atlanta Constitution; Dr. Clarence Poe, editor, The Progresive Farmer; Walter L. Randolph, president, Alabama Farm Bureau Federation; R. E. Short, president, Arkansas Farm Bureau Federation; Charles H. Gillman, CIO, Atlanta; Dean D. W. Watkins, Clemson College; Marcel J. Voorhies, American Sugar Cane League, New Orleans; C. C. Spaulding, president, North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company.

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W. O. DOBBINS, JR., Alabama State Planning Board; Gould Beech, editor, The Southern Farmer, Montgomery; Miss Loula Dunn, Alabama State Welfare commissioner; Charles G. Dobbins, editor, The Montgomery Advertiser; John Temple Graves, Birmingham newspaper columnist; Mrs. Evelyn Hicks, manager of a Birmingham radio station; Dr. Roscoe Martin, director, Bureau of Public Administration, University of Alabama; Price C. McLemore, Waugh farmer.

The National Plannning Association, Mr. Broughton explained, is a non-political, non-profit organization of American business, labor and agricultural leaders.

Established in 1934, the association has attained national recognition in the field of research and planning in the nation's economy.

'Committee of the South' To Chart Dixie Progress

The Constitution
Atlanta, Ga. Thurs. 11-21-46

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20—(UP)—The National Planning Association Wednesday night announced formation of a "Committee of the South," headed by former Gov. J. Melville Broughton, of North Carolina, to work out programs for "speeding up the development of the South's vast resources."

The 50 members of the Committee—to be expanded as the work progresses—are Southerners prominent in the field of business, agriculture, education, finance, government, labor and the press. The first meeting will be held Friday in Birmingham, Ala.

Included in its present membership are Editor Ralph McGill, of The Atlanta Constitution; Gov. Robert S. Kerr, of Oklahoma; Chancellor-elect Raymond R. Paty, on our needs," Broughton said. "The Committee will not duplicate that work.

"We will start with available information, look at the facts and find out where we go from here if we are to raise our incomes and living standards in the South and make our full contribution to the Nation's progress."

He said that Southerners realized their region is changing rapidly and that "industrialization is moving ahead." 11-21-46

In announcing the Committee, H. Christian Sonne, Chairman of NPA's Board of Trustees, emphasized that his organization believes development of the South "is a matter of major national policy."

"The South still has a great reservoir of undeveloped resources, untapped markets, and manpower available for jobs in new industries and businesses," he said. "The Nation cannot attain its goals of continued high level employment and production of the University System of Georgia; Editor Charles G. Dobbins, of the Montgomery Advertiser, and Pres. Frank P. Graham, of the University of North Carolina.

Broughton said the Committee intends to pool the knowledge of its members to work out private and public programs.

"We have many basic-data studies on the South's resources; information on developments during the war years and—not least—with rising standards of living unless that reservoir is opened."

Broughton said the Committee would probably consider:

(1) Ways and means for increasing industrial expansion through research; (2) steps for diversifying Southern agriculture production; (3) a program for absorbing workers displaced by mechanization of cotton production; (4) an examination of national economic programs which require readjustment to stimulate Southern development and (5) a survey of current Southern research of economic problems with a view toward further co-ordination.

On Committee

MISS LOULA DUNN

Special Group Sets Progress As South's Goal

The Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
Thurs 11-21-46

Ex-Governor Broughton Heads Prominent List Of Committee Members

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Nov. 20—(AP)—Initial steps were taken here today toward establishment of the Committee of the South, an organization of the region's vast resources.

J. Melville Broughton, former governor of North Carolina, will serve as chairman of the organization and its membership rolls will be open to Southern leaders in the fields of agriculture, labor, education, government and industry.

The National Planning Association, under whose auspices the committee is being formed, has asked that the group "undertake the job of polling the knowledge of its members in working out specific, practical programs for private and public action."

It will be formally organized at a session here tomorrow.

"Look At Facts"

"We will start with available information, look at the facts, and find out where we go from here if we are to raise our incomes and living standards in the South and make our full contribution to the nation's progress," Broughton said.

He listed these as some of the problems which the committee would tackle;

Ways and means of increasing industrial expansion through support and promotion of industrial scientific research; financing of new industrial enterprises; development of rural industries based on the use of agricultural raw materials; expansion of vocational, engineering and business administration training; formulation of a program for absorbing workers to be displaced by the mechanization of cotton.

"We in the South," said Broughton, "know that our region is rapidly changing. Industrialization is moving ahead. Farmers are producing an increasing volume of food and livestock products to balance cash-crop cotton and tobacco. Indexes of per capita income and non-agricultural employment in the South show more rapid gains in recent years than other regions of the nation.

"Yet there are gaps to be filled, new developments which need to be tied more closely to each other. Also, current changes—for example, mechanization of cotton—present some difficult problems, which must be solved by positive programs."

50 Members Already

About 50 Southerners have already become members of the committee. Broughton said the membership will remain open and will be expanded as the work progresses.

Members include: Gould Beech, editor of the Southern Farmer; Donald Comer, president of Avondale Mills; Charles G. Dobbins, editor of The Montgomery Advertiser; Dr. Raymond R. Paty, president of the University of Alabama; Walter L. Randolph, president of the Alabama Farm Bureau Federation; Dean Paul Chapman of the University of Georgia; Dr. Clarence Dorman of the Mississippi Agricultural Experiment Station; Dean Cherry L. Emerson of Georgia Tech; Charles H. Gillman, CIO, Atlanta; George L. Googe, AFL, Atlanta; Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina; Gov. Robert S. Kerr of Oklahoma, and Ralph McGill, editor of the Atlanta Constitution.

Other members include William O. Dobbins, Jr., director of the Alabama State Planning Board; Miss Loula Dunn, Alabama Welfare Commissioner, John Temple Graves, newspaper columnist; Mrs. Evelyn Hicks, of a Birmingham radio station; Dr. Roscoe C. Martin, director of the Bureau of Public Administration at the University of Alabama; Price C. McLemore, Waugh, Ala., farmer; Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute.

61b 1946 The South (Committee of the South)

South's Economy

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. 61b

Undergoes Survey

Tues. 12-10-46

RALEIGH, N. C. — (ANP) — A "looking ahead" survey will be launched soon to determine the south's economic ills and possibilities.

Already Dr. Calvin B. Hoover, dean of Duke university's graduate school, has been named research director for the newly-named Committee of the South of the National Planning association. Ex-Gov. J. Melville Broughton is chairman of Dr. Hoover's committee.

"The committee will have no 'axe to grind' and no purposes of propaganda to serve" Broughton said. "It will not concern itself with controlversial management-labor relationships, nor will it be involved in racial problems as such. It will attempt objectively and in a wholly non-political and unemotional manner to conduct a study and survey that may at least point the way to better economic conditions throughout the south.

"There are those who fear that recent political trends may tend to isolate the South," he continued. "There need be no such apprehension. If the south, with its matchless advantages of soil, climate, raw materials and human resources, is willing to face realistically its economic facts of life, and plan its future with intellgence and courage, it will experience no isolation from any source.

"The nation needs a strong, economical prosperous south. Only the south can give an adequate response to this challenge." Broughton labelled cotton "a groggy" southern product but expressed great hope for tobacco.

Colored Women Losing Thousands In social Security

The Whip Miami, Florida
Sat 8-18-46

CHICAGO—(ANP)—Thousands of women have lost hundreds of thousands of dollars, a prominent social worker reported this week because of their inability to secure social security benefits due to the death of a wage earner. It is absolutely necessary for a wife to have a marriage certificate to secure social security recognition. It is impossible for a woman, no matter how long she may have lived with a man nor how many children she may have bore him, to secure the benefits to which a wife is entitled unless she can produce proof of marriage. So-called common law marriages are not recognized by federal social security.

Thousands of children have been denied benefits to which they they would they would have been entitled, this worker said, had their fathers married their mother. The social security act requires proof of marriage in all cases involving monthly benefits.

The Social Security board is reported to be greatly concerned with these tremendous losses to survivors and is interested in educational campaigns which might reach beneficiaries so that they could receive their full rights and priviledges under the social security act.

Ministers, teachers and civic workers are urged to drive these facts home to people wherever they may be. The economic loss to those least able to afford it is appalling. Many who might benefit must stand and see money to which they would be entitled, had they married formally, returned to the social security surplus. There is no recourse for those who live out of wedlock.

NEGROES ARE HELD ON FRAUD CHARGES

Statesboro Ga. Times
Augs 22, 1946

Twenty Are Charged With Drawing Wage Benefits In Savannah Through Trickery

Atlanta, June 26.—Warrants were issued in Savannah last week for twenty negro longshoremen after accusations were filed by the Georgia Department of Labor, employment security agency accusing them of having made false statements in order to illegally receive unemployment compensation benefits.

According to the accusations, the twenty negroes falsely claimed to be unemployed and failed to correctly report the amount of their earnings during the weeks for which they claimed benefits. The agency's records also reveal that fourteen of the accused received one or more benefit checks and the alleged false claims of the remaining six were discovefed before payments were made.

In a similar case a negro was convicted in the city court of Macon several weeks ago and was sentenced to serve sixty days in jail after receiving $30 in benefit payments while working regularly at a Macon garage.

Trials for the Savannah negroes will be held in the city court of Savannah and all claimants and prospective claimants are being warned by the employment security agency to avoid prosecution by reporting all earnings and employment when filing claims.

Peterson has been confined to his luties in Washington up until the past week end and he is now making a canvass of the whole district. He says that the people of the district elected him to look after their interests in Washington and this he has been doing, thus the reason he has been unable to get out and see the voters before.

We know of no person who has ever asked Hugh Peterson for a favor as their Congressman who did not receive it. He has been fair and impartial in his dealings with all and he will continue to do this after his re-election. 8-22.46

We believe the people of the First District will return Peterson to Congress by an overwhelming victory and show their appreciation for his fine record.—Reproduction of the foregoing editorial from Reidsville Journal is sponsored as an advertisement by friends of Hugh Peterson.

Social Security Allowances Still Called Too Low

Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat 8-24-46

WASHINGTON — Although the government estimated last week that the various states will get an increase of $15,208,000 per year from the treasury for public help programs under the recently enlarged Social Security Act, Sen. Claude Pepper (D., Fla.), declared it should be more.

The Florida senator, a continuous fighter for the social betterment of the American worker, white and black, told reporters that the minimum Social Security payments should be $150 to unmarried persons over 60 and married couples above that age should receive $200.

The minimum program of the future, he said, should include also a payment of $150 to a widow with one minor child—and additional payments for each additional child. Also to be included in such a program were medical care for everyone, pre-natal and hospital care for every mother and public supported institutional care for every orphan.

Though the new security amendment fails to meet the Pepper program by a wide margin it does raise the payments to the needy aged from $40 to $45 a month, raise the payments for a dependent child to the monthly sum of $24 from $18 and increases the sum for each added child from $12 to $15.

500 SOCIAL WORKERS AT VA NAMED

Washington D.C. Tribune

(NNPA).—The appointment of eight social workers to key positions in the Veterans' Administration and job openings for 500 more were announced last Monday by Dr. Paul R. Hawley, medical director, Veterans' Administration.

With 500 social workers already on duty, the VA said the additional workers will be used to provide a social service that will assist all departments to function more efficiently in serving veterans. 5-14-46

The workers will help disabled veterans find a way to meet serious personal problems, the VA said. Worries about home and future work often cause veterans to leave hospitals before they are well. In many instances such worries can can be relieved by the social worker through supplementary services of social agencies nearest the veterans' home, the agency said. Washington D.C.

Eight Workers

The eight workers were appointed to hospitals in New York, Philadelphia, Richmond, Atlanta, Columbus, St. Louis, Dallas and Washington. None of them is colored. Tribune.

Minimum requirements for vacancies to be filled are one year's training in an approved school of social work, plus one year of experience with a health or welfare agency. Tues.

Applications for the vacancies should be addressed to the personnel director of any one of the thirteen VA branch offices or the manager of the hospital in which the applicant wishes to work.

GETS PSYCHIATRIC POST—Mrs. Ida Lo Horton, 1946 graduate of the Atlanta University School of social Work, is the first Negro Psychiatric Social Worker to be employed by the Oteen, North Carolina Veterans Administration. As a student in the school, Mrs. Horton had one year of field work with the Children's Center, Detroit, Mich., one of the best psychiatric social work agencies in the country. Mrs. Horton is a native of Durham, N. C. Memphis Tribune 6-7-46

Study of Living Conditions Among Negroes Continues

Charleston, S.C. Sunday 6-11-46

The study of living conditions among negroes being conducted by the National Urban League for Social Service Among Negroes has entered its second phase, Stephen L. Nelson, of the Charleston Welfare council said yesterday.

The league is being aided in its study here by the welfare council.

The initial investigation was done by Dr. Warren M. Banner. More intensive study now will be conducted by a group of specialists, headed by Dr. William H. Dean, project director of the league's community relations project for interracial social planning.

Dr. Dean last week presented a report to the local steering committee, of which Mrs. Albert Simons is chairman. Six sub-committees have been formed, with chairmen as follows: housing, the Rev. Dr. Paul M. Kinports, pastor of St. Matthew's Lutheran church; employment, A. L. Geisenheimer; education, Mrs. Rowena Wilson Tobias; recreation, Mrs. Walter B. Metts; health, John P. Frost and Miss Margaret Riley, and welfare, to be announced later. News and Courier

The schedule calls for a final meeting June 27, at which a full report of investigations and recommendations will be presented to the steering committee, and an interim meeting, June 21, to hear the report of the health committee. Tuesday 6-11-46

The project is financed by the General Education board, a Rockefeller foundation. The specialists are Dr. Paul B. Cornely, health; Ewell L. Newman, welfare; E. R. Clark, recreation and group work; Richard R. Jefferson, employment and industrial relations, and Edward F. Boyd, housing.

NEGRO SCHOLARSHIPS

The Times New York, N. Y.

This country has always faced a shortage of skilled social workers. Professionally trained Negro personnel is particularly in demand in the country's social services. Shortly before the war, therefore, a small group of civic-minded women, interested in the welfare of their community, decided to raise a scholarship fund to send qualified Negro students to the New York School of Social Work at Columbia University. Interracial in its make-up, the Harlem District Committee of the Community Service Society has to date raised more than $10,000 to provide financial assistance to twenty-three men and women who otherwise might not have been able to avail themselves of this training. The scholarship fund has enabled Negro college graduates to enter on a career in which their services could be of immense value to the whole community.

The committee is now offering two additional scholarships to Negro students in the metropolitan area who can satisfy the admission requirements approved by the New York School of Social Work and Columbia University. Valued at $450 each, the awards cover a full-time day program for three consecutive quarters, beginning with the spring term in March. Applicants must be between the ages of 21 and 35 and must hold a baccalaureate degree. Applications must be filed with the social work school by Jan. 15. Tues. 11-26-46

New York City is urgently in need of trained social workers to help cope with the mounting problems of family dislocations, unemployment, delinquency and ill health. It is interesting to note that most of the previous scholarship winners are now engaged in vital social services in our own community. Others have joined agencies outside of New York where the need for their specialized skills is equally in demand. However, the entire field of social work, as well as the communities served by the Negro scholarship winners, is the real beneficiary of the efforts undertaken six years ago by the Harlem Scholarship Committee of the Community Service Society.

Social Service Defender Scholarships Open At Columbia

Chicago, Ill. Sat. 11-30-46

NEW YORK—The great need for skilled social workers in Harlem brought recent announcement from Columbia University of two scholarships for the university's School of Social Work, to be awarded to students in colleges of the metropolitan area, at Spring quarter, in March, 1947.

The scholarships, for which application must be made by Jan. 15, are given by the Harlem District Committee, composed of both Negro and white women, who, since the plan was initiated six years ago, have raised $10,000 to aid 23 students during that period.

Applicants must have been residents of Greater New York for two years, must be 21 to 35 years old, and must fulfill the school's entrance requirements which include a B.A. degree from a Columbia-approved institution, two years college work in liberal arts, and 20 hours of completed work in either social or biological science.

Negroes Should Build

News and Courier 7/6/46

In Florence, Walterboro, Charleston, St Matthews, Georgetown, Greenville, Pageland, in dozen of cities and villages, establishment of corporations, of relatively small capital, is announced. It is a sign of the times most heartening. In the state diversification of farming has been noteworthy the last 25 years, and diversification of industry is observable. Charleston, SC,

For the manufacture of garments, of many kinds, the conditions are as favorable as they are in the congested cities of the North and West. Indeed, they are more favorable, for here, in South Carolina, the factory worker may be a member of a farm family producing food. The member of the Ladies Garment Workers' union in New York lives in the Bronx or in Brooklyn and has not a garden in which vegetables or flowers grow and blossom. 7/6/46

These newly organized factories in South Carolina, without exception so far as we are informed, are enterprises of white people. Why are not colored people building factories? They have skill. Colored women for generations have been seamstresses. No one would deny that hundreds, thousands, of negroes in South Carolina are capable artisans.

The negroes have money. They are drawing more wages than ever before. Evidences of it are in the good clothes they wear, especially the women. One risks little danger of erring if one say that the negro population of South Carolina has more cash, more ready capital, in 1946 than the white people had in the "depression years" 1888 to 1898 when they built dozens of great cotton mills.

Negroes of South Carolina, at this time, many of them, are intensely concerned about "politics". They seem to think that if only they can get into the "white man's party" they will be happy and rich. Apparently too they have wealthy friends in the North to assist them with money—in politics. They have only one newspaper, a weekly, in the state, and in its columns one reads little to encourage the race to build. Their most prosperous business, and it is prosperous, is in conducting funerals and burying their dead. 6-7-46

The negroes honor Booker Washington. They honor Dr. Carver. Have they followed and are they following the teaching of those worthy men? They did not teach that sitting by the side of white people in cars would bring prosperity to the colored people. Where is negro leadership except in politics? Where are their politicians not seeking the guardianship of white people?

What we are saying here we say with regret. We wish that the colored people of South Carolina would give evidence of thrift, enterprise, managerial ability. Little factories owned and operated by negroes would help the state. To have them, the negroes must have initiative, business courage. They will not be an independent people until they prove possession of those qualities.

White people would encourage them. The News and Courier has had pleasure in pointing to achievements of negroes in cooperative farming and lately in harvesting potatoes. When it hears of a successful negro, of a Dunbar, of the Hartsville neighborhood, it tells of him in the hope that other colored people will profit from his example and prove that they have the initiative and talent for direction that account for his success.

61c 1946

Robert W. Coleman Is Dead; Was Remarkable Character

BALTIMORE.—Robert W. Coleman, editor of the First Negro Directory of Baltimore, and founder of the Association for the Handicapped, Inc., was buried Tuesday, January 29, from Grace Presbyterian Church. The Rev. John T. Colbert officiated.

Remarkable Character

Blind for 35 years, Mr. Coleman was one of the most remarkable characters of his time due to his tireless activity in chuch and civic organizations, his association to aid others who are handicapped, and his work as an editor. He has been recorded as one of the first Colored Volunteer social workers.

The program of the Association for the Handicapped, which was founded by him in 1910 and of which he was manager, each year included an annual Mass Meeting, a Washington's Birthday party for the handicapped children of the city, a Lincoln-Douglass celebration, a demonstration for Handicapped Week with a Proclamation from the Mayor and the Governor and an annual "Save-A-Sight Campaign" during which time funds were raised to buy and repair glasses for school children with defective sight.

Mr. Coleman was a Master Mason, member of Federal Lodge No. 9, and of Grace Presbyterian Church.

Survivals

Born in Washington, D. C., 69 years ago, he is survived by a wife, Mrs. Mary Mason Coleman; six daughters, Mrs. Nunley Keets of Washington; Mrs. Dorothy Lymas and Mrs. Louise Jackson of Philadelphia; Mrs. Herbert Cook of New York; Mrs. Harriett Matthews of Chicago, and Mrs. Iglehart Keets, of Baltimore, and one brother, John H. Coleman of Chicago.

'Shocking'

Six Protestant welfare agencies which refuse to accept Negro children for care were told last night their actions constitute "shocking . . . discrimination against our most helpless members of society." The man who told them was Robert P. Lane, executive director of the Welfare Council of New York City, a federation of private welfare agencies.

Lane named the six agencies before a meeting of the Urban League of Greater New York, held at St. Mark's Methodist Episcopal Church. He said they had refused to comply with a City amendment, adopted in 1942, which forbids the payment of City funds to any charitable institution refusing to take "a reasonable proportion of inmates from any racial group because of race or color."

The agencies cited were: The American Female Guardian Society, the Edwin Gould New York Fund, the Orphan Asylum Society of New York, the Orphan Asylum Society of Brooklyn, the Brooklyn Home for Children, and Stuart House.

Charge Welfare Council Shields Child Care Bias

The Welfare Council, top coordinating body of the city's private social agencies, "tolerates widespread discrimination against children" for race or color, it was charged yesterday by the Citizens' Committee on Children of New York City.

The Committee noted that the Welfare Council has not yet supported a City Council law prohibiting public subsidy to agencies refusing to accept "a reasonable proportion of homeless and dependent children from all racial groups."

The charge was embodied in a statement criticizing Robert P. Lane, WC head, for "protecting" private agencies from criticism regardless of the result to children, and avoiding the development of "an essential public service for **all** the children needing care."

The Committee pointed out that the needs of **all** the children take the precedence over protection of the private social work agencies which have shown themselves by their selectivity to be "completely unable and unwilling to care for every child—the sick, the well, the white, the brown, the black, the smart, the retarded, the emotionally stable and the emotionally disturbed."

Commenting yesterday the CIO Social Service Employes Union said it had already pointed out to the Welfare Council that neither private agencies nor the city have assumed responsibility in the past.

"Only by tackling the child care problem in the entire city, both public and private, can discriminatory practices in private child care be eliminated," the union stated. "We believe that if this cannot be done with the cooperation of the private agencies, then the city is obliged to take over the job."

The union scored the low salaries and poor working conditions in many private agencies as an obstacle to effective work.

300 orphans barred from New York institutions

NEW YORK—Of New York's 600 neglected and dependent children, the 300 Negroes form the core of the city's child care problem because their race bars them from several institutions, it was disclosed here last week by Edwin J. Lukas, chairman of the crime and delinquency sub-committee of the Citywide Citizens' Committee on Harlem, and Edward E. Rhatigan, new commissioner of welfare.

Many of these Negro children (95% of them Protestant) are forced to stay as long as a year in city hospitals or unsuitable homes, awaiting placement, Lukas charged, but 9 institutions, most of them Protestant, have repeatedly refused to admit any of them, despite entreaties from the Department of Welfare, Protestant ministers, and the Federation of Protestant Welfare Agencies.

The lily white institutions were named as the American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, Orphan Asylum Society of the City of Brooklyn, Brooklyn Home of Children, Orphan Aslyum Society of the City of New York (Graham school), St. Mary's-in-the-Field, Society for Relief of Half Orphan and Destitute Children (Stuart house), and the Industrial, Lakeside, and Vocational schools, all of which are exempt from real estate and income tax liability.

Lukas said that these homes had 267 vacancies last October, when they were again asked to let down their color bars. Only one, he said, has claimed to have relaxed its policy, the Graham school. However, he added, it has accepted so few Negro children that the number could be considered a mere "token force."

Remedies proposed by the Citizens' Committee include increasing the city allowance of $8.50-$9 per week given to foster home parents for each child to $12-$14, and erecting city buildings for the temporary and long-term care of neglected, dependent, and delinquent children.

Orphanage strategy to avoid taking Negro children told

NEW YORK (CNS) — Six Protestant child-care agencies here are so concerned about keeping themselves pure and white that they have closed their doors to all children rather than accept Negro children in compliance with the law, it was charged this week.

Their move is estimated to have reduced by 719 the number of children previously accomodated in the city's child-care agencies. The curtailment of service took place mainly during the war, it was further charged, when all foster care resources were severely taxed.

Negro Orphanage To Get Dreiser Estate Finally

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 3. — (INS)—Novelist Theodore Dreiser's estate will go to a Negro orphanage.

This is revealed with the filing of Dreiser's will for probate.

The estate, valued at "more than $10,000," was left in its entirety to Dreiser's widow, Helen, with the provision that upon her death it go to "some worthy orphanage for Negro children."

Dreiser died last December at

Talladega Negro School To Get New Buildings

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 24—(AP)—A $270,000 building program, calling for one new school building and two small dormitories, will result in a more efficient handling of Negro students at the Talladega State School for the Deaf and Blind, officials say.

Dr. H. G. Dowling, state revenue commissioner, said yesterday that when the new building for deaf pupils was completed, it would then be possible to segregate the blind and deaf, a policy followed in such schools for white pupils.

Dr. Dowling will take over as president and superintendent of the institution on July 1.

State Closes Negro Orphanage; Clean-Up, Not Shut Down Needed

By EUGENE GORDON

The State Department of Public Welfare has ordered the closing of the Negro orphanage at Riverdale. The Riverdale Children's Association, first opened 109 years ago and recently forced into the headlines because of admittedly "horrible" conditions there, has been "found" by the State Department of Social Welfare to be "below standard."

The Association a few months ago was split wide open when Walter P. Ofutt, an attendant, swore in an affidavit that the only way he was able to call attention to conditions was to resign and to send his charges to the newspapers.

ON RIVERDALE

• Quarters assigned the working staff were "dull, drab and most unhomelike" and that the chapel "was and IS the dreariest, most uninspiring place one could imagine."

• Living conditions "for the cottage parents and children were almost beyond belief in their drabness, uncomfortableness, unattractiveness and, yes dirtiness.

• "In the girls' cottage, particularly, where I expected to find things a little better, the dirt, filth and unsanitary conditions are almost unspeakable.

•"Seventeen girls are required to use one bathtub and one shower. . . Even if half of them bathed at night and the other half in the morning, the first one would have to start at 6:30 a. m. and there would be a continuous line-up until 6 o'clock.

• "The lavatory facilities throughout the entire plant are not only poor but unsanitary, and it is my belief that if the Board of Health saw these lavatroies they would condemn them on the spot."

A meeting was called as a result of Offutt's resignation and charges, but he was barred from it. The charges were repeated and substantiated, however, by Mrs. Malvin Procter, of Yonkers, a member of the children's committee of the orphanage and by other eyewitnesses.

An investigation by the State Department of Social Welfare followed, but not before some top members of the governing body had been forced to resign. Categorical condemnation of the institution followed the investigation, with recommendation that it be closed.

James H. Hubert, former director of the New York Urban League, issued this statement:

"Riverdale was established more than 100 years ago, and only in recent years have Negroes been invited to serve on its Board of Trustees. It is interesting to note that the decision to close has followed so closely upon the addition of Negro trustees. We might ask whether they were added merely as window dressing. It would be interesting to know whether the Negro members acquiesced; whether they were consulted at all and whether they will be used to dodge behind if the Negro community protests."

Officials Found Only One Child at Brown's Orphanage

Some discrepancy in the number of children housed at Brown's negro orphanage on Wadmalaw Island when the institution was ordered closed Monday by Dr. Leon Banov, county health officer, appeared yesterday as the investigation by the county health department continued.

Miss Rose Mary Kelly, of the child welfare division, said that she and Dr. Banov had seen only one child. She quoted Isiah Singleton, caretaker, as saying that there were three but "two are in the woods". The Rev. James O. Clark, head of the orphanage, told her that there were only two, and that he had one, she said.

It developed during the investigation that the orphanage maintained two branches in Charleston, one at 114 Bogard street where the Rev. Clark resided, and the other at 5 Duncan street, presided over by the Rev. E. Siders. All of the other children, approximately 20, were on a band tour and are now in Boston, the Rev. Clark told welfare department officials.

Meanwhile, Edmund P. Grice, Jr., executive secretary of the Charleston county welfare board, took exception to a statement by Senator O. T. Wallace that the $2,000 appropriation for the Brown orphanage was to be expended only if the welfare board approved.

He pointed out that the appropriation for the orphanage, in addition to one for $5,000 for Jenkins negro orphanage, was not contained in the regular section in which appropriations for welfare funds are contained but appeared in another section with the provision that they be "administered" by the Charleston county welfare board. The law provides that the welfare board. The law provides that the welfare board must approve expenditures for various institutions provided for under the welfare department section of the supply bill while there was no such specification under the section covering the special appropriations for the two orphanages.

"I don't know what action the board will take", he said, "but I intend, at present, to recommend that we do not accept the appropriations even though we are to 'administer' the funds".

Senator Wallace was not reached for comment last night.

S. Marshall Sanders, director of the Charleston county department of public welfare, emphasized that the investigation had not been completed and that a full report would be made to the welfare board when it meets Friday afternoon.

Dr. Banov said that the health department planned no prosecution for the violations of the sanitation laws at the Wadmalaw Island orphanage.

He added that if water and toilet facilities are provided, the orphanage could be used as a dwelling "for one person, but unless radical changes are made children could not live there and it could not be used as an orphanage".

Construction Started On Child Center Home

HOUSTON — Construction of the Negro Child Center on the five acre site at Oats and Solo street has been started, Ben Taub, president of Faith Home of which the orphanage is a branch, announced Tuesday. The City of Houston started work on laying the water mains and the contractor started the foundation for the residence and processing buildings the first of the week.

Goal, $6,000 Short

With a number of substantial contributions received during the week, the building fund was within $6,000 of its goal of $100,000, Mr. Taub said in expressing gratitude for the gifts which have wade construction of this badly needed orphanage for dependent and unwanted children a possibility.

Largest gifts received during the week came from St. John Baptist church, 2616 Dowling, Rev. S. A Pleasants sending a check for $1,000, and from the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority which netted $1,500 on the benefit style show given at the City Auditorium. The sorority had previously given $1,000.

A noteworthy contribution also was received from the Wisteria Garden Club. Mrs. Celeste McKinney, president, wrote the Child Center advisory board that the club is most interested and that the $100 check enclosed was their first, but not their last contribution to the worthy project.

Other gifts included: R. J. Jackson, Warwick Hotel, $100; Fifth Ward Civic Club, $50; Negro Women's Social Service, $50; A. J. Galloway, $25; W. E. Smith, $25; Garland Bailey, $12.05; Friendly Ten Social Club, $17.37; LaVille Pexies, $25; and Christian Women of Memory, $10.

Smith Fund to Aid All Races

NEW YORK — The Alfred E. Smith Memorial Foundation, formed to raise funds to aid the poor, sick and underprivileged, regardless of race or creed, last week was issued a certificate of incorporation signed by Supreme Court Justice Ernest L. Hammer.

Organized "to perpetuate the ideals of Alfred E. Smith by raising funds to aid the poor, the sick and underprivileged, regardless of race, creed or color," and to "distribute moneys to finance institutions caring for the aged, orphaned and the afflicted," the office of the corporation will be located in New York City.

City Orders Dwelling For Aged Destroyed

Operator Warned to Cleanup or Close; Metal, Wood Buildings to Go After 30 Days

One of the two Negro convalescent homes supported by Fulton County, federal and state old-age pension funds here was ordered closed and destroyed Friday by city officials.

Filthy and unsanitary conditions at the home located at 199 Houston Street, N. E., were exposed by an Atlanta Journal story September 29.

City Building Inspector O. M. Harper served notice on the C. M. S. Realty Company, owner of the property, that all wood and metal buildings on the lot had been condemned and work on tearing them down must begin within 30 days.

At the same time City Health Officer James F. Hackney served notice on the Negro operator of the home that it must be put in sanitary condition or closed within 30 days.

Stafford Graydon, city health engineer, said that conditions at the home are so bad that they cannot possibly be corrected and that the establishment will have to be closed.

Closing of the home will mean approximately 25 residents, some suffering tuberculosis and other diseases and others too old to help themselves, will be without shelter, unless the Fulton County Welfare Department finds other quarters for them.

Building Inspector Harper said that he will insist that every bit of the buildings on the property be burned as they are torn down.

NEW NURSERY SCHOOL TO AID BLIND BABIES

A nursery school for blind babies will be opened in September at the New York Institute for the Education of the Blind, 999 Pelham Parkway, the Bronx, Dr. Merle E. Frampton, principal of the institute, announced yesterday.

The blind babies will be under the supervision of a specially trained staff and will be accepted without charge and without distinction of nationality, race or religion. Children will be cared for on a daily or resident basis, depending upon the conditions in their homes.

"Expansion of the institute's program to provide for care and training of blind children of preschool age is a necessary and logical development of the institute's service to the blind," Dr. Frampton said. "In the light of the existing inadequate facilities for these children, there is an immediate need for this service.

"For the past 115 years the ages of students attending the institute ranged from 5 to 21 years, and applications of pre-school age children could not be accepted. These youngsters, therefore, during the important formative years of their lives, were denied the expert attention so necessary to normal growth."

Colored Orphanage At Oxford Asks Funds For Care Of Children

At the present time there is one child from McDowell county being given a home at the Colored Orphanage of North Carolina at Oxford, Superintendent T. A. Hamme has just disclosed.

This child is among the 135 Negro youths from broken homes who are being given food and shelter and worthwhile training and returned to the state as good citizens.

The Colored Orphanage was founded in 1882 through the efforts of church leaders, but aside from a small annual appropriation from the State, the home gets its support from voluntary small contributions.

At the present time, under the direction of the Board of Trustees of the Orphanage, and with the endorsement of Governor R Gregg Cherry, who personally contributed $25 to the cause, a $300,000 Building Fund Campaign is being conducted in North Carolina. In recent years costs have risen out of proportion to the income received by the home and the funds received during the campaign are to be used for plant improvement. The institution needs a girls cottage, boys dormitory, infirmary, recreation equipment, renovation and improvement of the present girls dormitory and improvements in the heating system and vocational and trades building.

There will be solicitations made through the Masons, New Farmers of America, American Legion, Baptist Organizations, the N. C. Interdenominational Ushers Association. Churches, lodges, schools, clubs, social organizations, corporations and others are invited to forward to the Colored Orphanage, Oxford, any amount. Gifts to the Orphanage are deductible from state and federal income tax returns.

The child at the orphanage from McDowell county is Lawrence Logan.

61d 1946

SOUTHERN CONFERENCE

Pepper, Arnall Attack Reaction

Defender Chicago, Ill. 612 Sat. 12-7-46

By J. L. LeFLORE

NEW ORLEANS, La.—A scathing rebuke to hate-mongers who would deprive other citizens of their rights because of race, color or creed, was delivered by two outstanding Southern liberals in speeches before the Southern Conference of Human Welfare here last week.

The three-day meeting was highlighted by Senator Claude Pepper's forceful speech at the opening meeting on Thursday night and climaxed with the impressive address of Gov. Ellis Arnall on Saturday night.

Gov. Arnall

Senator Pepper shared the spotlight with Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune in exhorting a capacity audience of 1500 white and colored listeners from every state in the South to work unrelentingly against the willful designs of those who would foist upon the nation social and economic tyranny which would nullify all vestiges of our vaunted democracy. 12-7-46

Walter White Speaks

An overflow audience Saturday night heard Georgia's progressive Governor Arnall and Walter White, of New York, secretary of the NAACP, make pleas for an equality of opportunity for all citizens.

At the same time Governor Arnall was made the recipient of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare "Thomas Jefferson Memorial Award" as the South's most outstanding citizen of the year. Defender

Both Pepper and Arnall defended the right of all Americans to enjoy the common rights of citizenship. Chicago, Ill.

Florida's liberal Senator unequivocally declared that Congress should enact a civil rights law "with teeth in it" to prevent the emasculation of civil liberties.

He said that he would again introduce anti-poll tax bill in the next Congress. Sat. 12-7-46

Striking out at Secretary of State Jimmy Byrnes, Pepper said that this nation is not in position to demand that other countries practice the processes of democratic government when we do not do so at home ourselves.

Attacks Filibuster

Continuing, he said: "We cannot stand up before a council of nations talking about a world democracy, when we do not practice it at home."

He added: "We must believe in democracy and practice it in America before we can speak with persuasion before other nations."

Senator Pepper also attacked the filibuster as a "perversion of the Democratic process of representative government." He said that it is usually used by a small group of demagogic politicians in Congress who wish to defeat the will of the American people.

He warned that reactionary government at home has led to an imperialistic foreign policy upon the part of our government. He asserted that we must set an example of democracy for all of the people in America, "whoever they are."

Seeks Farm Aid

He also advocated federal aid for education, the availability of funds to tenant farmers to permit them to own their land, adequate medical and hospital care, a proper medical research program, and adequate social security benefits.

He pointed out that there is a definite need in the South for the Southern Conference for Human Welfare and its program to help alleviate the economic and social plight of the region through constructive action.

He also reminded his audience that "white people cannot be prosperous unless colored people are also prosperous," and that "nobody cares what color of the skin of the man who made the purchases after the dollar strikes the cash register."

Fears Fascism

On Saturday night, Gov. Arnall said that he felt the danger of Fascism more immediate and serious in the United States than the danger of Communism. He stated that "there is no ready comparison between the destinies of our common country and the destinies in China. The American menace comes from the extreme right, where men of ill will are deliberately using the lunatic fringe to create a condition favorable to the establishment of a totalitarian state."

He said further: "I know that such organizations as the Columbians and such peddlers of hate as the hundreds of slimy little racial and class sheets that are distributed and broadcast, not only in the South, but throughout the common country, cost a great deal more money to support than the riffraff that front for these groups can raise from deluded and neurotic followers."

Governor Arnall said, "We must make democracy. There is no ill that afflicts the South or any other part of our common country that can't be cured by a good dose of democracy."

Mrs. Bethune Speaks

In her address Thursday night Mrs. Bethune demanded a new day for Negroes in America, particularly the South. She told Negroes in the South to stand their ground fearlessly and continue to contend for the right and justice to which they are entitled.

On the same program, Dr. Clark Foreman, president of the SCHW made it plain that the organization was unalterably opposed to racial segregation in the South or elsewhere in the nation, and would continue its policy against the evil.

His remarks came in explanation of the barring of the Conference from the City Auditorium by the auditorium committee of New Orleans because of the segregation issue. Sat 12-28

The committee demanded that whites and Negroes be separated in seating arrangements. The conference refused to agree, and all meetings had to be held at Colonial Hall, formerly known as the Carpenter's Hall, on Carondolet st.

Walter White in his speech Saturday night warned that the evils of hatred loosed by Hitler and Goebbels which plunged the world into its most destructive war are being industriously propagated by Bilbo, Rankin and Talmadge.

Among other noted Southerners at the meeting were Aubrey Williams, James A. Dombrowski, Dr. Joseph Johnson and A. G. Mezerik.

NMU Contributes $1000 To Fight Lynch Terror

The Defender Chicago, Ill

NEW ORLEANS—A $1,000 contribution to "further combat lynch terror," was made recently to the Southern Conference for Human Welfare by the National Maritime Union. Sat. 12-28-46

The money brings the total reward for apprehension of those responsible for recent lynchings, posted by the Conference, to $5,000.

Southern Conference Secretary Branson Price, in a letter to the NMU said "we shall certainly work earnestly to fight lynch terror and other forms of native fascism in the Southern states." 12-7-46

Gov. Arnall of Georgia Honored by Amity Group

The Afro American Baltimore, Md.

Reactionary Rulers of 'Dishonest Politics' in Dixie Scored at Human Welfare Session

Sat. 12-7-46

NEW ORLEANS (ANP)—Presentation of the Jefferson Award "for outstanding service to the people of the South in the tradition of Thomas Jefferson" to Governor Ellis Arnall of Georgia, highlighted the fourth biennial session of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, Nov. 28-30.

A large interracial audience witnessed the presentation Saturday evening in Carpenters Hall, to which the first South-wide session was transferred after the association refused to meet at the municipal auditorium because the management insisted on segregation.

Accomplishments Cited

Dr. Clark Foreman, president of the Conference, said that Governor Arnall's accomplishments during his tenure of office "constituted one of the most vivid pages in the history of Southern liberalism."

He cited his consistent fight against the poll tax, abolished by his administration, the Ku Klux Klan, the backward State educational system which is politically controlled, and discriminatory freight rates.

Dr. Foreman concluded that, "since Governor Arnall is completing a highly successful gubernatorial term before reaching the age of 40, it can be regarded as certain that he will continue to be a major factor in progressive social and political development of the South and of the nation."

Critics Answered

Pointing out that the Conference has been denounced by those "who rule the South and ruin it," Dr. Foreman declared: "Yes, we are a threat to the dishonest politics of the South and the reactionaries who rule it."

He said the Conference was "acting in the tradition of great leaders (Southerners who did not follow the path of reactionaries), leaders like Thomas Jefferson, Andrew Jackson, Henry W. Grady, George Washington Carver and George Washington Cable."

The latter, he pointed out—when others were blinded by injustice and prejudice — saw that "skin color was no barrier to citizenship, and that if America meant anything, it meant the right of all citizens to freedom and full recognition for their individual merits."

Mrs. Bethune Makes Plea

Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune said "the time has come for the South to face its problems squarely. Better class citizens do not approve lynching, but must do more than deplore it."

She condemned "the philosophies of Rankins, Bilbos and Talmadges," but praised "the voice of the Peppers, the Grahams, the Blacks, the Foremans and the Aubrey Williamses."

Pepper Raps North

Sen. Claude Pepper of Florida asserted that the North insisted on keeping the South "a colony." He warned that, "for the South to support the Republican Party, or, for Southern Democrats to continue their alliance with Northern Republicans—which is possible—should be considered a disservice to the South."

Asked to comment on the Conference's action in refusing to meet at the municipal auditorium because of segregation, Senator Pepper said: 12-7-46 "If I am invited into anybody's house and I accept, I do not tell them how to seat their guests . . . I accepted the invitation and am here."

Call for Action

The Florida liberal praised the Conference "for working toward the growth and development of the South, and to protect the liberties and freedom of all our people."

Arnall Tells Cure for Area's Ills

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Recommends Good Dose of Democracy'

Sat. 12-14-46

HATE UNITS SCORED

Critics Denounced by Dr. Clark Foreman

NEW ORLEANS — (ANP) — A 13-point program attuned to democratic needs and reforms for the next two years was adopted by delegates to the fourth biennial convention of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare at its closing session here Nov. 30.

Civil rights, political action, and world citizenship planks were featured, with emphasis on abolition of the poll tax, and opposition to all intolerance and discrimination based on race, creed, religion or nationality.

South Nation's Problem

A reaffirmation of the principles of the conference was No. 1 of a series of resolutions passed by the group, one of which proclaimed:

"We hold the South's interests to be the nation's interest; the nation's, the South's. We commend the cause and the concerns of the South to our friends every-

Emphasizing this point, he stated:

"I know that the Columbians and the hundreds of slimy little racial and class sheets distributed and broadcast in the South and com- throughout our common country, steful to cost a great deal more money to said he support than the riff-raff that fronts for these groups can raise from deluded and neurotic followers."

Governor Arnall asserted that trades; (4) public works, and (5) "freedom is a totality" which includes political, intellectual and

Major Resolutions

"Democracy must be practical and dynamic if it is to survive, and it has not always been practical nor always dynamic," he added:

"There is no ill that affects the South or any other part of the country that can't be cured by a good dose of democracy."

Averring that "fascism and communism are equally distasteful to me," the liberal Georgian said he believed the "danger of fascism more immediate and serious than the United States than the danger of communism."

For Total Democracy

Regional planning, "after the model of the Tennessee Valley Authority, and endorsement of plans for a Missouri Valley Authority and similar proposals elsewhere" were approved.

Arnall Gives Formula

Accepting the Jeffersonian Award Saturday night, Governor Ellis Arnall of Georgia offered a five-point program for the South

The conference recommended:

A minimum wage of 65 cents an hour, increasing to 75 cents after two years; that Southern members of Congress take the initiative in pending bills to enlarge social security; and Federal aid for equalization of educational facilities.

It called for an extension of public medical care programs and a national health insurance plan; a better balance between industry and agriculture in the South; and reaffirmed support of the National Labor Relations and Norris-LaGuardia Acts as "pillars of labor security."

Backs Housing Program

The organization repeated its appeal to President Truman to stand firmly back of the emergency housing program, and urged support for immediate passage of the Wagner-Ellender-Taft bill for long range housing program.

It endorsed legislation to lower the voting age to 18, and called for a permanent FEPC and an end to discrimination in education, housing and civic facilities.

It approved unqualifiedly the demands for home rule and national representation in the United States Congress by popular free elections by the people of the District of Columbia.

Demagogues Must Go

The conference said of Senator Bilbo of Mississippi, and Governor-elect Eugene Talmadge of Georgia:

"We insist that there can be no complete and effective democracy while demagogues like Bilbo and Talmadge—like the advocates of the infamous Boswell amendments to the Alabama Constitution—[illegible] doctrines of [illegible] fear the people."

12-14-46

"The attempts at promoting hysteria have failed, as they always fail, when intelligent people are given the opportunity to examine the facts first-hand."

Referring to newspaper comment on the SCHW program, Dr. Foreman declared:

"Our critics, if they would be fair, would have to make the same comments about the textbooks used in our civic classes in the schools of the entire nation. Our program is the program of making democracy work."

GOP Held Responsible

Dr. Foreman called attention to the charge by Percy Green, editor, the Jackson Advocate, at the session Nov. 29, that "the Republican party deliberately maintains vest-pocket organizations in the South so that one-party rule would not be upset, and reactionaries prevail."

He said there was no doubt that, in many Southern elections, reactionaries have been victorious only because Republicans have voted in the Democratic primary.

Dr. Foreman opined that it was time for the Republican Party to stand on its own feet in the South, and take full responsibility for the reactionary measures they have been promoting through certain self-styled Democratic politicians."

White Hails Arnall

Walter White hailed Governor Arnall as "a bright symbol" of the emerging new South, and praised him for his brilliant record of wiping out the poll tax, lowering the voting age, eliminating the State debt, fighting freight rate discrimination and "demonstrating that he is a distinguished American measured by any standards."

He added that "Bilboism must be replaced by Arnallism," and served notice "upon the Boswells of Alabama and of the South" generally, that the NAACP's legal staff will challenge the constitutionality of the Boswell amendment up to the U.S. Supreme Court."

Fullest approbation was extended to Tom C. Clark and the Justice Department for calling together community leaders to combat juvenile delinquency, mentioning specifically "organizations such as the Columbians which are motivated by hatred and bigotry and which have a strong attraction for impressionable juveniles."

Local Attacks

An all-Georgian program featured the closing session with Clark Foreman, re-elected SCHW president, presiding, and Walter White, secretary of the NAACP, paying a tribute to Governor Arnall.

The daily newspapers here and the local Young Business Men's Club had attacked the conference, one local daily in an editorial, while the SCHW was in session.

This is believed to have led to the denial of the city auditorium to the convention, despite proofs that unsegregated labor meetings had been held there.

Critics Assailed

Dr. Foreman said in his closing speech: Sat.

"The announcement of the plans for our meeting here in New Orleans started the usual flood of rumors always circulated by those who oppose democratic action and

ASKS SOUTH TO BAR 'JIM CROW LIBERAL'

The Times
New York, N.Y.

CIO Aide Tells Human Welfare Session That Spurious Goals Must Be Eschewed

ELECTION GAINS ARE CITED

Sat. 11-30-46

Others at New Orleans Conference Say Economic Gains for Negro Will Aid All

By GEORGE STREATOR
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 29—The South must decide whether to be liberal or just "Jim Crow liberal," Palmer Weber of the CIO's Political Action Committee said today.

Speaking in agreement with several other delegates to the Southern Conference for Human Welfare at Carpenters Hall, Mr. Weber declared that the movement started by President Roosevelt to remove the reactionary bloc from leadership in the South must be continued.

"We made some gains in the South," he said, "shaking lose seventeen cotton and oil Congressmen from the House, and, although not all of their successors are a whit better, we have knocked some of the old gang loose from important committee chairmanships."

He listed "gains" made in the South where either a Congressman was unseated by "a liberal or by a new one who is certainly going to cause much less harm in the years he takes to learn the ropes."

Political Coalitions Scored

Several speakers condemned the South for having its representatives join forces with Northern Republicans against the West.

Miss Virginia Beecher, executive secretary for2 the Conference in Virginia, asked for a building up of labor, small farmer and Negro vote to offset the county party coalitions. She urged the support of Negro candidates, and said that the "old pattern of liberalism which found white people feeling sorry for Negroes instead of letting them think for themselves, was rapidly passing."

Tarleton Collier, associate editor of The Louisville Courier-Journal also wanted "a South on the march to break its shackles." He listed tasks that must be undertaken to build a progressive political organization and warned against "perils" that would follow "the toss of political moral fiber."

The most quoted remark by Negroes attending the meeting was the statements made by Senator Pepper, that "white people cannot be prosperous unless colored people are also prosperous," and. "nobody cares what color of the man who made the purchase after the dollar strikes the cash register."

11-30-46

Sees a Two-Way Economic Gain

Frank Prohl, international representative of the Teamsters Union in Atlanta, held that the fight against the economic subjugation of the Negro will also free the white man.

Aubrey Williams, the publisher, since leaving the New Deal, of The Southern Farmer, said that new policies in Washington following the Republican landslide "leave unanswered the attitude of the new Government toward the maintenance of full employment, the National Labor Relations Act, wages and hours in industry, the color question, FEPC, anti-lynching measures, and the bringing of farmers up to, and in line with, the pay of workers in cities, and profits of the owners."

He condemned "leaders like Taft, Martin, Wherry and Knutson, and their backers like Pew, McCormick, DuPont and Weir who fought these programs." The South, he declared, "has a golden opportunity to take advantage of its agricultural-mechanization future."

"Optimistic" on the South

Further, Mr. Williams spoke of his "optimism" and stated that the South, this year, has given a "splendid account of its progressive strength."

"When Bilbo did not carry a single hill county, where the small farmers live, there is something to count on 'in them hills.' When Folsom sweeps Alabama with his common man's program," he continued, "there is something in Alabama to count on. When Talmadge gets only 42 out of 100 votes, there is something to count on in Georgia."

Showdown in New Orleans

The New York Times

By United Press

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 29.—Thanksgiving Day brought the threat of a racial equality showdown here between the Southern Conference of Human Welfare and the City of New Orleans.

The fight involves use of the Municipal Auditorium for a three-day non-segregated conference, at which Sen. Claude Pepper (D., Fla.), Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, president of the National Council of Negro Women, and others are speakers.

Sun. 11-29-46

Last night's program was moved to Colonial Auditorium, Clark H. Foreman, Conference president, disclosed. He declared that enforced segregation could not be accepted "without violating fundamental American principles."

Gov. Ellis O. Arnall, of Georgia, will receive the Thomas Jefferson Award tomorrow as the man who has done the most for Democracy in the South in 1946. He said he would accept the award, but emphasized he did not agree with all the principles of the organization.

THE NEW ORLEANS AFFAIR

Editor, The Advertiser:

The cat is out of the bag. The Advertiser carries the Associated Press story Saturday morning of last week from New Orleans on the fifth column of the first page. It tells all about the meeting last week of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare. The major part of the story has to do with Negroes helping liberals to defeat Southern reactionaries, etc. It is a well-known fact that this conference is made up of so-called white liberals, CIO-PAC officials, blacks, tans and high browns. They strike out at segregation of the races, injustice aimed at colored minorities, they seek to reverse the old established relationship between the two races living in the South. They aim at the repeal of the poll tax, the enactment of an anti-lynching bill by Congress, a Federal Civil Rights Bill. They boast that they have 600,000 registered Negro voters who are voting allies against Southern reactionaries. They boast that 25 Southern congressmen met defeat this year largely through the efforts of the conference, the CIO, AFL and the large number of Negro votes.

Montgomery, Ala.

Thousands of good people living in Alabama were made to wonder where "Big Jim" Folsom got the idea of campaigning over the State with a cornshuck mop, a sud bucket, all set to the sweet music of a Hill Billy Band, promising a $50 old age pension to rich and poor alike, big salaries for the teachers, paved roads everywhere, a juke box and a beer keg in all of our road joints, the repeal of the poll tax, just about the earth, sun and moon with a fence around it for everybody, lying newspapers to the contrary.

Wed. 12-4-46

Now, the cat is out of the bag. The A. P. story of the meeting of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare says that Malcolm C. Dobbs, conference executive secretary for Alabama, says Governor-elect Jim Folsom attended the conference on the advice of Supreme Court Justice Hugo Black, for material in his gubernatorial platform. Malcolm C. Dobbs lets the cat out of the bag. Did this conglomeration suggest the cornshuck mop and sud bucket, plus the hill billy band? Did this bunch of liberals and their Negro allies talk to "Big Jim" about the awful injustice of the poll tax? Well, the cat is out of the bag, but its odor is not like the common house cat that keeps the mice from eating up our old-fashioned Southern cheese. I will keep Saturday's Advertiser for my personal files.

Auburn, Ala. EMMETT P. SMITH.

Continues Fight For Federal Anti Poll Tax Measure

Memphis World

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—(SNS)—At a two-day meeting May 27-28 at the YWCA in Nashville, Tennessee, officers, the board of representatives, field staff, and state committee chairmen of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare went on record as opposing the proposed labor policy of President Truman, and accepting the responsibility for seeking a federal law outlawing the poll tax.

In regard to labor laws asked by the president, the SCHW delegates from Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee adopted the following resolution;

"The president of the United States, on May 25, requested Congress to impose upon American Labor certain compulsions and controls at variance with American philosophy and practice. In the drastic temporary legislation which he asked and in the long-range, permanent legislation now being pressed in Congress, the way is opened to a state of involuntary servitude and to prosecution as criminals and traitors of men who exercise their legitimate constitutional rights. *6-7-46-Fri.*

INDUSTRY SHOULD BE CONCERNED

"American industry should also be greatly concerned by the proposal of governmental policy which would divert profits of affected business into the public treasury.

Therefore, we urge the defeat of the President's labor proposals in the Senate and express the hope that the president will veto any enactment in the spirit of the Case bill; and we demand of Congress that it fulfill its obligations to prevent the fundamental causes of labor's righteous protest, through passage of the many essential legislative measures in the fields of employment, health, price control, and housing recommended by the president and thus far refused by the Congress." *Memphis, Tenn.*

OPPOSES POLL TAX

After hearing Jennings Perry, chairman of the National Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax, and editor of the Nashville *Tennessean*, the board voted to accept affiliation of the National Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax, taking over its operation, with the name to be the National Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

In this action the SCHW voted to continue the fight for federal anti-poll tax legislation which has been introduced in Congress by the National committee.

In other resolutions adopted, the SCHW voted to ask the administration to assure passage of the anti-poll tax bill, as well as the McMahon bill for civilian control of atomic energy.

The board also asked the president to strengthen the Untied Nations as the instrument for world peace, and to impose such controls on our domestic food supplies as to feed starving peoples of the world. Other objectives sought are passage of a bill for a permanent Fair Employment Practices Committee, Hook-Pepper minimum wage bill, health insurance and housing legislation, extension of social security system, Hill educational bill, and the elimination of the Wood-Rankin Committee on Un-American Activities.

Mrs. Bethune Will Keynote Biennial

The Afro-American

NEW YORK—Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, one-time winner of the Jefferson Award, will keynote the first session of the biennial convention of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, in New Orleans, Nov. 28, along with Sen. Claude Pepper of Florida.

At the close of the last session, on Nov. 30, Gov. Ellis Arnall of Georgia will receive the Jefferson Award for "outstanding service to the people of the South in the tradition of Thomas Jefferson."

Accomplishments Cited

Stating that Governor Arnall's accomplishments constitute one of the most vivid pages in the history of Southern liberalism, Dr. Clark Foreman, conference president, lauded his consistent fight against discriminatory freight rates, the poll tax, the machine-run educational system and the Ku Klux Klan. *Baltimore, Md.*

Other distinguished Southerners who previously received the annual Jefferson Award in addition to Mrs. Bethune are U.S. Supreme Court Justice Hugo Black, Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina; and Dr. Will Alexander of North Carolina. *Sat. 11-23-46*

Civil Rights Law Backed By SCHW

Defender
Chicago, Ill.

WASHINGTON— (ANP)— The Southern Conference for Human Welfare announced last week it will sponsor a federal civil rights bill as an antidote to incitement to riot by white supremacists such as Senator Bilbo and Governor-nominate Eugene Talmadge. *Sat.*

In a recent radio attack, Bilbo called the SCHW the "Communist Party of the South." Men like Bilbo and Talmadge, Clark Foreman, head of the conference, said in making the announcement, fear and hate the conference because they know it is the greatest threat to Bilboism in the South. *9-28-46*

"Naturally he doesn't like the Southern conference. We are working to rid the South of conditions that make it possible for Bilbos, Byrds and Rankins to be elected."

Southerners Hit Rebels Against Negro Vote Rights

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Wed. 7-3-46

The Southern Conference for Human Welfare Monday sent the following telegram to Attorney General Tom Clark:

"We urge the Department of Justice to take all necessary measures to ensure free elections in the July primaries scheduled in six Southern states.

"A United States Senator in Mississippi, a Governor of Arkansas and registration officials in South Carolina pledged to uphold the Constitution and the orderly processes of government, are openly flouting the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution and the decisions of the United States Supreme Court guranteeing all citizens regardless of race or color the right to vote in primary elections.

Senator Bilbo last week demanded that 'every red-blooded Anglo-Saxon in Mississippi resort to any means' to keep Negroes from the polls. *Wed. 7-3-46*

"Governor Ben Laney of Arkansas has proclaimed his intention to ignore the Supreme Court and the Department of Justice by saying, "We will conduct our primaries for state officials as we have always done. The Department of Justice can crack its whip.'

"In this month when we celebrate the signing of the document giving birth to this Nation committing us to the principle that all men are created equal and entitled to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, we urge you to be especially vigilant in making that principle effective in the right of all citizens to free and equal access to the ballot which is the keystone of all liberty. Failing in this we make a mockery of America's stand for free elections throughout the world." *Wed. 7-3-46*

SCHW Speakers Blast Poll Tax, Segregation, South's "Colonial" Status At 4th Biennial Meeting

The Louisiana Weekly
New Orleans, La. Sat. 12-7-46

By James A. Holland

Urging militancy in the southern fight for progress, unequivocal use of the ballot and justice for the common people throughout the world, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, president of the National Council of Negro Women, opened the fourth biennial convention of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare held at Colonial Hall Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

Mrs. Bethune shared the Thursday evening platform with Senator Claude Pepper of Florida. Other speakers on the three-day program included Governor Ellis Arnall of Georgia and Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP, both of whom spoke at the closing session Saturday evening.

In her opening speech, Mrs. Bethune also said that color of skin, as such, is not impediment "All the people of this country, both white and colored, want is the fundamental right to fulfill their own destiny. I don't want to be white. I am black; I am beautiful. The color of my skin has been no impediment to me whatsoever."

Ms. Bethune spoke of the problems now facing the world, saying: "The better class citizens do not approve lynching, but must do more than deplore it. If ever there was a time when we needed the undergirding of justice and peace that time is now. But there can be no peace without justice. The common people of the world want and need justice. It was for this that Franklin Delano Roosevelt gave his life."

Leaving the stage immediately after speaking to fulfill other engagements, Mrs. Bethune exhibited the kind of informal granduer which has made a beloved and respected leader. Lifting her cane in the air she said, "This cane is the last one used by President Roosevelt. I want you to know that it will always carry on the spirit of that great man."

Senator Pepper outlined what he called "a minimum program for the well being of all people." The noted liberal senator called for federal legislation which would increase the minimum wage to 65 cents, extend aid to education, set up a health insurance program and widen social security benefits.

Speaking of the minimum wage, Senator Pepper said, "This legislation would bring prosperity not only to the wage earner but to all who are dependent on the wage earner for their daily bread. Such legislation should not be discriminatory, for after all, once a dollar is in the cash draw it is impossible to tell the color of the hand that put it there."

The senator from Florida also asked that the federal government take action to break down monopolies, outside ownership of southern industry and freight rate discrimination, all of which are helping keep the south in bondage.

Senator Pepper urged the use of local capital in southern industries giving southerners a chance to be "master of our economic fate, captains of our economic souls."

Walter White was first speaker on Saturday's concluding program. He said America is facing its last chance to prove to the world that she is capable of being world democratic leader.

"During the war I had the good fortune to serve as war correspondent in the Pacific Theatre. I found in talking to people of other lands that the best known trait of Americans is their addiction to racial prejudice and its lynching manifestation. This is a great stain upon our national honor and a serious discredit to us as a nation."

Discussing the south, Mr. White said, "Slowly but surely the south is changing. It has already taken a few slow, infant-like steps. But a new yardstick of achievement is being set up by southerners. Men like Governor Arnall of Georgia, Jim Folsom of Alabama and Senator Claude Pepper of Florida are replacing in prominence, like Bilbo, Talmadge and their ilk. Southerners are achieving nationwide, even worldwide, respect for their courage to fight the cause of democracy.

"But there are still groups in the south who seek to capitalize on race hatred, the Colombians, the Ku Klux Klan and men like Boswell of Alabama. But the NAACP will fight these men and organizations with all its vigor; particularly it will fight, in the Supreme Court, Mr. Boswell and his infamous amendment designed to deprive Negroes of the right to vote in Alabama."

In receiving the Jeffersonmust be dynamic," the youthfulor of the country that a good dose
Award at Saturday evening's ses-governor said. "At the present, of democracy won't cure," he
sion, Governor Arnall said thehowever, it does seem a littleadded. *Sat. 12-7-46*
philosophies of fascism and com-tired." Presiding at the two public ses-
munism are equally distasteful Governor Arnall said the southsions of the convention, which
and that the best defense againsthas long been the victim of eco-were shifted at the last minute to
them is the practice in Americanomic discrimination, causing itColonial Hall because the Munici-
and the south of true Americanto assume a colonial position withpal Auditorium Commission would
democracy. *The Louisiana Weekly* regards to the rest of the nation.not agree to an unsegregated
"In order to survive democracy"But there is no ill of the southmeeting, was Clark H. Foreman.
New Orleans, La.

president of the SCHW.

Business sessions and panel discusions were held Friday and Saturday. Outstanding southern leaders addressed SCHW delegates at these sessions. Among them were Dr. Palmer Weber, director of research for the CIO-PAC; Robert D. Field, dean of the Newcomb College Art School; Percy Greene, editor of the Jackson (Miss.) Advocate; Osceola McKaine, former SCHW field representative; Aubrey Williams, publisher of the Southern Farmer; A. G. Mezerik, author of "The Revolt of the South and the West," and Lewis Jones, editor of the Informer publications.

A general resolution was passed urging regional planning along the lines of the TVA; increasing the minimum wage to 65 cents an hour; federal aid in equalizing educational facilities; extension of public medical and health programs; a permanent FEPC "to end job discrimination," and more industry in the south.

Mr. Foreman was re-elected as president. Vice-presidents elected were Paul R. Christopher, Knoxville, Tenn.; Roscoe Dunjee, Oklahoma City; Virginia Foster Durr, Alexandria, Va.; Lewis W. Jones, Houston; Larry W. Schacter, Louisville, Ky., and William Mitch, Birmingham, Ala.

president of the National Council of Negro Women.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CITED

Stating that Ellis Arnall's accomplishments constitute one of the most vivid pages in the history of Southern liberalism, Dr. Foreman outlined his consistent fight against discriminatory freight rates, the poll tax, the machine-run educational system and the Ku Klux Klan. Dr. Foreman also asserted that "since Governor Arnall is completing a highly successful gubernatorial term before reaching the age of 40, it can be regarded as a certainty that he will continue to be a major factor in progressive social and political development of the South and of the nation."

Other distingiushed Southerners who previously received the Jefferson Award, which is given annually by the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, are: U. S. Supreme Court Justice Hugo Black; Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina president of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, and Dr. Will Alexander of North Carolina founder and leader of the Inter-Racial Commission and a director of the Rosenwald Fund.

Many hundreds of delegates, representative of business, church, labor, farmers, professional and student organizations, have already answered the official "Call" to this, the fourth biennial south-wide convention of the Southern Conference. Previous conventions were held in Birmingham, 1938 in Chattanooga, 1940 and in Nashville 1942. Due to wartime travel restrictions, no convention was held in 1944.

of the Conference are to improve the economic and social level of the South, and foster political equality of all the citizens.

"We are what you might call left of center," Foreman said. "What we are doing is attempting to safeguard the American system."

He added that the group moved to New Orleans "because we feel New Orleans has long been the cultural center of the South and is representative of its liberalism."

Referring to recent attacks made on the organization by Sen. Bilbo, Democrat, Mississippi, Dr. Foreman said, "We're proud to be his enemy No. 1."

Their Knowledge Limited

News & Courier Charleston

Mr. C. Foreman, of Atlanta, president of the "Southern Conference for Human Welfare", has employed a frightful word in application to a saying of Mr. Bilbo (Mississippian senator) that the conference is "communistic". While The News and Courier is prejudiced against the kind of word Mr. F. has used, it has nothing to say about the accuracy or absence thereof in the case under discussion. At the same time The News and Courier has its doubts whether Mr. Foreman or Mr. Bilbo know what "communism" is, and it has further doubt of the attainments and lore of Mr. F. on the subject of "human welfare" Jules 8-27-46

Presentation Slated At New Orleans Meet

Daily World

Foreman Cites Accomplishments Of Southerner

Atlanta, Ga. Wed. 11-20-46

NEW ORLEANS, La.— Governor Ellis Arnall of Georgia will receive the Jefferson Award for "outstanding service to the people of the South in the tradition of Thos Jefferson" at the Biennial Convention of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare to be held in New Orleans over the Thanksgiving weekend, it was announced Sunday by Clark Foreman, Conference President. The presentation will be made in the Municipal Auditorium before an audience of 5,000 Southerners at the closing session of the Convention on the evening of November 30th.

The convention, which is the first broad south-wide meeting of its kind in four years, will open on Thanksgiving night, November 28 and extend thru November 30. Keynoting the first session will be Senator Claude Pepper, of Florida and Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune,

Joe Louis Opens Rally for Aid to Dixieland

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 9-28-46

Fight for Democracy First Appearance After 23rd Defense of Heavyweight Title

NEW YORK—In his first public appearance after the 23rd successful defense of his title, Joe Louis championed the cause of freedom and equality at a "Stop Murder Lynch Style" rally, Sept. 19, between 7th and 8th Aves., NYC.

The rally officially opened the "Lend-a-Hand-to-Dixieland" street collection campaign of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare which continued through Sept. 21.

Before an estimated audience of 15,000 people, Mr. Louis, who is co-chairman of the campaign, said colored and white people must march together to fight all the way to freedom for all the people.

Mrs. Bethune Presents Joe

Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, president and founder of the Bethune-Cookman College, introduced Joe Louis as "a real fighter for the cause of humanity." Speaking of the growing unity between the minority and white people, Mrs. Bethune said, "We cry now as one voice from the Southland."

Other speakers, who called for mobilization of all progressive forces to fight for federal anti-lynching legistlation, were Paul Robeson, James W. Wise, director of the Council Against Intolerance and author of the Springfield Plan; and Councilman Michael Quill, president of the Transport Workers Union.

Senator Claude Pepper, who was unable to appear, wired: "The Southern Conference for Human Welfare has been doing a great job. It is pledging democracy. It is worthy of all possible assistance from all those who believe in the principles of our Constitution."

Dr. Foreman Speaks

Dr. Clark Foreman, president of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, and chairman of the rally, declared that "we heartily welcome the support of all Northerners who realizes that the battle for a free South extends above the Mason-Dixon line."

Entertainers were Kenneth Spencer, Betty Garrett, Larry Winters, George Hall, Louis Jordan, Willie Bryant, Thelma Carpenter an dthe Brown Dots. Three folk singers from Texas, Johnny Faulk, "Brownie" McNeil and "Doc" Reece introduced the theme song of the "Lend a Hand to Dixieland" campaign called "The New Dixie."

Welfare Group Denies It's 'Front' for Reds

The Constitution Atlanta, Ga. Wed. 11-27-46

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 26—(AP)—Dr. Clark Foreman, President of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, which meets here Thursday, denied Tuesday recent Dies Committee charges that the Conference had been used as a "front" by Communist organizations.

The Dies report, presented to Congress in 1944, charged that "behind a facade of loosely organized Southern 'Liberals' the Communist Party has initiated and manipulated the Southern Conference for Human Welfare in accordance with its special partisan purposes."

Dr. Foreman, in an interview Tuesday declared:

"We've never been called before the Dies, or any other Congressional Committee. The best answer to the charge is that even newspapers which are our opponents don't think ours is a Communist organization or a Communist front."

Asked whether there are Communist members of the Conference, Dr. Foreman replied:

"I would not be in a position to deny there were Communists in the organization. You would probably find them in any large or representative group."

The Conference headquarters was removed to New Orleans recently from Nashville, Tenn., over opposition of the Young Men's Business Club here.

Dr. Foreman said the chief aims

The Champ Touches Off Aid to Dixie Campaign

Daily Worker New York, N.Y. 9-20-46

By John Hudson Jones

Joe Louis and the Southern Conference for Human Welfare tied up the garment district yesterday, and, with 100 percent for it because it stands for a better South." He brought more than 10,000 lunch-hour workers and passersby, threw his gloves from the Maurielle fight haymakers at the lynchers and Ku Against Intolerance and author of as a present to the SCHW to be Kluxers. the Springfield Plan, who said: auctioned off this winter.

Joe's presence, with a parade of labor, entertainment and progressive figures, officially opened the SCHW's "Lend-a-Hand-to-Dixie-Land" street collection campaign which continues through tomorrow (Saturday).

Chaired by SCHW president Dr. Clark Foreman, the meeting was opened with songs by Kenneth Spencer. Then came James Waterman Wise, director of the Council

"Our fight is against the lynchers right here in our own backyard. We must fight them in Freeport, as well as in Georgia."

Councilman Michael Quill pledged the support of transport workers and the City CIO.

Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, president of the National Council of Negro Women, declared "Our women and their sons are being shot down and trampled upon. I think democracy in America can work—but only if we stand together, black and white, Jew and Gentile!"

By this time the traffic had stopped and people looked out from every window in sight. Foreman announced that Joe Louis was arriving.

Joe said: "The Southern Conference is a good organization. I'm

Sen. Claude Pepper could not be present because of the death of Florida Sen. Andrews.

Larry Winters and Betty Garrett, stars of **Call Me Mister**, and Deek Watson and "The Brown Dots" entertained the rally.

61d 1946

They're Campaigning for Funds to Aid Dixie

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 9-21-46

The staff of the New York City Committee of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare swings into action for its "Lend-a-Hand-to-Dixieland" campaign on Thursday, Friday and Saturday. Through its efforts hundreds of volunteers have already been mobilized to participate in this street collection campaign, which is under the chairmanship of Joe Louis and Orson Welles. Money from rallies will be used to prosecute lynchers, rewards for info, and relief funds for fugitives. Standing from left to right are Silvia Bakst, public relations director; Grace Paley, secretary; Branson Price, executive director; Dorothy Chappelle, field worker; Silvia Kammerer, campaign director; and Lee Billups, secretary.

2,000 Hear Joe Louis Urge 'Better South'

The Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky. Tri. 9-20-46

Special From The New York Times to The Courier-Journal.

New York, Sept. 19.—A crowd estimated at 2,000 gathered on a side street in Manhattan today to hear Joe Louis, heavyweight champion, and others speak on behalf of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

Louis said he came because "he wanted to do something for a better South." He said that "the people back of this organization can help do away with the poll tax and other things that make the going hard for my people."

The crowd started to congregate at the dinner hour for garment workers employed in that district and listened patiently to all the other speakers, but the appearance of Louis took the meeting away from the speakers and singers, and nothing could be done until "the champion" could have his say at the microphone.

Praises Conference.

Senator Claude Pepper (D., Fla.,), who was previously announced as a speaker, wired Clark Foreman, president of the conference, that he was absent because of the death of Senator Charles O. Andrews of Florida.

"The Southern Conference has been doing a great work in a great way," Pepper said. "It is worthy of all possible assistance from all those who believe in the principles of our Constitution, the dignity of all human beings and a better nation in a better world."

Southern Liberal Says Only Small Minority Joining Klan Forces

The Courier
Pittsburgh Pa. Sat. 9-14-46

NEW YORK—(NNPA)—Only a small minority of white Southerners are joining forces with the Ku Klux Klan today, Malcolm Cotton Dobbs of Birmingham, Ala., regional secretary for the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, declared last Thursday night. He spoke before the New York City Committee of the conference at the Willkie Memorial Building, 20 West Fortieth Street.

OPPOSED TO KLAN

Mr. Dobbs who is a native of Houston, Tex., and a nephew of Mrs. Dixie Cotton Heirens, former fascism in America." Clark Foreman of Atlanta, president of the conference, asked that American delegates to the peace conference at Paris "face the facts and abandon double talk" about "the assimilation rather than the perpetuation of racial minorities."

Mr. Dobbs said he did not want to "underestimate the Klan's harm it was doing and "the terror that is ruaning rampant today," and blamed the resurgence of national secretary of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Klan on "vested interests." He said that the "great majority of entrenchment and industrialists who have no use for democracy" and charged that these are fighting to maintain "white supremacy as the slogan of existence." He declared that the Democratic party in the South today is "leadership in this fight against insipid

500 Salute The Champ, Promote Fight on Bias

Daily Worker New York, N.Y.
Wed. 12-18-46

More than 500 guests of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare honored heavyweight champion Joe Louis Monday night at a dinner in the Starlight Roof of the Waldorf Astoria. With Frank Sinatra as M.C., the program included a distinguished list of civic leaders and professionals.

Speaking clearly and a little haltingly, Louis told those assembled and the radio audience of WMCA, "The road to a better America is a hard road to travel, but we've got to get more people on that road or the ones who are going the other way will push us off."

Jennings Perry, PM columnist and former editor of the Nashville Tennesseean, accused "the noisy gentlemen in split coattails, the McKellars, the Connallys, the Bilbos, the Rankins, the Mays, the Ellenders of pampering every prejudice that retards the realization of the democratic and Christian goal of liberty, equality and fraternity of men."

Percy Green, editor of the **Jackson Advocate**, militant Mississippi Negro paper that was prominent in exposing Bilbo's election tactics this fall, declare, "It is in the South where the Negro can contribute most to his own development and the wealth of the nation."

The boxing gloves that Joe used to knock out Tami Mauriello were auctioned off at $1,500 to Herman Sobel of New Rochelle. Several other individuals donated like sums to finance SCHW work in the South.

SCHW president Clark Foreman said, "There is a fight going on in the South, but it is not limited to southerners. We welcome all people and all parties who believe in our objectives to work with us. . . . We want the Republican Party to stop Bilbo from taking his seat in the Senate. . . ."

Among those present were Rep Adam Clayton Powell and Hazel Scott; Dr. James Sheldon, Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi League; Carole Landis, screen star; Duke Ellington; Harry Hershfield, noted humorist; John Faulk, radio star; **Burl Ives, folk singer; Ham Fisher, creator of Joe Palooka;** Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune; Branson Price, executive secretary of the New York SCHW; Etta Moten, actress; **Charles and Mrs. Bessie Buchanan** and Gen. John Kilpatrick of the New York Boxing Commission. Thomas Corcoran brought greetings from Mayor William O'Dwyer.

CRUMP-McKELLAR MACHINE ATTACKS ANTI-LYNCH DRIVE

Daily Worker New York, N.Y.
Sat. 9-14-46

Special to the Daily Worker

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 13.—**The Nashville Banner** local Crump-McKellar newspaper, trained its guns today on the New York Committee of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare. The paper aimed its editorial artillery at the committee's Sept. 19 anti-lynching drive.

Singled out for special drum-fire are actor-producer Orson Welles, heavy-weight champion Joe Louis, the New York Post, the Daily Worker, Dr. Clark Foreman and Malcolm Cotton Dobbs of the SCHW.

Says the Banner editor: **"If the rest of you Southerners are feeling badly, cheer up. There's a better day coming. The Rescuer will be the New York Committee of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare. We know it's so because Orson Welles and heavyweight champion Joe Louis said so. So did the New York Post, the Communist Daily Worker, James A. Dombrowski, Dr. Clark Foreman, and Malcolm Cotton Dobbs, the fastest pacing fellow traveler in the south ("next to Dombrowski").**

The **Banner** editor doesn't approve of the committee's slogan: **"Lend a hand for Dixie Land." He charges Welles, the New York Post, The Daily Worker Joe Louis, and others are using the slogan "to shake New Yorkers down for $100,000 to spend on our (the Southern Bourbons') rehabilitation."**

"Come on, you descendants of Andrew Jackson and Robert E. Lee and Nathan Bedford Forrest," the Banner editor pleads for all the dragons, furies, Ghouls and Kleagles of the Ku Klux Klan to hear. **"Get set to be saved."**

Earl Conrad

The Defender Chicago, Ill.

Polly Dobbs — Fighter

POLLY DOBBS is in New York for the Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

That is news. It is a little like saying, "La Pasionara has arrived in New York."

Her full name is Mrs. Pauline Dobbs; her husband is Tex Dobbs who is as widely known in Alabama as his illustrious wife, as a people's fighter, and they have a son named Mike.

Polly Dobbs is the only Southern white woman I know who stands up to the whole South and tells it that its system of supremacy is no damned good. She fights, she makes headway, and I expect that the day will come when she will be known as the Joan of Arc of the Southland. Sat. 9-14-46

Recently Mrs. Dobbs ran in the Birmingham Democratic primaries for the office of State Representative. Seven representatives, all men, were nominated from that district, and Mrs. Dobbs was prevented from being in the runoff by only a few hundred votes. She got 8,000 votes and none of those nominated secured more than 12,000. What is important about her vote is that she came out for Fair Employment Practices Committee legislation, something that no other Southerner has done, as far as I know, and in spite of this strong stand she badly whipped the supremacist candidate who was her home district competitor.

It is important to understand that voters in Alabama may be much farther along than their weak-kneed leadership suspects. Mrs. Dobbs says she was surprised to get the vote that she did in view of the fact that she spent all of her time campaigning for James Folsom for Governor, and nobody spent any time on her campaign. Only $500, raised in pennies and nickles from Negroes and poor whites, financed her campaign, while Hugh Dubose, a white supremacist candidate, spent $10,000, and secured only 5,000 votes. Mrs. Dobbs attacked his supremacist position in radio talks.

Strong Anti Poll Taxer

SHE ALSO came out strongly for abolition of the poll tax, supported an ILGWU strike that was on in Birmingham at the time and she opposed the Boswell Amendment to the State Constitution which will be voted upon in Alabama in November. That amendment seeks to upset the Supreme Court decision in Texas granting Negroes the right to vote in Democratic primaries.

In fact Polly Dobbs is so outspoken on Negro rights and the rights of labor that the CIO in Birmingham wouldn't support her, even though she is an ardent advocate of the CIO.

I first met Mrs. Dobbs about a year and a half ago when I was in Alabama on the Recy Taylor case. She was of great assistance to me then, placing me in touch with right-minded whites who wanted to see justice done for Mrs. Taylor, and she also went straight to the Attorney General's office and lodged her protest against the attack on Mrs. Taylor.

It should be a lesson to liberals everywhere, especially in the South that the issue of FEPC is not the perilous one that the politicians think. If 8,000 people in Birmingham will vote for Polly Dobbs, an FEPC advocate, then hundreds of thousands in the South are ready for such legislation now and the politicians better catch up with the people.

Pinch Hits For Tex

THROUGHOUT THE war, while Tex Dobbs was in the service, Mrs. Dobbs acted as executive secretary of the Alabama Chapter of the Southern Conference. Now Tex is back, holding down that job, and Mrs. Dobbs is organizational secretary. They are in New York to help raise $100,000 for the Southern Conference's great work. Their campaign will begin on Sept. 21 and we need to know about it.

White liberals hold the key to progress in the South and Negroes in the North should support them. When you have people like Polly Dobbs talking turkey to the Bilbos in their own front yard, get behind them.

The Southern Conference is limping along on very few funds at the moment. It is doing a great work in the South; it holds integrated meetings, fights for industrial progress, opposes lynching and poll tax, reeducates whites. Organizers such as Mrs. Dobbs and her husband must be kept in the field. The literature which they write must go out to the people. We have to send Mrs. Dobbs to Congress as soon as possible. Meantime, if you have any spare change send it to the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, Murray Hill Hotel, 112 Park Avenue, New York City. If you want to contribute directly to Mrs. Dobbs' campaign earmark your contribution for the Alabama Chapter.

We Trust the Governor

The Constitution

We see by the papers that Gov. Ellis Arnall has been voted an award, offered annually, by the Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

We have not seen any public announcement of acceptance. Atlanta, Ga.

We trust we will not.

The Southern Conference for Human Welfare has done some few good things, but we do not regard it as a trustworthy organization. Tues. 11-19-46

In some states it has taken a fellow-traveler position and while we do not at all think it is a Communist organization in any respect, or that it is a Communist front organization in any degree, it has made itself suspect by flirting with certain "commie" personalities.

We are aware, too, that many fine and sincere persons work with it, who despise Communism as much as we. We regret any pain this comment may cause them, but we feel it necessary to call attention to what we believe a cynical attempt of this organization's leadership to cash in on the splendid national reputation which the Governor enjoys. He has nothing to gain by accepting the dubious honor, he has much to lose.

The organization seems largely to exist to promote the interests of two of its chief directors. Much of the criticism leveled against it has been unfounded, but there is enough basis for it for us earnestly to recommend to the Governor that he pass up this effort to use him.

THE CHAMP RAISES $3500 FOR SOUTHERN CONFERENCE

The Defender Chicago, Ill.

Sat. 9-28-46

NEW YORK—Declaring that he was "for the Southern Conference for Human Welfare because it stood for a better South," heavyweight champion Joe Louis officially launched the three day drive of the Conference here last week to raise funds to carry on their fight in the South by appearing in the garment district of the city Thursday noon to collect funds.

Throwing more haymakers at the Ku Klux Klan and lynchers than he threw at Tami Mauriello the night before at Yankee Stadium, the champion was given a roar of applause by 10,000 lunch-hour workers who contributed more than $3,500. The Conference is hoping to raise $100,000 in their campaign here.

Termed "Lend A Hand to Dixieland," the fund raising rally drew a host of theatrical celebrities to participation. Thelma Carpenter, Willie Bryant, the Brown Dots, members of the cast of "Call Me Mister" and "Anna Lucasta" all were on hand in various parts of the city speaking in behalf of the movement.

300 Hear Report From the South

Daily Worker

By John Hudson Jones

9-8-46 New York, N.Y.

The Southern Conference for Human Welfare gave a "Report From the South" last night, to more than 300 representatives of labor, civic, religious, fraternal, and veterans organizations, at the Wilkie Memorial Auditorium.

The meeting was called by the New York Committee of SCHW to mobilize additional support for its "Lend a Hand to Dixieland" street collection campaign scheduled for Sept. 19, 20 and 21.

Dr. Clark Foreman, national president, stated: **"If the recent elections in the South had been watched by U. S. Government officials as those in some European countries, and if all the people over 21 had been allowed to vote, the South would have far better representation in Congress and our government would be more prepared to solve the problems which face us at home and abroad."**

Malcolm Dobbs, executive secretary of the Alabama Committee, warned of **"the danger of the Ku Klux Klan in the South today. Reactionary plantation owners are using Klan violence to destroy the wartime unity of Negroes and whites in the trade unions and on the battle fields. This is the key to understanding the rising wave of lynch terror, the murder of Negro veterans who demand the right to vote or who refuse to work as farm hands for 75 cents a day."**

Dr. James A. Dombrowski, SCHW national administrator, told of the work of the SCHW in mobilizing the liberal and labor forces of the South. He pointed out that "the great majority of southern people" were outraged at the "recent wave of lynchings" and "the fascist raving of Bilbo and Rankin." Dombrowski further said, "potentially the South is the most progressive section of the United States because it is the poorest and needs progressive leadership, more than any other region. When confronted with a progressive program and courageous leadership the South will respond." Fri. 9-6-46

Joe Louis and Orson Welles are co-chairmen of the street collection campaign. Mrs. John Hammond, chairman of the New York committee, presided at last night's meeting.

61d 1946

Seek Hall for Mrs. Bethune

NASHVILLE BARS 'MIXED' MEETING

Pittsburgh Courier Pa.

By SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—The City Board of Education has refused the request of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare to use the auditorium of Hume-Fogg School for a meeting on the ground that it does not favor sessions in which the races are not segregated.

Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, president of Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Fla., was scheduled as one of the speakers for the session, which is to be held in Nashville, Jan. 16 and 17.

FOR "MIXED" AUDIENCE

"She has been invited to address a mixed audience on some subject of her own choosing," Fyke Farmer, white lawyer and nationally known worker for world peace, said.

The board's refusal stated, "under the rules of the board, the superintendent is directed to see that the school buildings be used for no other purpose than school purposes."

The delegation, which appeared before the school board, consisted of James Dombrowski, executive secretary of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare; Farmer, and Albert Williams, another local attorney.

Farmer, in making his request for the group, stated: "The auditorium is centrally located."

WOULD NOT SEGREGATE

He told the board that the races would not be segregated at the session, as in a meeting of this type such action would not be desirable. He told the board that the use of other auditoriums in the city would not be convenient because of their locations and difficulties of seating arrangements.

The board had delayed action on the application for use of the building from Dec. 24 until Jan. 8, at which time Farmer, Dombrowski and Williams called on the members. It was believed the board would have ignored the application unless the three liberal leaders had appeared before it and called public attention to the matter. 1-19-46

After the meeting at which the refusal was met, leaders of the conference protested action of the board, declaring that since the school had been erected and operated with public monies, there should be no denial of the use of such a building primarily on the grounds of racial discrimination.

Farmer is one of the most influential of Nashville's young white attorneys. Both Dombrowski and Williams are leaders in liberal organizations in the South.

The conference had obtained no auditorium for the session late this week.

Southern Conference Meets To Get Program of Action

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va.

DURHAM, N. C. — Anticipating the role the South can play in 1946 elections, the Southern Conference for Human Welfare consisting of liberals from the 13 states of the area met here last weekend to reorganize a rapidly expanding organization and to plan a concerted program of action.

It pledged firm support to organized labor and towards a permanent FEPC. It commended Senator Alben Barkley for rebuking filibustering senators, and praised Senator Claude Pepper for advocating 65 cent minimum wage legislation. It denounced jim crowism. 2-9-46

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

Resolutions of the board read, in part:

"The fight being waged by a large segment of organized labor for improvement of standards of living of the people of the United States deserves the sympathy, encouragement and support of citizens generally.

"It is a false doctrine that upholds a filbuster as democratic, because its essential purpose is to prevent an honest test of votes which is the true democratic process. It is a maneuver dictated by an impulse fundamentally Fascist in that it seeks to impose a pretense of superiority that is kin to the doctrine of the Herenvolk against which most Americans have declared eternal war.

"The South, poorest region of the country economically, now has representatives in the House and Senate chosen by a small minority of the people of voting age. The senators and representatives have left the fight to reduce taxes on corporations and to enable corporations to flaunt all efforts of the President to bring about peaceful reconversion of American industry."

Clark Foreman of Atlanta, was reelected president of the Southern Conference, and Dr. Frank Porter Graham, president of the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, was named honorary president. Tarleton Collier, associate editor of the Louisville Courier Journal, was elected secretary; Dr. Alva Taylor, Nashville, Tenn., editor of Mountain Life, treasurer; and Dr. James A. Dombrowski, Nashville, administrator.

Vice presidents are Paul R. Christopher, regional director, CIO, Tennessee; Roscoe Dungee, editor, The Black Dispatch, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Mrs. Clifford Durr, Alexandria, Va., National Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax; Bishop Paul B. Kern, the Methodist Church, Tennessee; William Mitch, United Mine Workers, Alabama; Hollis V. Reid, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Tennessee. 2-9-46

Board members include Miss Helen Fuller, The New Republic, Alabama and Georgia; Lillian Smith, Clayton, Ga., author; Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, Florida, president of the National Council of Negro Women; Dr. George Mitchell, Southern Regional Council, Georgia; Miss Jimmie Woodward, Missouri YWCA and YMCA.

COMMITTEES MEET

At the weekend meeting were representatives from the four states affiliate committees in North Carolina, Virginia, Georgia, Alabama, and from organizing committees in Louisiana, Texas, and Florida. Eventually every Southern state will have a separate branch, SCHW officials stated.

The meeting of the board, membership and staff was called because of the vital need for a militant, progressive plan to help free the South politically and economically, according to conference leaders who estimated current membership at 7,000 southerners. New by-laws were adopted and the conference was divided into two units, one for political action, one for education toward a more intelligent electorate. 1-9-46

Many college students and other young people were present and participated in discussion.

Still Kicking

Courier

Bilbo Brands Welfare Group

Pittsburg Pa. 1-25-46

NEW YORK—The Senator from Mississippi, Theodore (The Man) Bilbo, has found another organization to give a verbal spanking. This time it's the Southern Conference for Human Welfare. And right off the bat, he call the Conference the South's No. 1 enemy.

In a typical Bilbo letter to James A. Dombrowski, executive secretary of the Conference, the Senator writes:

". . . Of course your immediate aim is to secure the passage of the undemocratic, un-American anti-poll tax bill which is now pending on the calendar of the United States Senate by defeating the right and power of Senators to object by filibuster. In other words you are trying to bulldoze and intimidate members of the Senate who are conscientiously opposed to this un-American piece of legislation. 1-25-46

WOULD DESTROY CONFERENCE

". . . I wish there were some filibuster I could inaugurate that would immediately and finally and forever dissolve and destroy the so-called Southern Conference for Human Welfare, a mongrel organization that is only a communistic front that has no other purpose on earth except to bring about social equality between the white and black races which would lead to miscegenation and intermarriage of the races and thereby destroy the white race and black race and our Caucasian civilization which the white man of this country has made possible for the glory, happiness, success and prosperity of the American people as a whole.

BILBO BITTER

"You may be able for a little time to fool a few decent white people with your insidious scheme that is behind the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, but not long. If I were called upon to name the No. 1 enemy of the South today, it would be the Southern Conference for Human Welfare."

From the M. E.

Of New York

How to Help

Clark Foreman, president of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, was in last night to talk about the work of his organization and about PM.

He made the point that, while he thought PM was doing a good job in fighting for racial democracy and economic and social improvement for the people of the South, we hadn't been giving enough publicity to the Southern Conference.

On the last score he was right. We haven't given nearly as much space as they deserve to either the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, or to a number of other organizations which are carrying on the fight for democracy in this country. We cannot apologize for it. The fact is that the demands on our space, the things that need to be said and the news that needs to be covered are just so great that we haven't been able to give as much space as we would like to give to some of the organizations whose work is so important. 1-30-46

Foreman went on to say that the Southern bloc of poll-tax Senators—elected by a small fraction of the people—have become the most dominant force in Congress. Such things as the Fair Employment Practices Commission filibuster dramatize how effectively they are able to impose the undemocratic anti-American concepts of racial discrimination and economic slavery on the rest of the country.

"There is another thing that people don't understand," Foreman said. "When Sen. George, who was elected by a vote of only 8 per cent of the people of poll-tax Georgia, helps writes a carry-back tax-fund revision into the Federal tax laws to finance corporations in driving down wages, he is not representing the people of his state. When George helps to put through that kind of legislation, he is representing the corporations of his state who are, in turn, representing the big reactionary corporations of the North. Wed.

"The people up here as well as the people down South have a stake in electing better Senators and better Congressmen down there. The Northern reactionaries have their allies in the poll-tax South. The people of the North—the liberals, progressives, the men and women who want a better life for all of us—have their allies down there, too. There are lots of good, decent, liberal people in the South as well as in the North. The reactionaries North and South help each other. The liberals have got to do the same thing."

That's where the Southern Conference comes in. With the help that it is able to get from the people down South, stretched out by contributions from Northerners who realize that we are all in this country together, the Southern Conference has been able to do a job for all of us. There is never enough money to do all the things they are trying to do and right now the need for money is particularly great.

As I said, PM just hasn't been able to give the space to publicizing all the work of the Southern

Contributions may be addressed to the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, at its New York office, 112 Park Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

—JOHN P. LEWIS

$25,000 Raised for Southern Conf. Work

Pittsburgh Courier

NEW YORK—A fund of $25,000 for Conference Work in the South was raised at a dinner honoring Dr. Channing H. Tobias, recently given by the Southern Conference for Human Welfare at the Roosevelt Hotel. Pittsburgh, Pa.

What You Can Do about Bilbo

New Republic

SIR: Those Americans whose blood boils while Bilbo filibusters, whose ire rises while McKellar presides, recognizing only poll-tax Senators who have heard the word of George and Byrd, must feel the need to act.

These poll-tax products of minority votes block democracy for the entire country in their crowning attack on majority rule. The whole world pays the price demanded by these ignorant advocates of the master race, but they can be eliminated only by Southern votes.

2-11-46

There are millions of progressive Southerners who share with you a desire for a democratic world. They are fighting today under the banner of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare. They are opposed by reactionaries in the South who get generous financial help from the North. Those progressive Northerners who want to act should send contributions to the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, 212½ Union Street, Nashville, Tennessee.

New York City CLARK FOREMAN

Atlanta Ga. Daily World

ACCEPTS NEW POST — Dr. James Dombroski, executive secretary of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, with headquarters at Nashville, this week announced that Osceole E. McKaine (above) has accepted the position of Field Representative for that organization, effective January 1, 1946. Mr. McKaine, who will maintain headquarters in Columbia, has been connected with the FTA-CIO as International Representative since July of 1945.

Tuck Discounts Formation of Human Welfare Chapter

afro american Baltimore, Md.

RICHMOND — Although Gov. William M. Tuck doesn't know it yet, 100 leaders, including persons of both races, from throughout the State met here Jan. 12 and organized officially a Virginia committee of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

In a telegram to Senator Byrd last week, Governor Tuck, in stating his and the State's "opposition" to the FEPC and adding his 2 cents worth to the filibuster against the measure in the Senate, professed ignorance of the existence of any such organization in Virginia.

Foreman Cites Objectives

Purpose of the organization, as announced by Dr. Clark Foreman, president of the regional conference, is to "unite for common action all Americans of good will, both colored and white, who are concerned with improving the social, economic and cultural standards of the South."

Dr. Foreman added that the organization advocates, among other things, abolition of the poll tax, the right of labor to bargain collectively and a broad program for aiding farmers, especially tenant farmers, throughout the South.

2-9-46

Plan Further Organization

During the organizational meeting, held in the YWCA here, Dr. Foreman presiding, the group outlined procedure for further organization, naming of a nominating committee to propose a list of permanent officers and adopted a statement of purpose for "better education, better health and good government for all citizens of Virginia."

2-7-46

The Rev. John J. McKinnon, white, pastor of the Unitarian Church, Richmond, was elected chairman of the nominating committee, the following persons being named to serve on the body with him: William M. Cooper, Hampton Institute; Mrs. Clifford Durrr, Alexandria; Mrs. Samuel Green, Norfolk; Alfred Leiseron, Richmond; Dr. Luther P. Jackson, Virginia State College; Moss Plunkett, Roanoke; Boyd E. Payton, Lynchburg, and George Hardman, Alexandria.

DR. TOBIAS HAILED FOR FIGHT ON BIAS

New York Times

Guest at Dinner Here, He Cites Georgia's Reforms as New Trend in the South

Fri 4-19-46

Dr. Channing H. Tobias, who retires this month as secretary of the interracial services of the national council of the Y.M.C.A., was honored last night by a dinner sponsored by the Southern Conference for Human Welfare at the Hotel Roosevelt. Louis S. Weiss was chairman of the dinner committee.

Dr. Tobias, who is co-chairman of the New York Committee of the Southern Conference, will become director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund which has sponsored work in the fields of Negro education and race relations in America and Africa, it was learned. Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes gave the invocation at the dinner.

Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina, and honorary president of the Southern Conference said that he was "honored to join in a tribute to a distinguished Southerner and leader in the American metropolis whose influence reaches across the nation and beyond, for interracial, industrial and international understanding."

Praised for Aid and Good-Will

Dr. Graham praised the retiring secretary for his spirit of cooperation and good-will.

"The Southern people, white and Negro, need the understanding and cooperation of the people in other sections of the country, as they work and struggle together for equal suffrage without the poll tax, for full and fair employment policies and for equal opportunities in education, health and homes," he said.

Dr. Graham said that the South, like the rest of the nation, would soon come to defend the rights of all its citizens. He added that Negroes and whites have a "common republic in a world desperately in need of a spirit of cooperation" for the winning of justice, brotherhood and peace.

Dr. Tobias declared his faith in the Southern conference and described it as "a movement indigenous to the South that addresses itself to the basic problems affecting the welfare of all the people." He said that "ignorance, poverty and disease are found on both sides of the color line and are accentuated because of it."

A Task for the Thoughtful

An effective attack on the color line, Mr. Tobias said, will be to bring together thoughtful Negroes and whites of the South in a united effort to eradicate pressing evils. "My native State of Georgia presents the best illustration I know, of the effectiveness of this program," he went on. "Within a year and a half the poll tax has been abolished, the Democratic primary has been declared open to qualified voters regardless of race, and a distinguished woman has been elected to Congress with the help of Negro votes."

Dr. Clark Foreman, the grandson of the founder of The Atlanta Constitution and also a native of Georgia, said that the voters of Augusta on Wednesday made a "special contribution to the testimonial" when they "repudiated the fascist-minded gang that has controlled the city for twenty years."

Mr. Foreman pointed out that Mr. Tobias also was a Georgian, born in Augusta. He said that he was delighted to report that the victorious candidate William S. Morris "made no concessions on the race issue."

Fri 4-19-46

Mrs. John Hammond Jr. presented to Mr. Tobias a plaque "for his selfless devotion to the cause of interracial understanding and good-will."

Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr., who was scheduled to speak, was reported ill, and Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune appeared for him. Other speakers included Judge Hubert Delany, Lester Granger, Dr. Max Yergan, Walter White and Dr. Eugene E. Barnett.

Saturday

their influence and recognized standing in the community, have been "good" Negroes. They conformed to the pattern laid out for them by white Columbia.

Pursuit of Democracy

Southern Conference, Probing Riot, Would Change Dixie's Pattern

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editors.)

By MARJORIE McKENZIE

Pittsburgh Courier 1-26

LAST week I talked with several of the white men who have been conducting investigations of the Columbia (Tenn.) situation for liberal groups. One of them was Jim Dombrowski, the executive secretary of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare. Dr. Dombrowski came to Washington from Nashville, Tenn., where his organization has its national office, to participate in the Southern Conference's emergency call for action. Jim Dombrowski and the Southern Conference brought two of the more than 100 Negro defendants arrested by the Columbia and Tennessee authorities to Washington with him. One of these men is Sol Blair, a 75 - year - old leading Negro citizen of Columbia,

who is charged with attempted murder, and who is out on bond.

Miss McKenzie approached the matter as a brief period during which an attempt was made to get the real facts about the so-called "riot" before interested people and organizations in order to raise funds for the defense of these latest victims of organized Southern violence.

IT IS quite clear that the South-wide legal functions being performed by the NAACP, but are, rather, in that the Southern Conference, founded in 1938 by Dr. Clark Foreman and others "To improve the economic, social, spiritual and cultural conditions of the

61d 1946

A Good Dose Of Democracy Will Cure All Of Nation's Ills, Says Gov. Arnall

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Tues. 12-3-46

By EMORY O. JACKSON

NEW ORLEANS, La.—(SNS) — Accepting the Jeffersonian award at the climax session of the Fourth Biennial Convention of the Southern Conference of Human Welfare Saturday night in Colonial Hall, Governor Ellis Arnall of Georgia laid down a five-point program for the South and declared "There is no ill that effects the South or any other part of our common country that can't be cured by a good dose of democracy."

Averring that "Fascism and communism are equally distasteful to me," and he believed to the SCHW, the liberal Georgia governor asserted that he believed the "danger cf fascism more immediate and serious in the United States than of communism."

Nailing down his point, he stated "I know that such an organization as the Columbians and such peddlers of hate as the hundreds of slimy little racial and class sheets that are distributed and broadcast, not only in the South, but through out our common country cost a great deal more money to support than the riffraff that fronts for these groups can raise from deluded and neurotic followers."

To Governor Arnall, "Freedom is a totality" which include political intellectual and economic freedom.

"Democracy must be practical and dynamic," the Georgia governor said, "if democracy is to survive. It has not always been practical nor always dynamic," he added.

Building the good South, Gov. Arnall asserted will call for a democratic program of (1) education and health, (2) full employment, (3) reorganization of professions and trades, (4) a public works and a (5) revaluation of its government.

Elaborating on his concept of government, Gov. Arnall said: "In a democracy the function of government is to promote justice, to care for the needs of society by the performance of these functions that men can carry forward best upon a collective basis and to preserve for men yet to come, for our grandsons and granddaughters grandchildren freedom and opportunity for self-respect.

Gov. Arnall declared that "No where in the world can any man be free where every man is not free." He asserted that "government has no rights" and that only the individual has rights in a democracy. He said that this was the distinction to draw between communism and fascism which bestow upon government rights." He concluded with the observation that it was time for the liberals and little people to roll up their sleeves and go to work for progressive, democratic and prosperous South.

Like the opening meeting when Senator Claude Pepper of Florida keynoted, this one was held in Colonial Hall, owned by the Carpenters Union of the American Federation of Labor because the New Orleans city officials insisted on segregation at City Auditorium Rather than submit to segregated seating, the SCHW leadership shifted all meetings to Colonial Hall where gathers could sit where they wished.

With Clark Foreman, reelected SCHW president presiding, and Walter White, secretary of the N. A. A. C. P. paying a tribute to Gov Arnall, it was an all-Georgian program at the closing session.

New Orleans daily newspapers and the Young Business Men's Club had attacked the conference, one local daily in an editorial while the SCHW was in session. This is believed to have led to the denial of the auditorium to the con vention, as it was shown that unsegregated labor meetings had been held in the City auditorium.

Dr. Foreman in his closing session speech said: "The announcement of the plans for our meeting here in New Orleans started the usual flood of rumors always circulated by those who oppose democratic action and fear the people. The attempts at promoting hysteria have failed, as the always fail, when intelligent people are given the opportunity to examine the facts first-hand."

Referring to newspaper comment on the SCHW program, Dr. Foreman said, "Our critics, if they would be fair, would have to make the same comments about the textbooks used in our civic classes in schools of the entire nation. Our program is the program of making democracy work."

He added: "It takes courage today to believe literally and expouse your literal belief in the elementary lessons of American government and American history you learned in school. It takes courage today to be a decent human, honest human being in many sections of the counrty. It takes courage to believe in democracy and the Brotherhood of Man. The members of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare have friends-an ever-increasing number of friends in important public positions-with that same courage. It takes courage-- and it is a sad thought that this is the case-that one hundred and fifty years after the death of Thos. Jefferson, it still takes courage to stand for the same essential truths which Jefferson proclaimed."

"The problems of the South are the probems of the Nation,' the SCHW president said. He called upon the two major parties to put into operation the laudable objectives of their political platforms.

STAND ON FEET

The speaker said it was time for the Republican Party to stand on its own feet in the South and "take full responsibility for the reactionary measures they have been promoting through certain self-styled Democratic politicians." "They have the opportunity now" Dr. Foreman said, "to show whether they are truly for the principles of fair employment, full suffrage, and protection of organized labor." He said the GOP will have to show whether Senator Bilbo is or is not a stooge of Republican reaction-when the Republican majority in the Senate approves or disapproves of the intimidation of Mississippi votes during the last campaign."

Foreman said that the Democratic National Committee in its January meeting of Washington must decide whether it will be the principle party of the Byrds and the Arnalls, or the unprincipled party of the Overtons, the DNC oculd take positive steps to assure the people of the country and particularly of the South it "is a democratic party" by recommending that the next national nominating convention refuse to seat delegations where "that state party discriminates in its primary elections against any section of the population." He said at present ruling would apply only to Arkansas and South Carolina.

Failure to take such a step, Dr. Foreman said would encourage the announced "sinister plans of Gene Talmadge and Theodore Bilbo to put into effect in their states the same evasions to the Constitution now in force in South Carolina." Taking such a step, he went on, would strengthen the Arnall, Peppers and Jim Folsoms.

Praising "my fellow Georgian, Ellis Arnall," Mr. White said that "Ellis Arnall is a bright symbol" of the emerging new South. He praised Gov. Arnall for his brilliant record of wiping out the poll tax, lowering the voting age, eliminating the state debt, fighting freight rate discrimination and for "demonstrating that he is a distinguished American measured by any standards. He added that 'Bilboism must be replaced by Arnallism.'

Mr. White pledged and served notices "upon the Boswells of Alabama and of the South generally that the legal staff of the NAACP the constitutionality of the Boswell Amendment in the courts up to and including the United States Supreme Court."

ATLANTANS ATTEND

Among Atlantans in attendance were John W. Wesley Dobbs, who served on the nominating committee with Aubrey Williams, editor of the Southern Farmer and former NYA head; Atty. A. T. Walden; Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta University; J. R Henderson, resident manager of the Eagan Housing Project; D. F. Watson of the Urban League; Mrs. J. R. Henderson and Mr. Thompson,

Among Alabama delegates were Mrs. J S Taylor and J. L. LeFlore of Mobile, Miss Mary F. Huey Bessemer) representing the Tuskegee Institute NAACP, Louis E Burnham of Birmingham the Talladega delegation; R. E. Strickland Elks and NAACP; Mr. H. Thomas, Dunbar Club; Mrs. Ophelia Hill, county schools; Mrs. Laura Strickland, community church; Mrs. Mattie S. Savage, Daughter Elks, Alonza Isabell, Men's Civic League; Prof. E. G. Brown and Mrs. L H. Brown, Westside School; Miss Cecil Hodges, Mrs. L. Rosmusseau and Prof. Oakley Johnson of Talladega College and Asbury Howard Bessemer NAACP and Jesse L. Dansby, local 157, Bessemer.

Alabama had 41 registered delegates, second largest with Louisiana leading..

Pepper Plans Another War On Poll Tax

The Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. Fri. 11-29-46

Likes Soviet Viewpoint; Dislikes Southerners With Slight GOP Bent

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 28—(AP)—Senator Pepper (D), Florida, today warned Liberals against attempting to set up a third party and Southern Democrats against throwing their lot with the Republican party—"the people who made the South poor in the past."

Senator Pepper was interviewed as he arrived to address the Southern Conference of Human Welfare, which opened a convention here today.

He said he thought a third party had "no chance of success" and added, "Mr. Henry Wallace and I constantly opposed such a move. I don't believe there is any room for a third party unless the Democratic party ceases to be the Liberal party. If it turns Conservative, all the king's horses and all the king's men can do nothing to prevent the formation of another party."

Party Of Reaction

He declared the Republican party was "still the party of reaction" and said the South could expect no help from the new Republican majority in its fight for freight rate equalization. Republican majorities, he explained, came from areas with which an industrialized South would be in competition.

The typical Republican, he said was a manufacturer or financier "who wants us to be hewers of wood and drawers of water." Pepper added, "I hope no Democrat will allow himself to be found in such company."

The Senator said he planned to reintroduce anti-poll tax legislation, either as a separate bill, or part of comprehensive legislation for "general protection of all the constitutional rights of citizens of this country."

He said the cessation of coal production was "tragic," but that he was not passing judgment on the merits of the controversy. He

Negro Vote In South Put At 600,000

The Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. Sat. 11-30-46

Conference Talks Ways Of Bringing It Out To Liquidate Reactionaries

Byrd One Target

Group Tells How Folsom Got His Platform Advice, Guided By Hugo Black

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 29—(AP)—Negro registered voting strength in the South was estimated at 600,000 today as speakers before the Southern Conference for Human Welfare urged liberals to help more Negroes become voting allies against "Southern reactionaries."

The 600,000 estimate was made in a speech by Palmer Weber, director of research for CIO-PAC, who declared, "this year for the first time young Negroes broke through in large numbers to use the ballot."

Mrs. Virginia Beecher, executive secretary of the conference's committee for Virginia, estimated that 10,000 Negroes had voted in the 1945 Democratic primary in that state. She asserted there was "a potential of 150,000 Negro votes in Virginia that would smother the Byrd machine."

The first task of liberals is to eliminate the "fear complex" that keep Negroes away from the polls, declared Percy Greene, Negro editor, of Jackson, Miss. He said a National civil rights statute was needed.

Mississippi Negro Vote

"About 2,000 Negroes voted in the last Democratic primary, the first such vote in Mississippi in 10 years," Greene asserted. "They voted after a campaign that was one of the most violent, vicious, vulgar and un-Christian in all the history of Mississippi. I nominate those 2,000 for a distinguished service citation. Their example undoubtedly had its effect on thousands of others in other states."

He said Senator Bilbo (D), Mississippi, had opened the 1946 campaign two years in advance

with a speech at a joint session of the Legislature in which "he asked that the doctrine of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man be eliminated from the pulpit and that any white man who preached it should be run out of Mississippi."

Monroe Stringer, assistant business agent of the Construction and General Laborers Union, AFL, in New Orleans, said less than 5,000 Negroes had registered in that city. An intensive campaign was being carried on, however, he added, by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored people, which had sent committees into the various parishes of Louisiana.

They Helped Folsom

Malcolm C. Dobbs, conference executive secretary for Alabama, said Governor-elect Jim Folsom had come to the conference, on the advice of Supreme Court Justice Hugo Black, for material on which to base his gubernatorial campaign platform.

Weber declared this year's elections gave evidence that "the movement Roosevelt started to houseclean the reactionary monopoly in the South is building up."

He said 25 Southern Congressmen this year had been retired largely through the efforts of the conference, the CIO, AFL and "the large number of new Negro voters.' ....

He advised liberals to "take hold of every political issue" and to be prepared to fight entrenched machines. Such a machine, he said, was defeated in New Orleans by "people who stood for honest government, but who were conservative—so conservative they wouldn't let us meet in the Municipal Auditorium."

"It is interesting that in Louisiana it takes people like Huey Long to bring forward a liberal program," Weber declared.

President Clark H. Foreman, of the conference announced tonight he would confer with the inter-racial committee of New Orleans about possible further action in connection with the city auditorium commission's refusal to let the conference use the auditorium unless it would agree to segregation of whites and Negroes in the audience.

Dr. Foreman Calls Fascism a Threat

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Cites Jim-Crow Policy in Nation's Capital

CELEBRITIES PRESENT

Sat. 12-28-46

Champs' Gloves Bring $1500 for Sponsors

NEW YORK — The threat of fascism is real and will continue to be so until all people are allowed to vote and live in equality, Dr. Clark Foreman, president of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, declared on Dec. 16 at a dinner honoring Joe Louis at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

More than 700 persons, including celebrities in the sports, theatrical and professional worlds, paid tribute to the champion as "a great fighter and great American."

Among them were Frank Sinatra, Congressman and Mrs. Adam C. Powell Jr., Duke Ellington, Walter White, Etta Moten, W. C. Handy, Harry Hershfield and Carole Landis.

Hits Jim Crow in Capitol

"America is calling for the worl to be democratic," continued Mr. Foreman, "but it is undemocratic in the heart of the nation's capitol, Washington, where colored citizens are not even allowed to attend the legitimate theatre.

"The fight against fasçsm is no strictly a Southern fight. Homer Loomis Jr., a New Yorker, went to Georgia with Northern money and financed a fascism movement against colored people and Jews, and planned to control Atlanta in six months, the State in two years and the entire South in six years."

Turning to Joe Louis, Mr. Foreman said: "We want the Republican Party which Louis helped put into power to refuse to seat Bilbo." Then, turning to Congressman Powell, he said:

"We want the Democratic Party which Mr. Powell suppots to make up its mind on partisan politics and the jim crow issue, or it will never get back into power again. There can be no compromise between the Peppers and Arnalls and the Bilbos and Rankins in the Democratic Party."

Louis's Gloves Bring $1500

Joe Louis's boxing gloves with which he flattened Tami Mauriello, were auctioned off and purchased by Herman Sobel of New Rochelle for I1500. Edward L. Bernays, public relat ocnsoiun? v Bernays, public relations counsellor, contributed the same amount to the Conference to help it continue its work.

Harry Hershfield, noted cartoonist and radio star, pointed out that he was getting sick and tired of hearing people say that Louis was a credit to his race. "If he's a credit to his race, he is a credit to all mankind."

False Concepts Described

Jennings Perry, PM columnist, said some people in the South achieved their so-called aristocracy "through their horses and dogs." He described three false concepts of the South as:

The mint-julep, glamorous South with colonnaded verandahs, cuffs, lace, crooning, faithful servants and the hot bloods; the "tobacco road South"; and the reactionary South which is unreconstructed, undemocratic and unwilling to entertain an idea that "the world do move."

"Least of all," continued Mr. Perry, "are the noisy gentlemen in the split coattails. . .the McKellars, the Connalls, the Bilbos, the Rankins, the Mays, the Ellenders Smiths, .the South.

"They are but the reflection in the South, and wherever they operate outside of it, that smug, narrow, calculating Philistinism which fears and despises popular power and pampers every prejudice that retards the realization democracy and the Christian goal of liberty, equality and fraternity of man.

"They are not the South, because they prance and declaim on the national stage, and are made to resound in the press, their buffoneries and rantings are taken as characteristic of the region in whose name they are billed.

"Because they carry the baton of political power, it is said of their acts: 'The South takes such and such a stand'; 'The South says so and so.' I am telling you the South is no such thing!

Free Vote Need of South

"When I say South, I mean the great majority, the masses of the people black and white, the South that ordinarily is not bothered with in political concept or in economic quotations."

He added that the people of the South must regain their right to speak freely and effectively at the polls.

Percy Green, editor of the Jackson Advocate, described the 1946 campaign in Mississippi as the most "violent, vicious, brutal, unChrstian, undemocratic campaign ever carried on in the South, where for more than 70 years, the colored question has been almost the sole political issue.

"In that campaign, the call was made to red-blooded Anglo-Saxons to resort to any means violent or otherwise, to keep colored people from voting. *Sat. 12-28-46*

As a result, there settled over the people a cloud of fear, frustration and bewilderment unequalled in the history of a people long conditioned to the subjections of second-class citizenship.

"Despite that campaign, on July 2, in the face of the most frightful possibilities and the almost complete breakdown of Federal and State law enforcement, more than 2,500 voters went to the polls and cast their ballots."

Mr. Green attacked race prejudice, which he declared should be abolished as a political issue. "What happens in Georgia, Mississippi, Vermont, California or New Mexico is the rightful concern of every citizen anywhere in the U.S. There can be no democracy in America so long as it is denied to the remotest corner of the nation."

Taking up the question of migration from the South, he stated that those in the South now should stay there for this reason:

"The South is relatively a vast, undeveloped country, and given the equal law protection and equal rights citizens can contribute most to their own development and make their greatest contributions to the nation's wealth. e?yn, cm wawtw wawt wawtwawt said some "general way" must be found legislatively to reconcile public and private interests in industrial controversies, but expressed the hope Congress would pass no legislation on the subject "in the heart of passion."

Compulsory arbitration of labor disputes, he said, would probably be opposed by some employers as well as labor because it would "put the Government even deeper into business." *Montgomery, Ala.*

No Tax Reduction

On other legislative issues, he expressed the opinion that:

There should be no tax reduction while the National debt is at its present figure and in any case the Republicans probably would "take taxes off the rich and pile them on the poor."

A special session of Congress is unlikely. *The Advertiser*

The President should sustain Housing Expediter Wilson Wyatt's interpretation of his power to issue directives to other Government departments. *Fri. 11-29-46*

Senator Pepper said that on no subject had "more misinformation and falsehood" been spread than on that of Russia. He said he placed Russia in the category of nations with which the United States should cooperate—"countries which are working for peace, for improvement of the conditions of their people and for the advancement of Democracy."

In a speech at the opening session, President Mary McLeod Bethune, of the National Council of Negro Women called for outlawing the poll tax and "all the other tricks of the dishonest vote trader—the white primary, polls located at places difficult to reach and only at the least convenient hours."

She said the Liberals in the South should "speak for full and fair employment," adding, "let us realize that full and fair employment are together desirable and that we cannot be satisfied with full participation of able-bodied workers until all have the equal opportunity to work at the fullest capacity of their skills . . . We must wrench ourselves free of the old 'cheap labor' curse."

Tonight's session was transferred from the Municipal Auditorium to Colonial Hall, owned by the AFL Carpenters' Union, after auditorium officials said white and Negroes would have to be segregated in any audience here.

PEPPER HITS MAKING SOUTH 'A COLONY'

The Times New York, N.Y.

He Says This Is North's Policy, Assails Link With Republicans —Views on Race Segregation

Fri. 11-29-46

By GEORGE STREATOR

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 28—Sen. Claude Pepper of Florida commented on race segregation today in these words:

"If I am invited into anybody's house and I accept, I do not tell them how to seat their guests."

Asked at a press conference for his opinion of the decision of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare to shift its meeting from the Municipal Auditorium to the Carpenters Hall, when advised by the auditorium management that it would be necessary to segregate its delegates by race, he added:

"I accepted the invitation and I am here. The building in which the meeting is held is unimportant."

Discussing the recent election, the Senator said it would make it possible to learn "whether the Republican party will go all the way to McKinley, or beyond to John Adams and the Federalist party."

He asserted that the North insisted on keeping the South "a colony," and for the South to support the Republican party, or, for Southern Democrats to continue their alliance with Northern Republicans—"which is possible," he said —should be considered "a disservice to the South."

For Removing Poll Tax

Senator Pepper asserted that the poll tax should be removed, "and if the states decline to remove this barrier, the Federal Government must act to maintain th dignity of citizenship." He would again move to abolish the filibuster, he said, and asked "everybody to remember that he had previously voted for cloture."

Speaking of the coal strike, the Senator said he would not lay the responsibility upon the miners or the operators, and added:

"Efforts will be made to enact drastic legislation of some kind against labor."

"If the government established a public agency with the right to prevent strikes, big business will find that this is a reversal of the movement to get government out of business. Today we have a floor on wages but not a ceiling. Compulsory arbitration would put the government deeper in than ever before."

Asked for his views on our relations Russia, Senator Pepper said Russia had been made "the whipping boy for many interests." He accused "many newspapers" of "deceiving people" about Russia's role in foreign affairs.

"Russia is no more guilty than other nations in trying to influence our policies." He added.

The Senator praised the conference "for working toward the growth and development of the South" and to protect "the liberties and freedom of all our people." If there was to be a third party, he said, it would become necessary because the Democratic party was not able to set its house in order and work with progressives.

Bids South Face Its Problems

Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune who shared the platform tonight with Senator Pepper and Clark Foreman, grandson of the founder of the Atlanta Constitution, said the time had come for the South to face its problems squarely. Better class citizens do not approve lynching, she continued, "but must do more than deplore it."

She condemned "the philosophies of the Rankins, Bilbos and Talmadges," but praised "the voice of the Peppers, the Grahams, the Blacks, the Foremans and the Aubrey Williamses."

Mr. Foreman also dwelt upon the names of Southerners who "did not follow the path of reactionaries," and said:

"We are acting in the tradition of great leaders like Thomas Jefferson, Andrew Jackson, Henry W. Grady, George Washington Carver and George Washington Cable."

Mr. Foreman said that when the others were blinded by injustice and prejudice, Mr. Cable saw that skin color was no barrier to citizenship, and that if America meant anything, it meant the right of all citizens to freedom and full recognition for their individual merits."

He added that the conference was denounced by those "who rule the South and ruin it," and continued, "Yes we are a threat to the dishonest politics of the South and the reactionaries who rule it."

Mr. Foreman praised the Tennessee Valley Authority for bringing "better living for the South and said it had shortened the war by its research work in atomic energy.

61d 1946

Welfare Group Denies It's 'Front' for Reds

The Constitution
Atlanta, Ga. Wed. 11-27-46

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 26—(AP)—Dr. Clark Foreman, President of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, which meets here Thursday, denied Tuesday recent Dies Committee charges that the Conference had been used as a "front" by Communist organizations.

The Dies report, presented to Congress in 1944, charged that "behind a facade of loosely organized Southern 'Liberals' the Communist Party has initiated and manipulated the Southern Conference for Human Welfare in accordance with its special partisan purposes."

Dr. Foreman, in an interview Tuesday declared:

"We've never been called before the Dies, or any other Congressional Committee. The best answer to the charge is that even newspapers which are our opponents don't think ours is a Communist organization or a Communist front."

Asked whether there are Communist members of the Conference, Dr. Foreman replied:

"I would not be in a position to deny there were Communists in the organization. You would probably find them in any large or representative group."

The Conference headquarters was removed to New Orleans recently from Nashville, Tenn., over opposition of the Young Men's Business Club here.

Dr. Foreman said the chief aims of the Conference are to improve the economic and social level of the South, and foster political equality of all the citizens.

"We are what you might call left of center," Foreman said. "What we are doing is attempting to safeguard the American system."

He added that the group moved to New Orleans "because we feel New Orleans has long been the cultural center of the South and is representative of its liberalism."

Referring to recent attacks made on the organization by Sen. Bilbo, Democrat, Mississippi, Dr. Foreman said, "We're proud to be his enemy No. 1."

Resolution Hits Charlatans For Racial Discord

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Tues. 12-3-46

Uniform Voting Age Of 18 Is Goal Of Welfare Officials

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—(SNS)—A 13-point program for the next two years was adopted by the Delegates to the fourth biennial convention of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare meeting in plenary session Saturday afternoon.

Civil rights, political action and world citizenship planks were featured in the program.

The civil rights plank calls for the abolition of the poll tax and 'opposing all intolerance and discrimination based on race, creed, religion or nationality.'

A reaffirmation of the principles of the Southern Conference for Human welfare was number one of a series of resolutions passed this afternoon.

Other resolutions:

"We hold the South's interests to be the nation's interest; the Nation's, the South's. We commend the cause and the concerns of the South to our friends everywhere, and we accept our obligation to serve them as members of an interdependent society"

Urged regional planning "after the model of the Tennessee Valley Authority . . . we endorse plans for a Missouri Valley Authority, and proposals in the same pattern elsewhere."

Minimum wage 65 cents an hour increasing to 75 cents after two years.

Urged "Southern members of Congress to take initiative in pending bills to enlarge scoial security."

Federal aid for equalization of educational facilities.

Extension of public medical care programs and a national health insurance plan.

Better balance between industry and agriculture in the South.

Reaffirmed support of National Labor Relations Act and Norris-LaGuardia Act as "pillars of labor security."

"We repeat our appeal to President Truman to stand firmly back of Wilson Wyatt and the emergency housing program." Urged support for immediate passage of Wagner-Ellender-Taft bill for long range housing program.

Endorsed legislation to lower the voting age to 18. 'A man or woman old enough to fight or to serve our country is old enough ho vote."

"We endorse unqualifiedly the demands for home rule and national representation in the United States Congress by popular free elections of the people of the District of Columbia.

"We insist that there can be no complete and effective democracy while demagogues like Bilbo and Talmadge, like the advocates of the infamous Boswell Amendments to the Alabama Constitution, ply their doctrines of hate, restriction and discrimination. We condemn, as a particularly reprehensible development calling for special action, the campaign by Theodore G. Bilbo and its incitement to denial of American Liberties ..... He has corrupted the suffrage ... He has made use of criminal means.... He is wholly disqualified from serving as a U. S. Senator. We call upon the members of the Senate of both parties, to see that he is not permitted to take his seat."

Urged permanent FEPC, end to discrimination in education, housing and civic organizational facilties.

Daily Worker

Urged adoption by Congress of statute requiring all members of seret societies such as the Klan to be registered. Commented "the actions of the states which have moved to revoke the Klan's charter and urged similar action in all states where the Klan still operates under the protection of a corporate charter."

Atlanta, Ga.

Ordered publication of the Rogge report "exposing the links between certain people in America and the Nazis in Germany," urged Justice Department to redouble its efforts to continue its prosecution of the 30-odd persons already under indictment for sedition.

Fullest approbation to Tom C. Clark and Justice Department for calling together community leaders to combat juvenile delinquency mentioned specifically" organizations such as the Columbians which are motivated by hatred and bigotry and which have a strong attraction for impressionable juveniles."

Tues. 12-3-46

Dr. Clark Foreman was reelected president of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

Vice Presidents:

Paul R. Christopher, State Director, CIO Organizing Committee, Knoxville, Tenn.

Roscoe Dunjee, editor and Publisher THE BLACK DISPATCH, Okla. City.

Virginia Foster Durr, Alexandria, Va., vice-president of National Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax.

Lewis W. Jones, Editor The INFORMER papers, Houston, Texas

Harry W. Schacter Louisville, Ky. president Kaufman-Strauss Department store President, the Committee for Kentucky.

William Mitch, President UMWA District 21, Birmingham, Ala.

The Ledger on an 'Empty Honor

The Constitution

We are pleased to note that more than a few Georgians share our opinion that Gov. Arnall should decline the "Jefferson Award" which the Southern Conference of Human Welfare has announced, with considerable fanfare, will be bestowed upon him Saturday in New Orleans. Atlanta, Ga.

We are not surprised, of course, that long-time critics of the Governor, as the Savannah Mornings News, have seized upon it as the basis for their own editorial expressions of distrust of the Southern Conference of Human Welfare. But we are gratified at the number of papers, like the temperate Valdosta Daily Times, which have reprinted it, without comment, in their own editorial columns. Mon. 11-25-46

One of the best evaluations of the "Jefferson Award" was carried, under the title "Empty Honor," by the Columbus Ledger, which has been, like The Constitution, a friend and supporter of Gov. Arnall.

Said the Ledger:

"We would not go quite so far as The Atlanta Constitution which urges Gov. Ellis Arnall to decline the so-called 'Jefferson Award' of the Southern Conference of Human Welfare, but we do wonder if such an 'honor' has any very real meaning.

"The Constitution says the Southern conference isn't a 'trustworthy organization,' and goes on to suggest that it is merely trying to 'cash in' on Gov. Arnall's national reputation by tendering this award.

"To a considerable extent we share this feeling. At one time we were dues-paying members of the Southern Conference; perhaps we are still carried on its rosters. Some of its moving spirits are close personal friends who won't like this piece at all, but the fact remains that in the last year or two it has espoused some extremist views, particularly with respect of racial relationships, which are simply too radical for our taste.

"In some respects it has performed magnificently. It has been a powerful force in bringing about poll-tax repeal and other electoral reforms. It is a dependable foe of the Ku Kluxers, but—in the same breath it is a dependable friend of such organizations as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which we have lately come to regard as almost as outrageous on one extreme as the Ku-Kluxers are on the other.

"In short, we rather think that the developing policy of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare has itself become warped to the point where a vaunted concept of 'tolerance' itself connotes intolerance of any moderate, middle-of-the-road viewpoint, and it does tend to attack and despise those who are unwilling to go all the way to the left.

"We are not willing to go all the way left, and we do not believe Ellis Arnall is willing.

"Perhaps it would do no real damage to Ellis Arnall's stature for him to accept this 'Jefferson Award'—whatever that term means—but we don't think it would help him any, and we definitely don't think he needs it!

"History, in due time, will evaluate Ellis Arnall in true perspective, and certainly we hope that the end of his tenure as Governor does not mean the end of his usefulness in the public life of a State which needs him sorely.

"He has made a secure reputation, not only among Georgians, but among Americans as a whole, and for the moment it seems to us that he might very well rest upon his laurels, without embellishment by extremists who just might be wanting to ride his coat-tails."

The Chronicle On a Dubious Honor

The Constitution

Still another of Gov. Arnall's long-time friends and supporters has joined those urging that he decline the "Jefferson Award" which the Southern Conference of Human Welfare plans to confer upon him Saturday in New Orleans.

Concerning the Southern Conference, the Augusta Chronicle, in an editorial entitled "A Dubious Honor," declares: Atlanta, Ga.

"This organization, we believe, started out with noble aims, and some of its accomplishments have been noteworthy. But somewhere along the line it deteriorated into an extremely left-wingish group; many of those who conscientiously joined up with it thinking that its aims were what its name implies—to work for human welfare—have unwittingly been taken in and their influence used by a small controlling clique which is assiduously attempting to foist on the South practices and policies which are contrary to Southern tradition, and which go far beyond the scope of what liberal-minded Southerners accept as being liberalism. Jour. 11-26-46

"Mr. Arnall has established himself as a Southern liberal, but we do not think that his liberalism jibes with policies espoused by the Southern Conference for Human Welfare. We think that his record stands for itself, and that he would assume no added glitter by accepting such a dubious honor from an agency whose philosophy is suspect, and whose obvious object is to advance its own questionable cause by swinging onto the coattails of a distinguished Georgian who has won a nation-wide reputation as a liberal."

Arnall Warns of Fascist Danger in U.S.

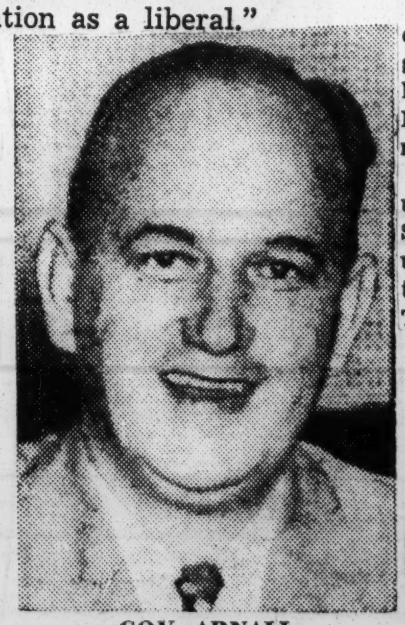
Daily Worker New York, N.Y.

Mon. 12-2-46

By Mary Southard

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 1.—"Nothing can stop a people bent on putting in practice fundamental American principles of equal justice and equal opportunity," declared Dr. Clark Foreman, president of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, at the overflow closing session of the SCHW convention in Carpenters Hall.

The delegates unanimously adopted a program of action in the broad tradition of Roosevelt.



GOV. ARNALL
Hits Menace From the Right

Governor Ellis Arnall of Georgia, in accepting the Thomas Jefferson award presented by SCHW to the outstanding Southerner, declared the task before all thinking people in the South "is to make democracy work."

Although Arnall stated that the main menace to America comes from the extreme right he yielded to outside reactionary pressure by listing both fascism and communism as enemies of democracy. He got no response from the audience on this score and red-baiting was entirely absent from the convention proceedings.

"Personally, I consider the danger of fascism more immediate and serious to the United States than the danger of communism," the Georgia Governor said. "The American menace comes from the extreme right, where men of ill will are deliberately using a lunatic fringe to create a condition favorable to the establishment of a totalitarian state."

Arnall described himself as a "country man" who resented the mushrooming of such organizations as "the Columbians and such peddlers of hate as the hundreds of slimy, little racial and class sheets that now are distributed not only in the South, but throughout the country."

Refussing to meet in New Orleans' city auditorium because of the insistence of authorities on segregated seating, the convention answered back with a call for an end to discrimination in southern life—in education, housing, civil service, employment — and urged passage of Federal anti-lynching and FEPC legislation.

Winning warm applause from the audience, Walter White, president NAACP, hailed the growth of a new South, represented in the work of SCHW, and challenged delegates to take advantage of the opportunity to fight to make democracy work in face of insurgent Bilboism, and to wipe the stain of lynching from American life. Mon. 12-2-46

Warm national support to work of SCHW was expressed in telegrams of greeting from Henry Wallace, Philip Murray, A. F. Whitney, Mrs. Roosevelt, James Patton and many other leading citizens.

The conference called for the unseating of Bilbo from the U. S. Senate, repeal of the polltax and urged the Department of Justice to thwart all efforts to subvert the Texas white primary decision.

My Error, Arnall Says Of Award

The Constitution Atlanta, Ga. Tues. 11-26-46

By JOHN COURIC

Gov. Arnall yesterday virtually admitted he erred in agreeing to accept the Thomas Jefferson award from the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, but declared he could not go back on his commitment.

"I probably would not accept the award had I not already committed myself before the organization and said the group would attempt to exploit Arnall's name. Public announcement by Clark Foreman, head of the Conference, Gov. Arnall said various persons of the Conference and my presentation caused criticism from various newspapers, who termed the organization untrustworthy. The Conference is presenting the award for Gov. Arnall's contribution to the South, particularly his fight against discriminatory freight rates.

"I am not familiar with pur-

NEW ORLEANS TALK

I accept the award for Gov. Arnall's consulting group's ideas."

"However," he pointed out, "I am not familiar with pur- that Gov. Arnall

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Gov. Arnall said he intended to speak "against Fascism and Communism" Saturday night in New Orleans when he is presented the award. He announced he would reiterate his position "in the fight to preserve the capitalistic system and to improve the economic conditions of the South. *New Orleans Times-Picayune*

"I hope the Southern Conference for Human Welfare will do worthy things for the South and leave undone those things that have caused criticism," he added.

The Governor scored Federal officials for failure to solve problems which led to the coal strike. "They saw the strike coming and they should have settled the controversy. The country cannot go without coal for long," he declared.

He declined to offer suggestions for settling the strike but repeated his statement that he would not set up coal rationing in Georgia since that "would only lengthen the supply for a short time" and would not solve the problem of getting coal mined. *Atlanta, Ga.*

He also rapped Sec. of Interior J. A. Krug for asking for coal rationing under wartime governmental powers. "I insist that the war is over and that it is almost fraud for the Federal Government to attempt to operate on a wartime basis," he commented at the press conference. *Tues. 11-26-46*

Reporters repeatedly asked him what he would suggest doing during the coal crisis but Gov. Arnall declined comment other than to say: "The only way to solve the problem is to get coal."

When asked if President Truman should call Congress into special session, he said: "No comment."

ARNALL RECEIVES JEFFERSON AWARD

Times-Herald

He Tells Southern Human Welfare Group Democracy Can Cure Any Public Ill

By GEORGE STREATOR

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 30—Gov. Ellis Arnall of Georgia received tonight the Thomas Jefferson Award for "outstanding services to the people of the South in the tradition of Thomas Jefferson."

The award was made by the Southern Conference for Human Welfare at the Carpenters Hall, to which the conference withdrew when notified that Negroes must be segregated from whites in all sessions, and in the use of facilities in the City Auditorium, where meetings were originally scheduled to be held. *12-1-46-Sun.*

In an address acknowledging the award, Governor Arnell declared that there was no ill that democracy could not cure.

Hits Fascism and Communism

"Fascism and communism are equally distasteful to me and I think they are distasteful to you," he told the conference.

He said that he considered the danger of fascism "more immediate and serious in the United States than the danger of communism." *Times*

"The American menace," he continued," comes from the extreme right, where men of ill will are deliberately using the lunatic fringe to create a condition favorable to the establishment of a totalitarian state."

The South, he asserted, was "a slum for exploitation by monopolists and power-hungry demagogues." These are the new "carpetbaggers," he added. *12-1-46*

He called for education and better health for the people of the South, saying that the region needed "a reorganiaztion of the service trades and the professions until the population reaches a more normal distribution suitable for a prosperous state."

The South, he stated, had a right to expect the Federal Government to enter the scene with a system of public works.

Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and Clark Foreman, foremost Southern liberal among young intellectuals, were also speakers.

Mr. White commended the conference for moving into "cramped quarters to preserve a principle." However, "as another native of Georgia living in exile" because of the race policies of "native Fascists," he said he was paying tribute to "the new South."

Decries "Flow of Hysteria"

Mr. Foreman denounced "the flow of hysteria" which, he said, was engineered by "reactionaries" who feared the rise of a liberal movement in the South. Further, he castigated the Republican party for having "so-called Southern Democrats take full responsibility for reactionary legislation." *Times*

He declared that the Senate should refuse to seat Senator Bilbo and that "the refusal to seat him will prove that the Republican Senate majority considers the intimidation of voters at least as great a crime as the corrupt practices which led to the election of Vare of Pennsylvania and Smith of Illinois."

"The new type of Southern political leader like Governor Arnall nd Senator Pepper must be contrasted with Senator Overton of his State who told Negroes to vote Republican," Mr. Foreman declared. *12—*

Dr. Charlotte H. Brown of Sedalia, N. C., took exception to repeated statements from delegates at the morning session on social services, that "Northern people alone are to blame for Federal reaction in matters pertaining to education."

She felt it was "necessary to remind the Conference that Northern philanthropy, almost unaided, made possible the education of the Negro in the years following slavery."

An Honor Deserved

The Courier-Journal

By Ellis Arnall

Louisville, Ky. Mon. 12-2-46

THE shade of THOMAS JEFFERSON must be rather pleased today. On some occasions in the past strange things have been done in his name; for sponsors of Southern causes, good and bad, like to claim spiritual descent from his philosophies. But Saturday night the Southern Conference for Human Welfare gave to Georgia's Governor ELLIS ARNALL the Jefferson Award "for outstanding service to the people of the South in the tradition of THOMAS JEFFERSON." Here was a selection worthy of the old Virginian's name.

JEFFERSON persuaded the Virginia legislature to revise old laws. ARNALL persuaded Georgia to replace an outworn constitution. JEFFERSON advocated wider franchise on Virginia citizens. ARNALL succeeded in abolishing the poll tax in Georgia. JEFFERSON established the University of Virginia. ARNALL lifted Georgia's university system out of a political morass. One could pick out many analogies.

ARNALL is remarkable, however, not because he has done things in the Jeffersonian tradition, but because he has done things sensibly and energetically and dramatically. He is not ashamed to say that salesmanship (as opposed to the showmanship of his antithesis, Georgia's Governor-elect EUGENE TALMADGE) is his stock in trade.

And it is through this salesmanship that ARNALL's influence has overflowed his own State to affect the entire South. It is true that he is retiring within a few weeks as Governor of Georgia. And it is true that he was not able to pass his electioneering magic along to his preferred successor, JAMES CARMICHAEL. But he has dramatized the problems of the South in speeches all over the country. He has laid them on the conference table in negotiations on the subject of freight rates. He has wrapped them up in the pages of his book, *The Shore Dimly Seen*, for the nation to read and understand.

He has, in short, proved by performance that there is energetic statesmanship in the South, and that Southerners respond to it with gratitude and aspiration.

Arnall Has 5-Point Program for South

The Call

Kansas City Mo.

By EMORY O. JACKSON

NEW ORLEANS.— (ANP) — Accepting the Jeffersonian award at the climax session of the fourth biennial convention of the Southern Conference of Human welfair Saturday night in Colonial hall, Gov. Ellis Arnall of Georgia laid down a five-point program for the south and declared, "There is no ill that affects the south or any other part of our common country that cannot be cured by a good dose of democracy." *Fri. 12-2-46*

Averring that "fascism and communism are equally distasteful to me," the liberal Georgia governor asserted that he believed the "danger of fascism more immediate and serious in the United States than the danger of communism."

Nailing down his point, he stated: "I know that such an organization as the Columbians, and such peddlers of hate as the hundreds of slimy little racial and class sheets that are distributed and broadcast, not only in the south, but throughout our common country cost a great deal more money to support than the riff-raff that fronts for these groups can raise from deluded and neurotic followers."

To Gov. Arnall, "freedom is a totality" which include political, intellectual and economic freedom.

"Democracy must be practical and dynamic," the Georgia governor said, "if democracy is to survive. It has not always been practical nor always dynamic," he added.

Building the good south, Gov. Arnall asserted, will call for a democratic program of (1) education and health, (2) full employment, (3) reorganization of professions and trades, (4) public works and (5) a revaluation of its government.